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1883.

Document No. 9.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

GEORGE F. WHEELER,
STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER.

MADISON, WIS.:
ATWOOD & CULVER, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL BLOCK.
1871.

OFFICERS.

**COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE F. WHEELER,**

**DEPUTY WARDEN,
BENJAMIN H. BETTIS.**

**CLERK,
CAPT. L. D. HINKLEY.**

**CHAPLAINS,
REV. HENRY DREW, (Prot.,) REV. FATHER SMITH, (Cath.)**

ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
WAUPUN, Sept. 30, 1871.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

SIR—In obedience to provisions of law, I herewith submit my Second Annual Report, as Commissioner of the Wisconsin State Prison.

In my first annual report, dated September 30, 1870, I recited in detail the circumstances connected with the destruction of the Prison shops, and the steps taken to rebuild the same. I stated in that report that so much of the structure as I attempted to rebuild last year would be completed, the machinery in place, and in running order on the first of January following.

The result has been substantially as I stated it would be, and but for the failure of parties to furnish machinery at the time fixed in the contract, would have been strictly so. Owing to the failure in getting machinery, as above stated, and to other unavoidable causes, much time was lost in the months of December, January and February, as will be seen by reference to table number two of tables accompanying this report.

The months of January and February were entirely consumed in preparing stock in the first stages of manufacture, the first sales of new work occurring about the first of March, making the actual running time in which the machinery has been in full operation only seven months, or from March 1st to September 30th.

I call your attention especially to this point, lest the work done in seven months should unintentionally be spread over the full year. The actual gain in chair and cabinet shop with machinery running seven months as shown by table "G" of appendix, is \$20,399.05. The gain in shoe, tailor and blacksmith shops for the year as shown by table "G" amounts in the aggregate to \$6,480.13. The building erected last year I found was entirely inadequate to the profitable employment of the men under my charge. To avoid crowding the men into too narrow limits, and a large loss of time for want of elbow room, I decided to employ a portion of the working force in extending the shop building to its original length. The building erected in pursuance of that decision is 160x50 feet, two stories high, with wing 20x22 feet, two stories high. This work has been successfully completed and the walls are now ready for the roof.

To accomplish this work has required the laying of 41,229 cubic feet of rubble wall, preparing 10,300 surface feet of fine pointed stone work, 2,200 surface feet of axed corners, jams, sills, etc.; and excavations, quarrying stone, filling, grading, and the usual number of attendants upon the masons doing the work, all of whom were prisoners, except one overseer and the superintendent of the building. I have contracted with Messrs. Letz & Co. of Chicago for the iron-roofing, to be completed on or before the first of December next. I have no hesitancy in saying that this building, when completed, will be, in point of convenience, durability and safety from fire, second to no shop building in this or any of the adjoining States. I have expended nothing for ornament, but have not hesitated to expend what seemed necessary to make it durable, convenient and safe.

The question, "can our State Prison be made self-sustaining?" may be fairly answered, I think by reference to tables Nos. 2 and 3, of Appendix. These tables have been carefully and accurately kept, and I trust will be carefully examined and considered.

The labor from which no revenue is derived and lost time from sickness and other causes (exclusive of those employed in shoe, tailor and blacksmith shops) is equal to *seventy-six men for the entire year*—leaving but 126 (our daily average being

202) men to do all the work from which revenue is derived, and in the construction and repair of buildings. The value of labor performed by these 126 men during the year, including gain in the several shops is \$41,913.58 or \$332.64 per man. The sums expended during the past year for current expenses and officers' wages amount in the aggregate to \$47,904.01, leaving \$6,090.43 the total cost of maintaining prisoners above the value of labor performed. The cost per capita of maintaining prisoners, including officers' wages, and exclusive of earnings, is \$236.65 or about 65 cents per day—nearly one-half of which is for officers' wages. An examination of the reports of nearly all the prisons in the United States satisfies me that the management, and financial results of the Wisconsin State Prison, compares favorably with that of the best. It is true, large appropriations are annually made for the support of the State Prison, and so long as a necessity exists for the erection of extensive buildings, on which is employed nearly all the labor of prisoners, must continue to be made. After the completion of the shop building now being erected, but little outlay in that direction will be required, unless the prison population shall materially increase.

If the time necessarily lost, so far as revenue is concerned, could be utilized and made available to that end, and if all those confined here were able-bodied men, I think the institution would be nearly self-sustaining. That it cannot be fully self-sustaining at present, is, I think, satisfactorily shown by the tables referred to, and by the fact that no similar institution in the United States is so, except where a much larger number of men are confined and employed, or where large sums are received from other states or the United States for board of prisoners, in addition to their labor.

The indebtedness for the current year is larger than I anticipated, and is somewhat increased in consequence of the building extension, cost of machinery and tools above the estimates in my former report, payment of interest on money borrowed of banks, loss of anticipated income, occasioned by the fire, and by the unavoidable delay in getting machinery adjusted and started last spring, thereby leaving on hand (as will be seen by reference to

the inventory hereto annexed) a large amount of stock which otherwise would have gone to reduce the indebtedness. The amount necessary to be appropriated for the ensuing year is as follows: To pay indebtedness September 30, 1871, \$24,589.47; for completion of building extension, including iron roof, \$10,000, and for current expenses and officers' wages, \$30,000.

With the exception of an epidemic which prevailed to some extent during the past winter, the health of the inmates has been good. As a rule the prisoners confined here, are, when received, broken down by dissipation or debilitated by long confinement in county jails, but under the sanitary regulation of the institution, most of them improve gradually, and after a time become comparatively strong and healthy. Two deaths have occurred during the year—one by sickness, and one by suicide. There have been no escapes.

I still adhere to the rule of kindness in the government and discipline of the institution. Good order has prevailed, and the conduct of the prisoners has been generally peaceful and obedient.

For the number of prisoners received, and discharged, and the average number in the prison during the year, I respectfully refer you to statistical tables numbers four, five and six. For information concerning the current expenses, financial exhibit, transactions of the different shops, and building account, I refer you to schedules "A" to "I" inclusive.

Permit me to again call your attention to the insane prisoners confined here, and to recommend such legislation as may be necessary to place them under care and treatment more suited to their unfortunate condition.

The female prison is now under the supervision of Mrs. L. Benjamin, who possesses in a high degree the qualities necessary to the proper discharge of her duties. Only two females are confined here at present. Circumstances beyond my control have compelled me to make a change in the offices of deputy warden and clerk. The deputy warden, Hon. C. S. Kelsey, seeks a wider field of usefulness in the west. That he may succeed beyond his most sanguine expectations is my sincere wish. For

the kindness shown upon all occasions, not only toward myself, but toward those under his especial charge, he has my hearty thanks. The clerk, Mr. D. B. Parkhurst, has engaged in railroad business at St. Paul. To fill the vacancies occasioned by these resignations, I have appointed Hon. B. H. Bettis as deputy warden, and Capt. L. D. Hinkley as clerk, both of whom are filling their respective places to my entire satisfaction.

The provision made by law for instructing the prisoners in reading, writing, and other branches of useful knowledge, is highly appreciated by those allowed its benefits, and shows the wisdom of the Legislature in providing even such scanty means of education. The school is under the supervision of the Prison Chaplain, Rev. Henry Drew, who takes a lively interest in the educational as well as moral instruction of the prisoners. For a statement of the result of his labors I refer you to the Chaplain's report hereto annexed.

In conclusion, I desire to express my thanks to the officers associated with me, for the interest they have manifested in the affairs of the institution, and for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties. I am under many obligations for their efficient services.

Very respectfully submitted,

GEORGE F. WHEELER,

State Prison Commissioner.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL TABLES.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

"A."

CURRENT EXPENSES

For the year ending September 30, 1871.

	Purchases.	Payments.
Merchandise, such as bedding, etc.....	\$922 69	\$738 67
Flour	2,976 05	2,976 05
Pork	992 81	818 84
Beef	7,261 19	5,428 76
Provisions.....	1,692 82	1,634 55
Groceries.....	1,870 91	353 62
Wood.....	2,513 46	1,746 12
Lights	269 52	257 87
Tobacco.....	1,012 14	505 13
Hardware, stoves, etc.....	776 33	492 72
Newspapers, printing and stationery.....	392 98	323 85
Postage.....	250 39	250 39
Forage.....	1,059 69	874 72
Hospital stores	263 67	136 78
Teaming	1,427 21	507 29
Mileage and expenses.....	382 82	382 82
Sundries.....	119 18	74 66
Settled from shops and yard .....	.....	1,225 02
Balance unpaid.....	.....	5,456 00
	<u>\$24,183 86</u>	<u>\$24,183 86</u>

" B."

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF SHOPS.

	Purchases.	Payments.
Cabinet and chair shops.....	\$24,324 95	\$11,718 01
Blacksmith shop.....	1,027 55	482 95
Shoe shop.....	932 18	70 76
Tailor shop.....	911 96	755 52
Settled from shops and yard		731 74
Balance unpaid		13,437 66
	<u>\$27,196 64</u>	<u>\$27,196 64</u>

" C."

OFFICERS' SERVICES.

Amount paid.....	<u><u>\$23,720 15</u></u>
------------------	---------------------------

" D."

MACHINERY ACCOUNT.

	Purchases.	Payments.
Machinery for cabinet and chair shop..	\$18,788 66	\$15,402 34
Indebtedness settled by sale of old engine and boiler		1,400 00
Indebtedness settled by sale from shops and yards		522 52
Balance unpaid.....		1,463 80
	<u>\$18,788 66</u>	<u>\$18,788 66</u>

"E."

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

	Liabilities.	Payments.
Services Superintendent and officers.....	\$1,380 00	\$1,380 00
Labor	314 52	314 52
Lumber	1,588 78	529 01
Brick	486 82	317 45
Sand	707 80	173 00
Lime	521 15	225 05
Teaming	696 00	696 00
Iron roofing	11,527 32	11,527 32
Iron pipes and fittings (steam heating)	1,957 84	1,957 84
Iron doors	853 35	425 00
Iron gutters and cornice	648 70	648 70
Water lime and cement.....	151 70	151 70
Fire brick	84 50	84 50
Work on cistern	30 00	30 00
Paint	148 97	147 62
Nails	230 04	145 68
Glass	88 83	36 24
Tin roofing	251 37	211 37
Cordage, putty, etc.....	28 51	25 14
Powder and fuse.....	63 50	63 50
Matting	120 41	120 41
Wall paper.....	29 01	19 20
Sash.....	4 80	4 80
Locks, hinges, etc.....	86 18	76 88
Sundries	22 69	17 35
Settled from shops and yard.....		1,162 00
Balance unpaid.....		1,532 01
	\$22,023 79	\$22,023 79

"F."

CASH ACCOUNT

For the year ending September 30, 1871.

<i>Receipts.</i>		
Balance from account of 1870	\$15,454 96	.....
Received from State Treasurer on appropriation.	99,989 96	.....
Received from state bank loan.....	5,000 00	.....
Received from United States for boarding conv.	1,494 25	.....
Received from shops and yard.....	17,469 84	.....
Visitors fees.....	576 00	.....
Bills payable	4,478 89	.....
Interest	6 00	.....
Convicts on deposit	971 00	.....
Outstanding accounts of 1869.....	337 84	.....
.....do.....do.1870.....	1,613 46	.....
Freight, over charge refunded	14 40	.....
Total.....		\$147,406 60
<i>Disbursements.</i>		
Current expenses	\$17,502 84	.....
Officers' labor.....	23,720 15	.....
Stock for shop.....	13,027 24	.....
Building account	19,328 78	.....
Machinery.....	15,402 34	.....
Freight and express.....	2,685 26	.....
U. S. revenue stamps.....	6 00	.....
Convicts on deposit	970 16	.....
Convicts on discharge.....	445 00	.....
Travelling expenses.....	495 73	.....
Exchange	18 05	.....
Indebtedness of 1870	44,758 22	.....
Bank loan.....	5,000 00	.....
Bills payable	1,820 17	.....
Interest	2,055 76	.....
For arresting escaped convicts.....	20 00	.....
Cash on hand.....	150 90	.....
Total.....		\$147,406 60

"G."

TABLE SHOWING THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

By the several Shops for the year ending September 30, 1871.

<i>Chair and Cabinet Shops.</i>		
Received from sales.....	\$15,539 31	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales.....	2,281 09	.....
Outstanding accounts for work sold.....	7,357 34	.....
Work done for prison.....	1,161 17	.....
Stock and work finished and unfinished on hand...	31,931 11	.....
Total		\$58,270 02
Stock and work on hand October 1, 1870	\$13,545 99	.....
Paid for stock	11,718 01	.....
Paid for stock in work.....	731 74	.....
Indebtedness for stock	11,875 20	.....
Earnings with machinery running eight months...	20,399 08	.....
Total		\$58,270 02
<i>Shoe Shop.</i>		
Received from sales.....	\$405 00	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales	165 62	.....
Outstanding account for work sold.....	33 59	.....
Work made for prison.....	1,999 85	.....
Stock and finished work on hand.....	696 27	.....
Total		\$3,300 33
Stock and work on hand October 1, 1870	\$675 73	.....
Paid for stock	70 76	.....
Indebtedness for stock	861 42	.....
Earnings	1,692 42	.....
Total		\$3,300 33
<i>Blacksmith Shop.</i>		
Received from sales.....	\$171 11	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales	9 09	.....
Outstanding accounts for work sold	5 30	.....
Work done for prison	2,729 60	.....
Stock on hand.....	247 80	.....
Total		\$3,162 90
Stock on hand October 1, 1870.....	\$136 16	.....
Paid for stock.....	482 95	.....
Indebtedness for stock	544 60	.....
Earnings.....	1,999 19	.....
Total		\$3,162 90

“ G.”—TABLE showing the business transacted, etc.—continued.

<i>Tailor Shop.</i>		
Received from sales.....	\$138 99	.....
Indebtedness settled by sales	57 85	.....
Work made for prison.....	3,859 86	.....
Stock and finished work on hand	986 61	.....
Total		\$5,042 81
Stock on hand October 1, 1870	\$1,342 33	.....
Paid for stock	755 52	.....
Indebtedness for stock	156 44	.....
Earnings	2,788 52	.....
Total		\$5,042 81
<i>Stone Shop.</i>		
Received from sales.....		\$907 81
Outstanding accounts for work sold.....		867 45
Total		\$1,275 26

NOTE.—The stone is quarried in the yard. The greater part of the work in the stone shop has been done for the new shop building, and is included in the estimate of value of that building.

"H."

STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF CONVICT LABOR

*In the several Shops, in Quarry, and on New Building, during
the year ending September 30, 1871.*

Value of work sold and on hand in cabinet and chair shop.....		\$58,270 02	.....
Less stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1870.....	\$13,545 99	.....	.....
Less stock purchased during year	24,324 95	.....	.....
		37,870 94	.....
Earnings cabinet and chair shops.....			\$20,399 08
Value of work made in shoe shop		\$3,300 33	.....
Less stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1870.....	\$675 73	.....	.....
Less stock purchased during year.....	932 18	.....	.....
		1,607 91	.....
Earnings shoe shop			1,692 42
Value of work made in blacksmith shop		\$3,162 90	.....
Less stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1870.....	\$136 16	.....	.....
Less stock purchased during year.....	1,027 55	.....	.....
		1,163 71	.....
Earnings blacksmith shop.....			1,999 19
Value of work made in tailor shop.....		\$5,042 81	.....
Less stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1870.....	\$1,342 33	.....	.....
Less stock purchased during year.....	911 96	.....	.....
		2,254 29	.....
Earnings tailor shop.....			2,788 52
Value of stone sold and on hand		\$3,942 66	.....
Less stock on hand Oct. 1st, 1871.....		1,747 53	.....
			2,195 13
Value buildings erected during year, per estimate	\$33,627 01	.....	.....
Value of repairs, per estimate	665 02	.....	.....
		\$34,292 03	.....
Less material, etc., purchased.....		22,022 79	.....
			12,269 24
Value labor, grading and excavating...			570 00
			\$41,913 58

"I."

ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF LABOR AND MATERIAL EXPENDED

*In completing the Workshop, and building an extension thereto,
during the year ending September 30, 1871.*

Iron roof on shop and engine house.....		\$11,527 32
Iron gutters and cornice on shop and engine house .		648 70
Iron pipes and fittings, for steam heating ...		1,957 84
Plastering, 4,000 yards, 3 coats.....	\$0 35	1,400 00
Labor and material for tin roofs for dry houses and privies.....		200 00
Foundation for boiler, 9 cords stone	20 00	180 00
Foundation for engine, 6 cords stone.....	20 00	120 00
Flagging for engine house, 600 feet.....	50	300 00
Laying same.....		35 00
Flagging for boiler room, 560 feet.....		168 00
Laying same.....		35 00
Cut stone for wheel pit, 192 feet.....	75	144 00
Bushed stone, pillow block and pump foundation, 112 feet.....	75	84 00
Brick work, setting boilers.....		240 00
Brick laid in fuel room, 6,000	15 00	90 00
Flagging for fuel room, 143 feet.....		42 90
Laying same.....		8 00
Flag stone floors in privies and laying same.....		36 00
Foundation for bending room, 2 cords stone.....	20 00	40 00
Lumber for bending room, 5,705 feet.....	14 00	79 66
Square timber, 426 feet.....		9 50
Nails, 60 pounds.....		3 00
Windows, two.....		5 00
Labor.....		20 00
Brick laid in north cistern, 11,000	15 00	165 00
Water lime and cement for north cistern, 34 barrels.	3 00	102 00
Labor, 30 days.....	1 50	45 00
Tearing down and removing rubbish of old building, 224 days' work.....		224 00
Excavation for foundation, 373 yards		68 25

Stone Work.

41,229 cubic feet, laid in wall	12	4,947 48
10,300 feet fine pointed surface.....	30	3,090 00

"I."—*Estimate of Value of Building.*—continued.

Axed Surface Stone.

400 feet	water table.....	\$0 50	.....	\$200 00
254	belting course.....	75	.....	190 50
90	wide door sills.....	50	.....	45 00
72	partition door sills.....	50	.....	36 00
329	window caps.....	62	.....	203 98
348	window sills.....	62	.....	215 76
180	stone for jambs.....	50	.....	90 00
378	corner stones.....	50	.....	189 00
5	key stones.....	1 50	.....	7 50
63	arch stones.....	1 00	.....	63 00
6	corbels for circular openings.....	1 50	.....	9 00
25 feet	circular caps.....	1 00	.....	25 00
2	circles for dry house.....	3 00	.....	6 00
48 feet	square door caps.....	50	.....	24 00
80	holes drilled for anchors.....		.....	8 00
40	pair anchors placed for roof.....	50	.....	20 00
10,000	brick laid in dry house arches.....	16 00	.....	160 00
8,000	brick laid in partitions and chimneys.....	16 00	.....	128 00
5,000 feet	lumber for staging.....	16 00	.....	80 00
12	iron hinges for heavy doors.....	50	.....	6 00
	Placing track for sliding doors.....		.....	7 50
1,737	bushels lime.....	30	.....	521 10
8,847	bushels sand.....	08	.....	707 76
39,144	feet joist.....		.....	535 56
4,053	feet square timber.....		.....	78 93
23,402	feet assorted lumber.....		.....	410 78
	Nails.....		.....	230 04
	Glass.....		.....	88 82
	Paints.....		.....	148 97
73	window frames.....	3 50	.....	255 00
3	arched top door frames.....	10 00	.....	30 00
6	square top door frames.....	4 00	.....	24 00
	Powder and fuse.....		.....	63 50
	Cordage, lead, putty, etc.....		.....	28 51
	Teaming.....		.....	696 00
	Services, superintendent and officers.....		1,380 00	
	Labor.....			314 53
	Freight on lumber and materials.....			125 00
Total				<u>\$33,368 33</u>

"I."—*Estimate of Value of Building.*—continued.

Ash House.

684 cubic feet stone laid		\$103 68
1,000 brick laid in partition		14 00
One window frame.....		2 50
One door frame.....		2 50
Leeches.....		15 00
Cornice		15 00
350 feet lumber for roof.....	15 00	5 25
2½M. shingles laid	5 00	13 75
Other labor.....		10 00
Total		<u>\$181 68</u>

Ice House.

4,000 feet lumber.....	14 00	\$56 00
20 pounds nails		1 00
Labor.....		20 00
Total		<u>\$77 00</u>

Aggregate\$33,627 01

" J. "

SUNDRY REPAIRS.

50 yards of plastering in upper room, at 15c.....	\$7 50
7 570 yards of plastering in hall to chapel.....	10 50
500 brick laid in passage to chapel.....	8 00
300 brick laid in setting iron doors in main hall.....	5 00
Plastering same	1 50
Making ceiling and shelving in octagon	6 00
Shelving and repairs in front kitchen.....	8 00
Painting and repairs in front kitchen	6 25
850 brick laid in cellar floor in front kitchen	8 50
Matting for office	120 41
Wall paper for office	29 01
Papering and repairs in office.....	25 00
100 fire brick and labor, for fire place in office.....	11 50
Cement, sand, etc.....	4 23
Sundry repairs in main building	25 00
Sundry repairs in cellar	3 00
Painting in main building	10 25
2 days' labor in repairing front steps	3 00
Labor and material for repairing cupola deck	12 00
Labor and material for repairing gate house	13 50
Repairing pump in back kitchen	7 50
5 days work repairing walls of well and cistern	7 50
Mortar.....	2 50
Repairing drain from cell room	6 00
2,000 brick laid in repairing roof of female prison.....	40 00
Tin, labor, etc., in repairing roof of female prison.....	51 37
Material and labor in painting female prison	21 00
Frames for wire screens in female prison	3 00
Repairs and hanging blinds in female prison.....	3 00
Repairing stairs in female prison.....	1 00

Repairs to Chimney.

15 days' work building staging	20 00
18 days' work taking down brick.....	18 00
3,000 brick relaid on top of chimney	45 00
1,000 new brick.....	8 50
25 feet of moulding stone, at \$1 50	37 50
50 feet of watertable, at 50c.....	25 00
2,500 feet of lumber for staging	40 00
10 days' work removing staging	10 00
Total	<u>\$665 02</u>

Grading and Excavating.

1,200 yards of excavation for quarry, at 25c.....	300 00
1,500 yards of filling in yard, at 18c.....	270 00
Total	<u>\$570 00</u>

Table 1.

AMOUNT OF CLOTHING FURNISHED.

October.....1870	\$688 25
November.....do.....	888 75
December.....do.....	474 45
January.....1871.....	466 00
February.....do.....	297 65
March.....do.....	386 70
April.....do.....	290 25
May.....do.....	353 25
June.....do.....	449 50
July.....do.....	449 25
August.....do.....	621 20
September....do.....	421 28
<hr/>	
Total	\$5,786 53
<hr/>	

The above table includes 97 going-out suits for discharged prisoners.

Table 2.

NON-PRODUCTIVE PRISONERS.

	1870.			1871.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Solitary, as per sentence	50	32	69	34	13	55	39	20	40	174	234	19	412
Solitary for punishment	38	29	3	17	12	12	20	17	.....	10	64	214	192
Dark cell for punishment	8	28	.....	.....	.....	1	2	16	.....	6	5	.....	66
Sick or disabled	306	393	356	281	375	483	259	149	133	125	116	93	8,069
Insane or idiotic	232	232	243	234	215	216	199	216	193	182	181	182	2,525
Old age	208	234	225	229	216	207	172	189	182	161	162	156	2,341
Totally useless and completely demoralized by former habits	173	173	162	182	187	173	188	135	126	64	54	52	1,619
Kept in cells on account of wet weather*	177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177
Kept in cells for lack of employment*	.....	.....	595	617	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,417
Total	1,192	1,121	1,653	1,594	1,223	1,147	829	742	674	5714	548	5234	.....

Aggregate 11,818 days.

Percentage of average population, 18.69.

*Previous to completion of the shops.

Table 3.

VALUABLE AND INDISPENSABLE LABOR BUT NOT A SOURCE OF DIRECT INCOME.

	1870.			1871.									Total.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	
Assistant clerk in office.....	26	26	27	26	24	27	25	27	26	26	27	26	313
Office boy.....	26	26	27	26	24	27	25	27	26	26	27	26	313
Hospital steward.....	26	26	27	26	24	27	25	27	26	26	27	26	313
Tier-tenders.....	155	156	162	156	141	156	150	162	156	104	108	104	1,710
Barber and cell-room porter.....	26	26	31	30	28	31	29	31	26	26	27	26	337
Clothes menders.....	26	26	27	26	46	50	50	54	52	94	107	104	662
Kitchen	156	129	183	183	192	211	200	187	208	208	228	234	2,319
Stable.....	26	26	27	26	24	24	25	27	26	26	27	26	310
Teamsters, and piling lumber.....	69	74	108	140	117	130	149	189	169	182	208	189	1,724
Wash-house	78	78	81	104	96	106	75	100	78	78	81	78	1,083
Female Prison	51	50	51	52	48	50	50	54	61	78	81	78	704
Chore-men.....	130	130	135	104	99	108	100	108	104	130	135	111	1,394
Garden	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	54	52	52	39	26	273
Farm labor	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	23	12	30	8	9	112
Filling ice-house .....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Cutting wood .....	.....	.....	197	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	242
Tailor shop.....	138	188½	198	126	72	58	46	54	52	52	58½	52	1,095
Shoe shop.....	96	128	132	85	76	85½	67	66	53	42½	54	45	930
Blacksmith shop	123	157	215	207	176	125½	53	54	51	47	57	45½	1,311
Total	1,193	1,246½	1,628	1,379	1,187	1,216	1,108	1,244	1,178	1,227½	1,344½	1,205½	.....

Aggregate, 15,157 days.

Per cent. of average population 23.07.

Table 4.

RECORD OF RECEIPTS FROM OCT. 1, 1870, TO OCTOBER 1, 1871.

No.	Name.	County where sentenced	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.
1529	Peter Smith.....	Chippewa.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	1870 Sept. 23	1 year, 8 mos.
1530	George McCully.....	Green	Forgery	Octob. 4	1 year.
1531	Willard Huntley.....	Jackson	Arson	Octob. 8	5 years.
1532	George Vance.....	Dodge	Burglary	Octob. 15	1 year.
1533	James Cusick.....	do.....	do	Octob. 11	1 year.
1534	Julius Smith.....	do.....	do	Octob. 11	1 year.
1535	Lawrence Smith.....	Racine.....	Larceny	Octob. 15	1 year.
1536	John W. Bambrough	Iowa	Grand Larceny.....	Octob. 17	2 years.
1537	James Johnson.....	do.....	do	Octob. 17	2 years.
1538	William P. Duvall.....	Walworth	Murder.....	Octob. 22	During life.
1539	Levi L. Johnson.....	Fond du Lac	Larceny	Octob. 27	6 months.
1540	Peter L. Miller.....	do.....	Polygamy	Octob. 27	2 years.
1541	Warren Flint	do.....	Forgery	Octob. 27	2 years.
1542	Paul Gradle.....	Juneau	Larceny	Octob. 29	1 year.
1543	Jonathan Cocking.....	Racine.....	do	Octob. 29	6 months.
1544	Michael Lariviere	Brown.....	Manslaughter, third degree	Nov. 10	2 years.
1545	Charles H. Porter	Kenosha.....	Horse stealing	Nov. 14	6 years.
1546	George Foster.....	do.....	Burglary	Nov. 14	3 years.
1547	John Kelly.....	do.....	Burglary and Larceny	Nov. 14	2 years, 6 mos.
1548	William Hinson.....	Crawford.	Burglary	Nov. 29	2 years.
1549	Charles Myers	do.....	do	Nov. 29	2 years.
1550	Henry Clinton.....	Outagamie.....	Horse stealing.....	Dec. 2	3 years.
1551	Thomas Ladds.....	do.....	Larceny	Dec. 2	1 year.
1552	John Frazer.....	do.....	do	Dec. 2	2 years.
1553	Selden Bowen.....	La Crosse.....	Horse stealing	Dec. 3	2 years.
1554	George Keltenbach.....	do.....	Larceny	Dec. 2	2 years.

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts, etc.*—continued.

No.	Name.	County where sentenced	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.
1555	John Lynch.....	La Crosse.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	1870 Dec. 2	3 years.
1556	Charles Johnson.....	do.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 3	1 year.
1557	J. William Wilson.....	Dane.....	do.....	Dec. 1	1 year.
1558	John Brown.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 2	1 year.
1559	Martin Peterson.....	do.....	Robbery.....	Dec. 1	1 year.
1560	John Hunt.....	do.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Dec. 2	1 year.
1561	Erskine Beattie.....	Rock.....	Burglary.....	Dec. 6	2 years 6 mos.
1562	Harry Smith.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 6	1 year 6 mos.
1563	William O'Donnell.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 6	1 year 6 mos.
1564	William Dennis.....	Milwaukee.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 14	1 year.
1565	John Young.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 14	1 year.
1566	Peter Reise.....	Waukesha.....	Burglary.....	Dec. 10	2 years.
1567	Alonzo Wood.....	Waupaca.....	Manslaughter, third degree.....	Dec. 16	3 years
1568	Jacob Miller.....	La Fayette.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 16	1 year 6 mos.
1569	Charles Travis.....	Columbia.....	do.....	Dec. 19	2 years
1570	Hans Peter Peterson.....	do.....	Burglary.....	Dec. 19	2 years.
1571	Christian Rasmussen.....	do.....	do.....	Dec. 19	2 years.
1572	Arthur Lee.....	do.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 19	2 years.
1573	Merritt Bates.....	Waupaca.....	Grand larceny.....	Dec. 20	1 year.
1574	Samuel H. Tiffany.....	do.....	Burglary.....	Dec. 20	3 years.
1575	Joseph Edwards.....	St. Croix.....	Arson.....	Dec. 19	6 years 6 mos.
1576	John Cooper, Jr.....	Waukesha.....	Rape and grand larceny.....	Dec. 31 1871	10 years 6 mos.
1577	John Skeehan.....	Milwaukee.....	Burglary.....	Jan'y 10	2 years 3 mos.
1578	George Cook.....	do.....	do.....	Jan'y 10	2 years 3 mos
1579	Adam Ehlhardt.....	do.....	Manslaughter, second degree.....	Feb'y 2	7 years.
1580	Henry Hopkins.....	Dane.....	Passing counterfeit money.....	Feb'y 23	5 years.
1581	Frank Leonard.....	Walworth.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	March 4	5 years.

1583	William Johnson	Green	Larceny	Mch.	17	9 months.
1583	Henry Brown	Green	Burglary and larceny	Mch.	17	1 year.
1584	Dennis Long	Racine	Burglary	Mch.	18	1 year, 6 mos.
1585	Morris Hodges	Racine	Burglary	Mch.	18	1 year, 6 mos.
1586	Henry Peterson	Dunn	Burglary	Mch.	15	8 mos., 1 day.
1587	Michael Higgins	Dunn	Assault with intent to kill	Mch.	15	1 year, 1 day.
1588	George Jarvis	Chippewa	Larceny	Mch.	15	1 year, 1 day.
1589	Floyd Smith	Waukesha	Obtaining goods under false pretences	Mch.	24	1 year, 1 day.
1590	Albert C. Kenniston	Monroe	Horse stealing	Mch.	28	5 years.
1591	William Lattimer	Monroe	Larceny	Mch.	31	1 year.
1592	William Whitney	Monroe	Larceny	Apr.	1	1 year.
1593	Andrew Jackson	Eau Claire	Robbery	Apr.	5	3 years.
1594	Thomas Cashman	Kenosha	Larceny	Apr.	8	6 months.
1595	Charles B. Cook	Brown	Assault with intent to commit rape	Apr.	25	3 years.
1596	Duane Crotsenberg	La Crosse	Burglary	May	20	5 years.
1597	William Butterfield	Rock	Larceny	May	27	9 months.
1598	C. W. McRea	Columbia	Burglary and larceny	June	1	1 year.
1599	William Smith	Pierce	Forgery	June	20	1 year, 1 day.
1600	Charles Craig	Outagamie	Rape	June	13	12 years.
1601	George F. Rider	do	Horse stealing	June	13	3 years.
1602	Emelie Zimmerman	do	Horse stealing	June	13	3 years.
1603	Michael Killoran	Green Lake	Murder	June	16	During life.
1604	Charles Schick	Crawford	Assault with intent to kill	June	16	2 years, 1 day.
1605	Edward C. Griswold	Sauk	Horse stealing	June	16	7 years, 5 days
1606	John Schroeder	Dane	Passing counterfeit money	June	28	5 years.
1607	Nathan P. Blair	Milwaukee	Murder	July	5	During life.
1608	John Lynch	Milwaukee	Larceny	July	11	3 years.
1609	Andrew Barhydt	Eau Claire	do	July	13	6 months.
1610	George H. Dennis	Columbia	do	July	18	1 year.
1611	Richard A. Stewart	Monroe	do	July	19	1 yr., 1 mo., 7 d
1612	George Brown	La Crosse	do	Aug.	4	1 year.
1613	William Henderson	La Crosse	do	Aug.	4	1 year.
1614	Joseph Ready	Eau Claire	Obtaining property under false pretences	Aug.	14	1 year.
1615	John Kelley	La Crosse	Larceny	Aug.	15	1 years.
		La Crosse	Larceny	Aug.	15	10 months.

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts—continued.*

No.	Name.	County where sentenced	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.
1616	Thomas Garvin.....	Kenosha.....	Larceny	1871	1 year, 3 mos.
1617	John J. Mowers	Pepin .....	.....do.....	Aug. 15	1 year, 4 mos.
1618	James Rowan	Milwaukee.....	Manslaughter, first degree.....	Sept. 5	7 years.
1629	Carl J. Christopherson .....	.....do.....	Larceny	Sept. 7	8 months.
1620	Herman Mayer.....	Winnebago .....	.....do.....	Sept. 11	6 months.
1621	William Mayer.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 16	6 months.
1622	Christian Oleson.....	Dunn.....	Grand larceny.....	Sept. 16	2 years, 1 day.
1623	Antoine Curbine	Chippewa.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Sept. 13	1 year, 4 mos.
				Sept. 21	

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts, etc.—continued.*

No.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Color.	Age	Religious instruction.	By whom delivered.
1529	Farmer	Germany	White	40	Catholic	David H. Vaughn, dep. sheriff.
1530	do.	Wisconsin	do.	16	Methodist	S. E. Gardner, sheriff.
1531	do.	Illinois	do.	15	do.	Caleb V. Hobbs, sheriff.
1532	Machinist	New York	do.	37	Episcopal	Charles E. Goodman, sheriff.
1533	Laborer	do.	do.	19	Catholic	Charles E. Goodman, sheriff.
1534	do.	do.	do.	20	Methodist	Charles E. Goodman, sheriff.
1535	Clerk	Canada	do.	28	Catholic	F. Schneider, sheriff.
1536	Farmer	Wisconsin	do.	18	Methodist	William Sands, sheriff.
1537	Watchmaker	New York	do.	43	Presbyterian	William
1538	Clergyman	Pennsylvania	do.	46	Methodist	William
1539	Shoemaker	Canada	do.	41	Baptist	Robert Cosgrove, dep. sheriff.
1540	Farmer	New York	do.	30	Methodist	Robert Cosgrove, dep. sheriff.
1541	Laborer	Maine	do.	26	Catholic	Robert Cosgrove, dep. sheriff.
1542	Farmer	Germany	do.	50	do.	
1543	Blacksmith	England	do.	27	Episcopal	
1544	Laborer	Wisconsin	do.	23	Catholic	O. J. B. Brice, sheriff.
1545	Farmer	New York	do.	33	Methodist	J. M. Stebbins, sheriff.
1546	Engineer	Ohio	do.	42	Baptist	J. M. Stebbins, sheriff.
1547	Sailor	England	do.	31	Catholic	J. M. Stebbins, sheriff.
1548	Cabin-boy	Illinois	Mulatto	16	Methodist	B. G. Matthews, deputy sheriff.
1549	Farmer	Wisconsin	White	14	Baptist	B. G. Matthews, deputy sheriff.
1550	Lumberman	Canada	do.	21	Presbyterian	William McGuire, sheriff.
1551	Farmer	do.	do.	19	Episcopal	William McGuire, sheriff.
1552	Shoemaker	Vermont	do.	19	Methodist	William McGuire, sheriff.
1553	Farmer	New York	do.	17	do.	H. N. Solberg, sheriff.
1554	Telegraph operator	Missouri	do.	16	Catholic	H. N. Solberg, sheriff.

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts, etc.—continued.*

No.	Occupation.	Canada.....	White.....	Religious Instruction.	By whom delivered.
1555	Stone cutter	Canada	White	Catholic	H. N. Solberg, deputy sheriff.
1556	Carpenter	do	do	Presbyterian	H. N. Solberg, deputy sheriff.
1557	Stone cutter	New York	do	Methodist	B. Hancock, deputy sheriff.
1558	do	do	do	do	B. Hancock, deputy sheriff.
1559	Farmer	Norway	do	Lutheran	B. Hancock, deputy sheriff.
1560	Clerk	New York	do	Episcopal	B. Hancock, deputy sheriff.
1561	Chair-maker	Michigan	do	Methodist	D. M. Johnson, deputy sheriff.
1562	Book-binder	Canada	do	Catholic	D. M. Johnson, deputy sheriff.
1563	Farmer	Wisconsin	do	do	D. M. Johnson, deputy sheriff.
1564	Laborer	Ireland	do	Episcopal	Ed. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
1565	Sailor	Ohio	do	Congregational	Ed. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
1566	Farmer	Germany	do	Catholic	A. F. Pratt, sheriff.
1567	do	New York	do	Methodist	Jos. Barnard deputy sheriff.
1568	Cabinet-maker	Holland	do	Catholic	F. Campbell, sheriff.
1569	Painter	Ohio	do	Methodist	O. H. Sorenson, sheriff.
1570	Mason	Denmark	do	Lutheran	O. H. Sorenson, sheriff.
1571	Farmer	do	do	do	O. H. Sorenson, sheriff.
1572	Tailor	New York	do	Methodist	O. H. Sorenson, sheriff.
1573	Farmer	Pennsylvania	do	do	W. H. Taggart, sheriff.
1574	Mason	New York	do	Baptist	W. H. Taggart, sheriff.
1575	Boatman	Ohio	do	Catholic	E. J. Wiley, deputy sheriff.
1576	Teamster	Wisconsin	do	Methodist	C. Farnham, deputy sheriff.
1577	Moulder	New York	do	Catholic	M. Alf, deputy sheriff.
1578	Sailor	do	do	Methodist	M. Alf, deputy sheriff.
1579	Cooper	Germany	do	Lutheran	B. Kelly, deputy sheriff.
1580	Hotel-keeper	New York	do	Methodist	W. S. Main, dep. U. S. Marsh.
1581	Blacksmith	Ireland	do	Catholic	Charles G. Fay, sheriff.
1582	Farmer	Pennsylvania	do	Baptist	Alfred Wood, sheriff.

1589	Farmer	Virginia	Mulatto	19	None	Alfred Wood, sheriff.
1588	Carpenter	New York	White	17	Catholic	Frank Long, sheriff.
1584	Sailor	do	do	10	Methodist	Frank Long, sheriff.
1585	Farmer	Norway	do	22	Lutheran	E. L. Doolittle, sheriff.
1586	do	New York	do	24	Catholic	E. L. Doolittle, sheriff.
1587	Painter	Ohio	do	16	Presbyterian	M. Hall, sheriff.
1588	Farmer	New York	do	35	Methodist	John Graham, sheriff.
1589	Engineer	New Hampshire	do	33	Baptist	Leonard Johnson, sheriff.
1590	Harness maker	Wisconsin	do	19	do	Leonard Johnson, sheriff.
1591	Lumberman	Iowa	do	22	Catholic	D. C. Whipple, sheriff.
1592	Farmer	North Carolina	Black	21	Methodist	W. W. Baker, sheriff.
1593	Boatman	Massachusetts	White	26	Catholic	G. M. Langton, sheriff.
1594	Slater	Illinois	do	30	do	H. N. Solberg, sheriff.
1595	Stone mason	New York	do	26	Methodist	R. T. Pember, sheriff.
1596	Farmer	Massachusetts	do	18	Catholic	P. Poole, sheriff.
1597	Book keeper	New York	do	32	Episcopal	E. Burnette, sheriff.
1598	Farmer	Germany	do	25	Lutheran	A. B. Evarts, sheriff.
1599	Baker	New York	do	19	Methodist	A. B. Evarts, sheriff.
1600	Teamster	do	do	15	do	A. B. Evarts, sheriff.
1601	Housekeeper	Germany	do	43	Lutheran	F. W. Cook, sheriff.
1602	Laborer	Ireland	do	41	Catholic	A. McDonald, deputy sheriff.
1603	Farmer	Pennsylvania	do	59	Universalist	J. Gooding, deputy sheriff.
1604	Jeweler	Vermont	do	27	Baptist	F. W. Oakley, U. S. marshal.
1605	Farmer	Germany	do	41	Lutheran	Ed. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
1606	Machinist	Pennsylvania	do	22	Swendenborgian	Ed. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
1607	Lumberman	Massachusetts	do	20	Catholic	D. C. Whipple, sheriff.
1608	Cook	New York	do	22	Presbyterian	P. Poole, sheriff.
1609	Laborer	do	do	16	Methodist	L. Johnson, sheriff.
1610	Stone cutter	do	do	23	Presbyterian	H. N. Solberg, sheriff.
1611	Painter	do	do	22	do	H. N. Solberg, sheriff.
1612	Blacksmith	Canada	do	40	Methodist	D. C. Whipple, sheriff.
1613	Riverman	Pennsylvania	do	39	Presbyterian	H. N. Solberg, sheriff.
1614	do	Indiana	do	21	Methodist	H. N. Solberg, sheriff.
1615	Newsboy	Illinois	do	17	Catholic	W. W. Baker, sheriff.

TABLE 4.—*Record of Receipts, etc.—continued.*

No.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Color.	Age.	Religious instruction.	By whom delivered.
1617	Farmer	Wisconsin	White	21	None	C. S. Crosby, sheriff.
1618	Very stable keeper	Canada	do.	33	Catholic	Ed. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
1619	Wheelwright	Norway	do.	48	Lutheran	Ed. Hackett, deputy sheriff.
1620	Photographer	Germany	do.	21	do.	do.
1621	Baker	Germany	do.	25	do.	do.
1622	Blacksmith	Norway	do.	24	do.	do.
1623	Farmer	Wisconsin	Indian	20	Catholic	M. Hall, sheriff.

TABLE 4—RECAPITULATION.

Counties from where Received.		No.	Terms of Sentence.		No.
Milwaukee		9	During life		3
La Crosse		9	Twelve years		1
Dane		6	Ten years and six months		1
Outagamie		6	Seven years and five days		1
Columbia		6	Seven years		2
Kenosha		5	Six years and six months		1
Rock		4	Six years		1
Racine		4	Five years		6
Dodge		3	Three years		10
Waupaca		3	Two years and six months		2
Waukesha		3	Two years and three months		2
Crawford		3	Two years and one day		2
Fond du Lac		3	Two years		15
Green		3	One year and eight months		1
Chippewa		3	One year and six months		5
Dunn		3	One year and four months		2
Monroe		3	One year and three months		1
Eau Claire		3	One year, one month and 7 days		1
Walworth		2	One year and one day		3
Brown		2	One year		24
Iowa		2	Ten months		1
Winnebago		2	Nine months		2
Juneau		1	Eight months and one day		1
Jackson		1	Eight months		1
La Fayette		1	Six months		6
St. Croix		1			
Pierce		1	Total		95
Green Lake		1			
Sauk		1	Conjugal Relation.		
Pepin		1	Married		No. 21
Total		95	Single		70
Crimes.		No.	Widowers		3
Larceny		38	Widow		1
Burglary		19	Total		95
Horse-stealing		7	Habits.		
Assault with intent to kill		5	Temperate		34
Murder		3	Moderate		34
Burglary and larceny		3	Intemperate		27
Forgery		3	Total		95
Arson		2	Chew tobacco		72
Manslaughter, 3d degree		2	Smoke tobacco		57
Robbery		2	Ages.		
Rape		2	From 12 to 20		26
Passing counterfeit money		2	From 20 to 30		37
Obtaining goods under false pre- tences		2	From 30 to 40		18
Polygamy		1	From 40 to 50		11
Assault with intent to rape		1	From 50 to 60		8
Grand larceny		1	Total		95
Manslaughter, 1st degree		1			
Manslaughter, 2d degree		1			
Total		95			

TABLE 4.—*Recapitulation.*—continued.

<i>Occupations.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Place of Birth.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Farmer.....	28	New York.....	28
Laborer.....	7	Wisconsin.....	9
Blacksmith.....	4	Germany.....	9
Sailor.....	4	Canada.....	9
Stone cutter.....	4	Pennsylvania.....	6
Lumberman.....	3	Ohio.....	5
Painter.....	3	Illinois.....	4
Carpenter.....	2	Norway.....	4
Machinist.....	2	Massachusetts.....	3
Clerk.....	2	Ireland.....	3
Shoemaker.....	2	England.....	2
Engineer.....	2	Denmark.....	2
Mason.....	2	Vermont.....	2
Boatman.....	2	Maine.....	1
Teamster.....	2	Michigan.....	1
Cooper.....	2	Missouri.....	1
Baker.....	2	Virginia.....	1
Raftsmen.....	2	New Hampshire.....	1
Harness-maker.....	1	Iowa.....	1
Watch-maker.....	1	Indiana.....	1
Clergyman.....	1	North Carolina.....	1
Cabin boy.....	1	Holland.....	1
Telegraph operator.....	1		
Chair maker.....	1	Total.....	95
Cabinet maker.....	1		
Book binder.....	1	<i>Religious Instruction.</i>	
Tailor.....	1	Methodist.....	29
Hotel keeper.....	1	Catholic.....	27
Slater.....	1	Lutheran.....	12
Stone mason.....	1	Presbyterian.....	8
Book keeper.....	1	Baptist.....	8
Housekeeper.....	1	Episcopal.....	6
Jeweler.....	1	None.....	2
Cook.....	1	Congregational.....	1
Newsboy.....	1	Universalist.....	1
Photographer.....	1	Swedenborgian.....	1
Wheelwright.....	1		
Livery stable keeper.....	1	Total.....	95
Total.....	95	<i>Color.</i>	
		White.....	91
		Black.....	1
		Mulatto.....	2
		Indian.....	1
		Total.....	95
<i>Educational Relations.</i>		<i>Nativity.</i>	
Read and write—		Natives.....	65
English.....	61	Foreign.....	30
German.....	9	Total.....	95
Norwegian.....	2		
Danish.....	2	<i>Sex.</i>	
English and German.....	2	Males.....	94
English, German and French.....	1	Females.....	1
German and Norwegian.....	1		
English and Norwegian.....	1	Total.....	95
Read but not write—			
English.....	9		
English and German.....	2		
Neither read or write.....	5		
Total.....	95	Total.....	95

Table 5.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED FROM OCT. 1, 1870, TO OCT. 1, 1871.

No.	Names.	County where from.	How discharged.	When discharged.
				1870.
1443	John Bower.....	Brown.....	Commutation	Oct. 1
1445	James Mehan	do.....	do.....	Oct. 1
1446	Thomas Dunn.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 1
1293	John McGrail	Jefferson	do.....	Oct. 1
1450	Chas. B. Cook.....	La Crosse.....	do.....	Oct. 10
1501	James Winslow	Rock	do.....	Oct. 10
1503	William G. Harrison.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 10
1435	George Sanford	Dodge	Expiration	Oct. 14
1370	Philip Stoft.....	Columbia.....	Commutation	Oct. 17
1444	Eli K. Brown	Brown.....	do.....	Oct. 27
1381	Henry Purdy.....	Winnebago	do.....	Nov. 7
1297	Harvey Thomas	Dodge	do.....	Nov. 7
1139	John Miar.....	Dane	do.....	Nov. 11
1307	James Miller.....	Waukesha	do.....	Nov. 14
1294	Alfred Hart.....	Jefferson.....	do.....	Nov. 15
1329	Henry Brown	Green	do.....	Nov. 22
1510	Joseph Kelly.....	Waupaca	do.....	Nov. 24
1470	Charles Ingersol.....	Rock	do.....	Nov. 28
1022	John Degan.....	Milwaukee.....	do.....	Nov. 29
1511	Leo Richards.....	Waupaca	do.....	Nov. 29
1330	John Anderson.....	Green	do.....	Nov. 30
1306	Arthur Flanders.....	Walworth	do.....	Dec. 1
1471	Delos Williams	Rock	do.....	Dec. 2
1140	Henry Schmidt.....	Dane	do.....	Dec. 10
1346	Josiah Madison	Racine.....	do.....	Dec. 24
1501	George Bartlett	Trempealeau.....	do.....	Dec. 26
				1871.
960	Henry Boebel.....	Milwaukee.....	Governor's pardon ..	Jan. 5
1478	Charles Slater.....	Walworth	Commutation	Jan. 6
1336	William Smith.....	Grant.....	Death	Jan. 6
1451	James R. Cummings.....	La Crosse.....	Governor's pardon ..	Jan. 11
1323	Charles Baldwin.....	Rock	Commutation	Jan. 23
1259	Gottlieb Brauer	Dane	Governor's pardon ..	Jan. 26
1476	George Ramsey	Walworth	Commutation	Jan. 26
1483	David Carnahan.....	Milwaukee.....	do.....	Jan. 26
1477	Emanuel Reynolds.....	Walworth	do.....	Jan. 30
1492	Oliver P. Wells.....	Grant.....	do.....	Jan. 31
1440	David Dumprosse	Fond du Lac.....	Governor's pardon ..	Feb. 2
1488	Frank Lochner	Winnebago	Commutation	Feb. 6
1408	Michael Grady	La Crosse.....	do.....	Feb. 10
1565	John Young.....	Milwaukee.....	Governor's pardon ..	Feb. 15
1420	Oscar B. Barber.....	Rock	Commutation	Feb. 21
1498	Alanson M. Barnard.....	Eau Claire	do.....	Feb. 27
1110	William Tompkins.....	Milwaukee.....	do.....	Mar. 4
1413	John Gilbert	Columbia.....	do.....	Mar. 7
1416	Michael Broderick.....	Vernon	do.....	Mar. 13
1389	James K. Grover	Milwaukee.....	do.....	Mar. 15
1531	Willard Huntley	Jackson	Rem. by ord. of Gov. to State Ind'l Sch'l.	Mar. 21
1045	Peter Frahm	Racine.....	Suicide.....	Mar. 21
1268	Melvin Harrington.....	Columbia.....	Governor's pardon ..	Mar. 29

TABLE 5.—*Prisoners Discharged.*—continued.

No.	Name.	County where from.	How discharged.	When discharg'd
1543	Jonathan Cocking ..	Racine.....	Commutation.....	Apr. 4
1539	Levi L. Johnson....	Fond du Lac.	.....do.....	Apr. 7
1438	Daniel C. Lindsey ..	Trempealeau.	Governor's pardon..	Apr. 13
1439	Dudley A. Lindsey..	....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 13
1515	John Morgan	Crawford .....	.....do.....	Apr. 24
1514	John Lessard .....	....do.....	Commutation.....	May 1
1516	Jonas Chicks.....	Calumet .....	.....do.....	May 4
1249	Michael Shanely ...	Dane .....	.....do.....	May 5
1517	John Riley.....	Outagamie ..	.....do.....	May 23
1339	James Melville.....	Grant.....	.....do.....	May 25
1260	J. D. Jones.....	Waukesha ..	.....do.....	May 26
1529	Peter Smith.....	Chippewa....	Rem'd to Ins. Asy'm.	June 14
1589	Floyd Smith... ..	Waukesha ..	Governor's pardon..	June 15
1423	Peter Van Hest.....	Walworth....	Commutation	June 19
1428	John B. Lavins.....	Grant.....	.....do.....	June 20
1429	George McCloud....	Walworth....	.....do.....	June 20
1352	William Hall	La Crosse....	.....do.....	June 23
1351	Charles Allen.....	....do.....	.....do.....	June 23
1362	James Kanady.....	Dane .....	.....do.....	June 28
1150	John W. White	Jefferson....	Governor's pardon..	June 30
1353	George Harris.....	La Crosse....	Commutation.....	July 3
1433	Dennis Seveson	Milwaukee....	.....do.....	July 4
1520	Charles Heed	Rock .....	.....do.....	July 5
1432	Henrietta Schroeter.	Milwaukee....	Governor's pardon..	July 7
1158	John Thomas	Dodge	Commutation	July 15
1371	John W. Coman....	Columbia ....	.....do.....	July 19
1441	Joseph A. Marden, Jr.	Richland ....	.....do.....	July 22
1159	Henry Sheldon.....	Dodge ... ..	.....do.....	July 31
1521	Henry Devine.....	Waushara ....	.....do.....	July 31
1447	Jean Philip Nelis...	Brown .....	.....do.....	Aug. 12
1448	James Clary	La Crosse....	.....do.....	Aug. 13
1449	Charles Hinkley....	....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 15
1528	Joseph Dayley	Grant.....	.....do.....	Aug. 18
1456	Ever Hansen.....	Dane .....	.....do.....	Aug. 25
1458	Frank Ross.....	....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 25
1530	George McCully....	Green .....	.....do.....	Aug. 25
1533	James Cusick	Dodge .....	.....do.....	Aug. 27
1534	Julius Smith.....	....do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 27
1457	William Hickman..	Dane .....	.....do.....	Aug. 30
1535	Lawrence Smith....	Racine.....	.....do.....	Aug. 31
1183	Frederick Bunsie...	Milwaukee....	.....do.....	Aug. 31
1532	George Vance.....	Dodge .....	.....do.....	Aug. 31
1454	William Williams..	Dane .....	.....do.....	Aug. 31
1185	David C. Aldrich...	....do.....	.....do.....	Sep. 9
1542	Paul Gradle.....	Juneau .....	.....do.....	Sep. 9
1460	Alexander Holm ...	Milwaukee....	.....do.....	Sep. 11
1469	Leander Pyer	Waupaca ....	.....do.....	Sep. 13
1466	James Lockwood ...	Rock .....	.....do.....	Sep. 18
1170	Charles Bresler	Waukesha ..	.....do.....	Sep. 18
1593	Andrew Jackson....	Kenosha ....	.....do.....	Sep. 18

TABLE 5.—RECAPITULATION.

Commutation.....	82
Pardon ..	12
Expiration	1
Death	1
Suicide	1
Removed to Insane Asylum.....	1
Removed to State Industrial School	1
Total	<u>99</u>

Under provisions of chapter 324, general laws of 1866, prisoners are entitled to a reduction of five (5) days on every month, for good behavior. United States prisoners receive the same reduction.

Table 6.

PBISON POPULATION EXHIBIT.

County where sentenced	Crime.	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.	Occupation.
Dodge	Murder	Oct. 17, '54	During life	Blacksmith.
Waukesha	do.	June 20, '57	do.	Carpenter.
Waushara	do.	Oct. 9, '57	do.	Laborer.
Milwaukee	do.	Apr. 28, '58	do.	Laborer.
St. Croix	do.	Nov. 23, '58	do.	Farmer.
Dodge	do.	Apr. 6, '60	do.	Harness maker.
Manitowoc	do.	Nov. 1, '60	do.	Farmer.
Dane	do.	Nov. 14, '62	do.	Laborer.
Brown	do.	June 12, '63	do.	Blacksmith.
Outagamie	do.	June 17, '63	do.	None.
Milwaukee	do.	July 10, '63	do.	Gambler.
Waushara	do.	Oct. 3, '63	do.	Bricklayer.
Brown	do.	Oct. 12, '63	do.	Blacksmith.
Rock	Rape	Dec. 18, '63	12 years	Farmer.
Manitowoc	Murder	Dec. 23, '63	During life	Farmer.
La Crosse	do.	May 3, '65	do.	Farmer.
Sheboygan	do.	June 9, '65	do.	Carpenter.
Grant	do.	Sep. 28, '65	do.	Shoemaker.
Walworth	Burglary and larceny with intent murder	Oct. 6, '65	12 years	Farmer.
Milwaukee	Murder	Oct. 27, '65	During life	Laborer.
Pierce	Robbery	Nov. 28, '65	8 years	Lumberman.
Waukesha	Arson	Mar. 29, '66	10 years	None.
Grant	Murder	Mar. 23, '66	During life	Physician.
Fond du Lac	Rape	May 25, '66	10 years	Farmer.
Rock	Horse stealing	June 12, '66	8 years	Farmer.

1157	Dodge	Murder	Mar. 10, '07	During life	Farmer.
1176	Milwaukee	Passing counterfeit money	Apr. 11, '07	5 years	Farmer.
1190	La Crosse	Murder	June 7, '07	During life	Farmer.
1201	Milwaukee	Arson	July 3, '07	5 years	Merchant.
1210	Shawano	Rape	Aug. 10, '07	During life	Farmer.
1219	Winnebago	Horse stealing	Sep. 21, '07	5 years	Farmer.
1241	Adams	Arson	Oct. 24, '07	5 years	Cabinet maker.
1254	Sheboygan	Horse stealing	Dec. 6, '07	5 years	Lumberman.
1263	Waukesha	Arson	Dec. 14, '07	5 years	Farmer.
1269	Columbia	Horse stealing	Jan. 2, '08	7 years	Physician.
1278	Milwaukee	Arson	Jan. 17, '08	5 years	Carpenter.
1283	Dane	Passing counterfeit money	Feb. 5, '08	5 years	Laborer.
1299	Winnebago	Horse stealing	Mar. 18, '08	7 years	Cabinet maker.
1310	Milwaukee	Arson	Apr. 18, '08	5 years	Farmer.
1313	do.	Murder	May 9, '08	During life	Farmer.
1314	do.	do.	May 9, '08	do.	Farmer.
1316	Dane	Forgery	May 12, '08	4 years	Farmer.
1331	Fond du Lac	Murder	Sep. 18, '08	During life	Farmer.
1332	Jefferson	do.	Sep. 28, '08	do.	Farmer.
1342	Oconto	Rape	Oct. 8, '08	10 years	Laborer.
1344	Dodge	Manslaughter	Oct. 15, '08	During life	Fisherman.
1349	Milwaukee	do.	Nov. 12, '08	4 years	Teamster.
1361	Pierce	do.	Nov. 27, '08	8 years	Laborer.
1372	Columbia	do.	Dec. 16, '08	4 years	Farmer.
1384	Green Lake	do.	Feb. 12, '09	10 years	Farmer.
1386	Jefferson	2d degree	Feb. 23, '09	7 years	Farmer.
1393	Walworth	do.	Mar. 19, '00	8 years	Joiner.
1394	Monroe	do.	Apr. 1, '09	8 years	Laborer.
1395	do.	do.	Apr. 1, '09	8 years	Clerk
1397	Eau Claire	Manslaughter	Apr. 15, '09	9 years	Farmer.
1398	Milwaukee	Passing counterfeit money	Apr. 20, '09	5 years	Physician.
1405	Dane	Robbery	May 13, '09	6 years	Sailor.
1409	Rock	Horse stealing	May 26, '09	4 years	Farmer.
1410	do.	Arson	May 26, '09	10 years	Confectioner.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit—continued.*

Prison number	County where sentenced.	Crime	When sentenced.	Term of sentence.	Occupation.
1412	Columbia.....		May 31, '69	5 years	Laborer.
1414	Pierce.....		May 20, '69	3 years	Farmer.
1415	....do.....		....do.....	....do.....	Farmer.
1417	Crawford.....	Murder 3d degree.	June 22, '69	8 years	House keeper.
1421	Milwaukee.....	Passing counterfeit money.	Sep. 22, '69	7 years	Wagon-maker.
1422	....do.....	....do.....	....do.....	....do.....	Laborer.
1426	....do.....	Forgery.	....do.....	5 years	Merchant.
1430	Winnebago.....	Rape	Oct. 2, '69	20 years	Farmer.
1431	Monroe.....	Arson	Oct. 9, '69	4 years	Farmer.
1442	Fold du Lac.....	Murder	Nov. 15, '69	During life.	Firemen.
1452	Rock.....	Murder	Nov. 26, '69	....do.....	Carpenter.
1453	....do.....	Horse stealing.	....do.....	12 years	Stone cutter.
1450	Vernon.....	Burglary.	Dec. 9, '69	2 years	Painter.
1464	Rock.....	Rape	Dec. 17, '69	12 years	Lumberman.
1467	Rock.....	....do.....	Dec. 9, '69	8 years	Engineer.
1468	La Fayette.....	....do.....	Dec. 18, '69	....do.....	Carpenter.
1472	Milwaukee.....	....do.....	....do.....	0 years	Steamboat watch'n
1478	Jefferson.....	....do.....	Feb. 9, '70	12 years	Printer.
1475	Walworth.....	....do.....	Feb. 11, '70	3 years	Laborer.
1479	Dodge.....	Rape	Feb. 25, '70	12 years	Farmer.
1480	....do.....	Rape	Mar. 11, '70	....do.....	Farmer.
1481	....do.....	Horse stealing	....do.....	5 years	Farmer.
1482	....do.....	Larceny.	Mar. 12, '70	2 years	Stage driver.
1484	Racine.....	....do.....	Mar. 16, '70	3 years	Sailor.
1485	....do.....	....do.....	....do.....	2 years	Carpenter.
1486	....do.....	Forgery.	....do.....	2 years and 6 mo	Carpenter.
1487	....do.....	Horse stealing.	Mar. 17, '70	4 years	Draftsman.

1489	Winnebago	Larceny	Mar. 23, '70	3 years	Lumberman.
1491	Grant	Rape	Mar. 21, '70	10 years	Farmer.
1493	do.	Larceny	Mar. 21, '70	8 years	Farmer.
1495	Racine	do.	Mar. 21, '70	do.	Hostler.
1496	Monroe	do.	Mar. 20, '70	2 years	Laborer.
1497	Eau Claire	Horse stealing	April 9, '70	4 years	Farmer,
1499	Racine	Murder	April 9, '70	During life	Bricklayer.
1502	Dane	Assault with intent to kill	May 10, '70	2 years	Farmer.
1505	Rock	Horse stealing	May 2, '70	3 years	Clerk.
1506	La Crosse	Burglary	May 23, '70	2 years	Fireman.
1507	do.	do.	May 23, '70	do.	Painter.
1508	Walworth	Forgery	June 13, '70	do.	Painter.
1509	Rock	Manslaughter, 2d degree	June 7, '70	5 years	Farmer.
1512	Vernon	Horse stealing	June 16, '70	do.	Farmer.
1513	do.	do.	June 16, '70	2 years	Farmer.
1518	Manitowoc	Murder	July 23, '70	During life	Farmer.
1519	do.	do.	July 23, '70	do.	Farmer.
1523	Jefferson	Burglary	Sep. 21, '70	2 years	Cabinet maker.
1523	Walworth	Horse stealing	Sep. 24, '70	5 years	Clerk.
1524	Grant	do.	Sep. 27, '70	4 years	Farmer.
1525	do.	do.	Sep. 27, '70	3 years	Farmer.
1526	do.	do.	Sep. 27, '70	3 years, 6 months	Boatman.
1527	do.	do.	Sep. 27, '70	3 years	Farmer.
1536	Iowa	Grand larceny	Oct. 17, '70	2 years	Farmer.
1537	do.	do.	Oct. 17, '70	do.	Watchmaker.
1538	Walworth	Murder	Oct. 22, '70	During life	Clergyman.
1540	Fond du Lac	Polygamy	Oct. 27, '70	2 years	Farmer.
1541	do.	Forgery	Oct. 27, '70	do.	Laborer.
1544	Brown	Manslaughter, 3d degree	Nov. 10, '70	do.	Laborer.
1545	Kenosha	Horse stealing	Nov. 14, '70	6 years	Farmer.
1546	do.	Burglary	Nov. 14, '70	3 years	Engineer.
1547	do.	Burglary and larceny	Nov. 14, '70	2 years, 6 months	Sailor.
1548	Crawford	Burglary	Nov. 29, '70	2 years	Cabin boy.
1549	do.	do.	Nov. 29, '70	do.	Farmer.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit*—continued.

County where Sentenced.	Crime.	When Sentenced.	Term of Sentence.	Occupation.
1550 Outagamie.....	Horse stealing.....	Dec. 2, '70	3 years.....	Lumberman.
1551 .....do.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 2, '70	1 year.....	Farmer.
1552 .....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 2, '70	2 years.....	Shoemaker.
1553 Ia Crosse.....	Horse stealing.....	Dec. 3, '70	2 years.....	Farmer.
1554 .....do.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 2, '70	2 years.....	Telegraph operat'r
1555 .....do.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Dec. 2, '70	3 years.....	Stone cutter.
1556 .....do.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 3, '70	1 year.....	Carpenter.
1557 Dane.....	.....do.....	Dec. 1, '70	1 year.....	Stone cutter.
1558 .....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 2, '70	1 year.....	Stone cutter.
1559 .....do.....	Robbery.....	Dec. 1, '70	1 year.....	Farmer.
1560 .....do.....	Burglary and larceny.....	Dec. 2, '70	1 year.....	Clerk.
1561 Rock.....	Burglary with intent to commit larceny.....	Dec. 6, '70	2 years and 6 mos.	Chair maker.
1562 .....do.....	.....do.....do.....	Dec. 6, '70	1 year and 6 mos.	Bookbinder.
1563 .....do.....	.....do.....do.....	Dec. 6, '70	1 year and 6 mos.	Farmer.
1564 Milwaukee.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 14, '70	1 year.....	Laborer.
1566 Waukesha.....	Burglary.....	Dec. 10, '70	2 years.....	Farmer.
1567 Waupaca.....	Manslaughter, 3d degree.....	Dec. 16, '70	3 years.....	Farmer.
1568 La Fayette.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 16, '70	1 year and 6 mos.	Cabinet maker.
1569 Columbia.....	.....do.....	Dec. 19, '70	2 years.....	Painter.
1570 .....do.....	Burglary.....	Dec. 19, '70	2 years.....	Mason.
1571 .....do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 19, '70	2 years.....	Farmer.
1572 .....do.....	Larceny.....	Dec. 19, '70	2 years.....	Tailor.
1573 Waupaca.....	Grand larceny.....	Dec. 20, '70	1 year.....	Farmer.
1574 .....do.....	Burglary.....	Dec. 20, '70	3 years.....	Mason.
1575 St. Croix.....	Arson.....	Dec. 19, '70	6 years and 6 mos.	Boatman.
1576 Waukesha.....	Rape and larceny.....	Dec. 31, '70	10 years and 6 mos.	Teamster
1577 Milwaukee.....	Burglary.....	Jan. 10, '71	2 years and 8 mos.	Moulder.

1578	Milwaukee.....	Burglary	Jan. 10, '71	3 years, 3 mos....	Sailor.
1579	...do.....	Manlaughter, 2d degree.....	Feb. 2, '71	7 years	Cooper.
1580	Dane	Passing counterfeit money	Feb. 23, '71	5 years	Hotel keeper.
1581	Walworth	Assault with intent to kill	Mar. 4, '71	5 years	Blacksmith.
1582	Green	Larceny	Mar. 17, '71	9 months	Farmer.
1583	...do.....	Burglary and larceny	Mar. 17, '71	1 year	Farmer.
1584	Racine.....	Burglary	Mar. 18, '71	1 year, 6 months..	Carpenter.
1585	...do.....	Burglary	Mar. 18, '71	1 year, 6 months..	Sailor.
1586	Dunn.....	Assault with intent to kill	Mar. 15, '71	8 months, 1 day..	Farmer.
1587	...do.....	Larceny	Mar. 15, '71	1 year, 1 day....	Farmer.
1588	Chippewa.....	Obtaining goods by false pretences.....	Mar. 24, '71	1 year, 1 day....	Painter.
1590	Monroe	Larceny	Mar. 31, '71	1 year	Engineer.
1591	...do.....	...do.....	Apr. 1, '71	1 year	Harness maker.
1592	Eau Claire.....	Robbery	Apr. 5, '71	3 years	Lumberman.
1594	Brown	Assault with intent to commit rape	Apr. 25, '71	3 years	Boatman.
1595	La Crosse.....	Burglary.....	May 20, '71	5 years	Slater.
1596	Rock	Larceny	May 27, '71	9 months	Stone mason.
1597	Columbia	Burglary and larceny	June 1, '71	1 year	Farmer.
1598	Pierce	Forgery.....	May 19, '71	1 year, 1 day....	Book keeper.
1599	Outagamie	Rape	June 13, '71	12 years	Farmer.
1600	...do.....	Horse stealing.....	June 13, '71	3 years	Baker.
1601	...do.....	...do.....	June 13, '71	3 years	Teamster.
1602	Green Lake	Murder	June 16, '71	During life	House keeper.
1603	Crawford	Assault with intent to kill	June 16, '71	2 years, 1 day....	Laborer.
1604	Sauk	Horse stealing	June 16, '71	7 years, 5 days ..	Farmer.
1605	Dane	Passing counterfeit money	June 28, '71	5 years	Jeweler.
1606	Milwaukee.....	Murder	July 5, '71	During life	Farmer.
1607	...do.....	Larceny	July 11, '71	3 years	Machinist.
1608	Eau Claire.....	...do.....	July 13, '71	6 months	Lumberman.
1609	Columbia .....	...do.....	July 18, '71	1 year	Cook.
1610	Monroe .....	...do.....	July 19, '71	1 year, 1 mo., 7 d.	Laborer.
1611	La Crosse.....	...do.....	Aug. 4, '71	1 year	Stone cutter.
1612	...do.....	...do.....	Aug. 4, '71	1 year	Painter.
1613	Eau Claire.....	Obtaining property under false pretences	Aug. 14, '71	1 year	Blacksmith.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit—continued.*

Number	County where sentenced.	Crime.	When sentenced	Term of sentence.	Occupation.
1614	Ia Crosse.....	Larceny	Aug.15, '71	1 year	Riverman.
1615	Ia Crosse.....	do.....	Aug.15, '71	10 months	Riverman.
1616	Kenosha.....	do.....	Aug.15, '71	1 year, 3 months .	Newsboy.
1617	Pepin	do.....	Sep. 5, '71	1 year, 4 months .	Farmer.
1618	Milwaukee.....	Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	Sep. 7, '71	7 years	Livery stable k'pr.
1619	Milwaukee.....	Larceny	Sep.11, '71	8 months	Wheelwright.
1620	Winnebago.....	do.....	Sep.16, '71	6 months	Photographer.
1621	Winnebago.....	do.....	Sep.16, '71	6 months	Baker.
1622	Dunn.....	Grand larceny.....	Sep.13, '71	2 years, 1 day	Blacksmith.
1623	Chippewa.....	Assault with intent to kill.....	Sep.21, '71	1 year, 4 months .	Farmer.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit.*—continued.

Prisoner's Number.	Place of birth.	Habits.	Conjugal relation.	Number times con- victed	Age when received.	Color.	Sex.	Read or Write.
115	Prussia.....	Moderate	Married	1	56	White	Male	Both, German.
289	Massachusetts	do.....	Single.....	1	21	do.....	do.....	Both.
323	Ireland	Intemperate.....	Widower	1	45	do.....	do.....	Both.
391	Ireland	do.....	do.....	1	41	do.....	do.....	Neither.
460	Pennsylvania	do.....	Married	1	33	do.....	do.....	Neither.
586	Ireland	Moderate	Widower	1	70	do.....	do.....	Both.
644	Germany	do.....	Married	1	43	do.....	do.....	Both, German.
776	Ireland	Intemperate.....	Single.....	1	44	do.....	do.....	Both.
825	Holland	do.....	do.....	1	24	do.....	do.....	Both.
828	New York	Moderate	Married	1	35	Indian	do.....	Neither.
831	New York	do.....	Single.....	1	32	White	do.....	Both.
844	Missouri	Temperate	Married	1	25	do.....	do.....	Both.
852	Holland	do.....	do.....	1	26	do.....	do.....	Neither.
869	Maine	do.....	Single.....	1	18	do.....	do.....	Both.
872	Germany	Moderate	Married	1	51	do.....	do.....	Both, German.
930	Indiana.....	Intemperate.....	do.....	1	24	do.....	do.....	Both.
944	Germany	Moderate	Widower	1	28	do.....	do.....	Both, German.
955	Pennsylvania	do.....	Married	1	45	do.....	do.....	Both.
958	Switzerland.....	do.....	Single.....	1	24	do.....	do.....	Both.
978	New York	do.....	do.....	1	27	do.....	do.....	Both.
997	Canada.....	Intemperate.....	do.....	1	22	do.....	do.....	Both, Eng. and Fr'nch
1036	Illinois	Temperate	do.....	R. S.	17	do.....	do.....	Both.
1039	Kentucky.....	do.....	Married	1	50	do.....	do.....	Both.
1063	New York	do.....	do.....	1	33	do.....	do.....	Both.
1078	New York	do.....	do.....	3	32	do.....	do.....	Both.
1157	Germany	Moderate	Widower	1	50	do.....	do.....	Both, German.
1176	New York	do.....	Single.....	1	18	do.....	do.....	Both.

TABLE 6.—Prison Population Exhibit—continued.

Number of prisoners	Place of birth.	Habits.	Conjugal relation.	Number of times convicted.	Age when received.	Color.	Sex.	Read or write.
1190	Maine	Moderate	Single	1	24	White	Male	Both.
1201	Germany .....	...do.....	Married.....	1	42	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1210	Switzerland.....	Temperate	Single	1	20	...do.....	...do.....	Neither.
1219	Canada	Moderate .....	...do.....	1	23	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1241	New York .....	...do.....	Married.....	1	27	...do.....	...do.....	Neither.
1254	Ireland .....	...do.....	Single	1	21	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1263	New York .....	...do.....	Married.....	1	37	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1269	Ohio .....	...do.....	Single	1	25	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1278	Germany .....	...do.....	Married.....	1	30	...do.....	...do.....	Both, German.
1283	New Jersey .....	...do.....	Married.....	1	43	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1299	Pennsylvania.....	Temperate .....	...do.....	1	29	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1310	Germany	Moderate	Single	1	25	...do.....	...do.....	Both, German.
1313	Wisconsin .....	...do.....	...do.....	1	21	...do.....	...do.....	Neither.
1314	Nova Scotia.....	Temperate .....	...do.....	1	24	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1316	Kentucky.....	...do.....	Married.....	2	34	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1331	New York	Moderate	Widower	1	52	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1332	England.....	Intemperate.....	...do.....	1	39	...do.....	...do.....	Read.
1342	New York	Moderate	Single	1	27	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1344	Ireland .....	...do.....	Married.....	1	54	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1348	New York	Temperate .....	...do.....	1	24	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1361	Switzerland.....	Moderate .....	...do.....	1	31	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1372	Canada	Intemperate.....	Single	1	27	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1381	Wisconsin	Temperate .....	...do.....	1	19	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1386	Bohemia.....	Moderate	Widower	1	54	...do.....	...do.....	Both, German.
1393	New York	Temperate .....	...do.....	2	39	...do.....	...do.....	Read.
1394	Vermont.....	...do.....	Single	1	18	...do.....	...do.....	Both.
1395	...do.....	Moderate .....	...do.....	1	21	...do.....	...do.....	Both.

1897	Ireland	Intemperate	Married	1	36	White	do	Both.
1898	Vermont	Temperate	do	1	53	do	do	Both.
1403	Canada	Moderate	Single	1	24	do	Male	Both.
1409	Ireland	Temperate	Married	1	56	do	do	Both, German.
1410	Germany	do	Single	1	32	do	do	Both.
1412	Illinois	Moderate	do	1	19	do	do	Neither.
1414	Ireland	do	Married	1	33	do	do	Both.
1415	do	Temperate	do	1	95	do	do	Both.
1417	Denmark	do	Widow	1	94	do	Female	Both.
1421	Pennsylvania	Moderate	Single	1	35	do	Male	Both.
1422	Ireland	do	do	1	22	do	do	Both.
1426	Massachusetts	Temperate	Married	1	36	do	do	Both.
1430	New York	Moderate	do	2	25	Indian	do	Both.
1431	do	Temperate	Widow	1	78	White	do	Both.
1442	Georgia	Moderate	Married	1	23	Black	do	Neither.
1452	Ohio	Temperate	Single	1	34	White	do	Both.
1453	Norway	Moderate	do	4	34	do	do	Read.
1459	do	do	do	1	20	do	do	Both, Norwegian.
1464	Ireland	do	do	1	26	do	do	Both.
1467	Mississippi	Temperate	Married	1	27	do	do	Both.
1468	Vermont	do	Widow	2	29	do	do	Both.
1472	Indiana	Moderate	Single	1	28	do	do	Both.
1473	Ohio	do	Married	2	29	do	do	Both.
1475	Canada	do	Single	1	18	do	do	Both.
1479	Virginia	do	do	1	36	do	do	Read.
1480	Nova Scotia	do	Married	1	30	do	do	Both.
1481	New York	do	do	1	28	do	do	Both.
1482	Ohio	do	do	1	28	do	do	Both.
1484	Nova Scotia	do	Single	2	37	do	do	Both.
1485	New York	do	Married	1	24	do	do	Both.
1486	Wisconsin	Temperate	Single	1	19	do	do	Both.
1487	do	do	do	1	21	do	do	Both.
1489	New York	do	do	1	18	do	do	Both.
1491	Indiana	do	do	1	30	do	do	Both.

TABLE 6.—Prison Population Exhibit—continued.

Prisoner Number.	Place of Birth.	Habits.	Conjugal relation.	Number of times convicted.	Age when received.	Color.	Sex.	Read or write.
1493	Wisconsin	Moderate	Single	1	21	White	Male	Both.
1495	Illinois	do	do	1	19	Black	do	Both.
1496	New York	do	do	6	39	White	do	Both.
1497	Iowa	Temperate	Married	1	28	do	do	Both.
1499	Ireland	Moderate	Widower	1	60	do	do	Both.
1502	Ireland	Intemperate	Single	1	25	do	do	Both.
1505	Norway	Temperate	do	1	24	do	do	Both.
1506	Kentucky	Moderate	Married	1	28	Mulatto	do	Neither.
1507	Kentucky	do	do	1	22	Black	do	Both.
1508	New York	do	do	1	28	White	do	Both.
1509	England	Intemperate	Widower	1	65	do	do	Both.
1512	Ohio	Moderate	Single	1	23	do	do	Both.
1513	Wisconsin	do	do	1	17	do	do	Both.
1518	Bohemia	do	Widower	1	65	do	do	Both, Bohemian.
1519	Ireland	do	Married	1	55	do	do	Both.
1522	Pennsylvania	Temperate	Single	2	36	do	do	Both in Eng., Fr., Ger.
1523	Massachusetts	Moderate	Married	1	27	do	do	Both.
1524	Michigan	Moderate	Single	1	23	do	do	Both.
1525	Ireland	Temperate	do	1	17	do	do	Both.
1526	Canada	Moderate	do	1	27	do	do	Both.
1527	Wisconsin	Temperate	do	1	18	do	do	Both.
1536	Wisconsin	Moderate	do	1	18	do	do	Neither.
1537	New York	Intemperate	do	1	43	do	do	Both.
1538	Pennsylvania	Temperate	Widower	1	46	do	do	Both.
1540	New York	Moderate	Married	1	30	do	do	Read.
1541	Maine	Intemperate	Single	2	26	do	do	Both.
1544	Wisconsin	Temperate	Married	1	23	do	do	Neither.

TABLE 6.—*Prison Population Exhibit.*

Prisoner's Number.	Place of birth.	Habits.	Conjugal relation.	Number of times convicted.	Age when received.	Color.	Sex.	Read or Write.
1580	New York	Moderate	Married	1	52	White	Male	Both.
1581	Ireland	do	Single	1	41	do	do	Both.
1582	Pennsylvania	Intemperate	do	1	35	do	do	Both.
1583	Virginia	Moderate	do	1	19	Mulatto	do	Read.
1584	New York	Temperate	do	1	17	White	do	Both.
1585	New York	do	do	1	19	do	do	Both.
1586	Norway	Intemperate	do	1	22	do	do	Both, Eng. and Nor.
1587	New York	Moderate	do	1	24	do	do	Both.
1588	Ohio	Temperate	do	1	16	do	do	Both, Eng. and Ger.
1590	New Hampshire	Moderate	Married	1	33	do	do	Both.
1591	Wisconsin	Intemperate	Single	1	19	do	do	Both.
1592	Iowa	do	Married	1	22	do	do	Both.
1594	Massachusetts	Temperate	Single	1	26	do	do	Read.
1595	Illinois	Moderate	Married	3	30	do	do	Both.
1596	New York	Temperate	Single	1	26	do	do	Both.
1597	Massachusetts	Moderate	do	1	18	do	do	Both.
1598	New York	Intemperate	Married	1	32	do	do	Both, Eng. and Ger.
1599	Germany	do	Single	1	25	do	do	Both, German.
1600	New York	Temperate	do	1	19	do	do	Both.
1601	New York	do	do	1	15	do	do	Both.
1602	Germany	do	Widow	1	42	do	Female	Read, German.
1603	Ireland	Moderate	Single	1	41	do	Male	Both.
1604	Pennsylvania	Temperate	do	1	59	do	do	Both.
1605	Vermont	Moderate	do	1	27	do	do	Both.
1606	Germany	do	Widower	1	41	do	do	Both, German.
1607	Pennsylvania	Temperate	Single	1	22	do	do	Both.
1608	Massachusetts	Intemperate	do	1	20	do	do	Both.

Table 7.

LIFE MEMBERS IN PRISON OCT. 1, 1871.

No.	Name.	County where convicted.	Crime.	When sentenced.
115	Frederick Schultz.....	Dodge.....	Murder	Octo. 17, 1854
289	Francis H. Stevens....	Waukesha...	...do.....	June 20, 1857
322	Edward Walsh	Waushara ....	...do.....	Octob. 9, 1857
391	Patrick Bennett.....	Milwaukee...	...do.....	April 28, 1858
460	Hiram Schoonover	St. Croix.....	...do.....	Nov. 22, 1858
586	Patrick Crook.....	Dodge.....	...do.....	April 6, 1860
644	Joseph Eichinger	Manitowoc...	...do.....	Nov. 1, 1860
776	James Croak	Dane .....	...do.....	Nov. 14, 1862
825	John Van de Wal.....	Brown.....	...do.....	June 12, 1863
828	Joshua Wilson.....	Outagamie...	...do.....	June 17, 1863
831	David S. Shearer.....	Milwaukee...	...do.....	July 10, 1863
844	W. T. Ward.....	Waushara ....	...do.....	Octob. 3, 1863
852	John Pennings.....	Brown.....	...do.....	Octob.12, 1863
872	Ferd. Peglau	Manitowoc...	...do.....	Dec. 23, 1863
930	Jacob Clear.....	La Crosse....	...do.....	May 3, 1865
944	George Brandstetter...	Sheboygan...	...do.....	June 9, 1865
955	James Walters.....	Grant.....	...do.....	Sept. 28, 1865
978	George Wilson.....	Milwaukee...	...do.....	Octob.27, 1865
1039	Cabell H. Harney	Grant .....	...do.....	March23, 1866
1157	Nicholas Knorr	Dodge.....	...do.....	March16, 1867
1190	James B. Carter.....	La Crosse....	...do.....	June 7, 1867
1210	Joseph Deleglise....	Shawano	Rape	Aug. 10, 1867
1313	Andrew J. Howard....	Milwaukee...	Murder ...	May 9, 1868
1314	Elias H. Reid.....	...do.....	...do.....	May 9, 1868
1331	Henry Bulman.....	Fond du Lac.	...do.....	Sept. 18, 1868
1332	Samuel Babb.....	Jefferson.....	...do.....	Sept. 28, 1868
1344	Patrick McDonald....	Dodge.....	...do.....	Octob.15, 1868
1442	Fred. Williams	Fond du Lac.	...do.....	Nov. 15, 1869
1452	Robert H. West.....	Rock .....	...do.....	Nov. 26, 1869
1499	Samuel Watson.....	Racine.....	...do.....	April 9, 1870
1518	Matthias Buresch	Manitowoc...	...do.....	July 23, 1870
1519	John Hogan .....	...do.....	...do.....	July 23, 1870
1538	William P. Duvall	Walworth ...	...do.....	Octob.22, 1870
1602	Emelie Zimmerman...	Green Lake..	...do.....	June 16, 1871
1606	John Schroeder.....	Milwaudee...	...do.....	July 5, 1871

Table 7.—continued.

LIFE MEMBERS IN PRISON, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

No.	Occupation.	Nativity.	Habits.	Conjugal relations.	Color.	Age.	Religio's instr't'n.
115	Blacksmith	Prussia	Moderate.	Married..	Wh .	56	Luth.
289	Carpenter .	Massach'sts	Temp'r'te	Single ..	do..	21	Bapt.
322	Laborer....	Ireland	Intempr't.	Widower..	do..	45	Cath.
391	....do.....	....do.....	....do.....	....do.....	do..	41	Cath.
460	Farmer	Pennsylvan.	Temp'r'te	Married..	do..	33	Meth.
586	Harness ma.	Ireland	Moderate.	Widower..	do..	70	Cath.
644	Farmer	Germany . . . .	....do....	Married..	do..	43	Cath.
776	Laborer....	Ireland . . . .	....do....	Single ..	do..	44	Cath.
825	Blacksmith	Holland	Intempr't.	....do....	do..	24	Cath.
828	None	New York..	Moderate.	Married..	Ind..	35	Pres.
831	Gambler ..	....do.....	....do.....	Single ..	Wh .	32	Bapt.
844	Bricklayer .	Missouri ..	Temp'r'te	Married..	do..	25	Chris.
852	Blacksmith	Holland . . . .	....do....	....do....	do..	26	Cath.
872	Farmer	Germany ..	Moderate.	....do....	do..	51	Pres.
930	....do.....	Indiana	Intempr't.	....do ..	do..	24	None.
944	Carpenter .	Germany ..	Temp'r'te	Widower..	do..	28	Cath.
955	Shoemaker.	Pennsylvan.	Moderate.	Married..	do..	45	Quak.
978	Laborer....	New York..	....do....	Single ..	do..	27	Cath.
1039	Physician..	Kentucky ..	Temp'r'te	Married..	do..	50	Chris.
1157	Farmer	Germany ..	Moderate.	Widower..	do..	50	Luth.
1190	....do.....	Maine	Temp'r'te	Single ..	do..	24	Meth.
1210	....do.....	Switzerland	Moderate.	....do....	do..	20	Cath.
1313	....do.....	Wisconsin . .	....do....	....do....	do..	21	Meth.
1314	....do.....	Nova Scotia	Temp'r'te	....do....	do..	24	Bapt.
1331	....do.....	New York..	Intempr't	Widower..	do..	52	Meth.
1332	....do.....	England . . .	Moderate.	....do....	do..	39	Meth.
1344	Fisherman .	Ireland . . . .	....do....	Married..	do..	54	Cath.
1442	Fireman . . .	Georgia . . . .	....do....	....do....	Col..	22	Meth.
1452	Carpenter..	Ohio	Temp'r'te	Single ..	Wh .	34	Cong.
1499	Bricklayer .	Ireland	Moderate.	Widower..	do..	60	Pres.
1518	Farmer	Bohemia . . . .	....do....	....do....	do..	65	Luth.
1519	....do.....	Ireland . . . .	....do....	Married..	do..	55	Cath.
1538	Clergyman .	Pennsylvan.	Temp'r'te	Widower..	do..	46	Meth.
1602	Housek'per.	Germany ..	....do....	Widow ..	do..	42	Luth.
1606	Farmer . . . .	....do.....	Moderate.	Widower..	do..	41	Luth.

TABLE 7.—RECAPITULATION.

<i>Nativity.</i>		<i>Counties where from.</i>	
	No.		No.
Germany	6	Milwaukee	6
Ireland	7	Dodge	4
New York	4	Manitowoc	4
Pennsylvania	3	Waukhara	2
Holland	2	Brown	2
Prussia	1	La Crosse	2
Bohemia	1	Grant	2
England	1	Fond du Lac	2
Switzerland	1	Dane	1
Nova Scotia	1	Racine	1
Massachusetts	1	Wauksha	1
Missouri	1	St. Croix	1
Indiana	1	Outagamie	1
Kentucky	1	Sheboygan	1
Maine	1	Shawano	1
Georgia	1	Rock	1
Ohio	1	Jefferson	1
Wisconsin	1	Walworth	1
		Green Lake	1
Total	35	Total	35
		<i>Habits.</i>	
Foreign	20	Moderate	19
Native	15	Temperate	11
Total	35	Intemperate	5
		Total	35
<i>Color.</i>		<i>Religious Instruction.</i>	
White	33	Catholic	12
Black	1	Methodist	7
Indian	1	Lutheran	5
Total	35	Baptist	3
		Presbyterian	8
<i>Ages.</i>		Christian	2
From 20 to 30	12	Congregational	1
30 to 40	5	Quaker	1
40 to 50	8	None	1
50 to 60	7	Total	35
60 to 70	2	<i>Conjugal relation.</i>	
70 to 80	1	Married	13
Total	35	Single	10
		Widower	11
<i>Sex.</i>		Widow	1
Male	34	Total	35
Female	1		
Total	35		

Table 8.

EXHIBIT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Prison Population.

Name.	County where sentenced.	When sentenced.	Term.	Crime.
Jay Halloway.....	Milwaukee.	April 11,'67	5 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.
Abram Hall	Dane	Feb'y 5,'68	5 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.
Henry Miller	Milwaukee.	April 20,'69	5 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.
Chas. E. Douglass.....	do.....	Sept. 22,'69	7 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.
Wm. McPherson.....	do.....	Sept. 22,'69	7 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.
George Thompson.....	do.....	Feb'y 9,'70	6 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.
Henry Hopkins....	Dane	Feb'y 23,'71	5 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.
Edw'd C. Griswold.....	do.....	June 28,'71	5 yrs.	Pass. countf. money.

Discharged.

Name.	How.	When.
John Mier	Commutation	Nov. 11, 1870.
Henry Schmidt.....	Commutation	Dec. 10, 1870.

Amount received from the United States for support of above
mentioned prisoners \$1,494 25

Table 9.

SHOWING THE NUMBER AND HOW DISCHARGED, FROM JANUARY 1, 1855, TO OCTOBER 1, 1871.
ALSO THE PER CENT. OF PARDONS.

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
Commutation							34	64	48	41	46	53	96	101	79	77	Oct. 1
Expiration	5	22	44	68	83	66	27	1	2	2	1	4	.....	4	4	1	57
Governor's pardon.....	38	12	8	16	30	26	30	8	20	8	18	8	16	8	11	4	.....
President's pardon.....		1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	13
Death	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Order Supreme Court	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	3	1	.....
Writ of habeas corpus.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Removed to Insane Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Order Secretary of War .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Removed to State Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	45	39	52	86	115	97	96	75	79	55	70	72	114	117	100	83	73
Average No. of population.	72	90	135	181	192	176	154	128	134	123	109	128	194	203	186	198	202
Per cent. of pardons of the average population	52.78	14.44	5.93	8.90	15.62	15.34	21.43	7.03	16.94	6.50	18.35	7.03	8.76	3.94	6.98	2.00	5.94
Per cent. of pardons of the number discharged	84.44	33.33	15.39	18.62	26.09	28.12	34.37	12.00	26.58	14.54	28.57	12.50	14.91	6.84	13.00	4.82	16.44

TABLE 9.—RECAPITULATION.

	Number.	Per cent.
Commutation	696	55 88-100
Expiration	334	24 41-100
Governor's pardon	273	19 96-100
President's pardon	12	88-100
Death	15	1 10-100
Order Supreme Court	12	88-100
Writ of habeas corpus	10	73-100
Escaped	6	44-100
Removed to Insane Asylum	5	36-100
Suicide	8	22-100
Order Secretary of War	1	7-100
Removed to State Industrial School	1	7-100
Total	1,368	100

STATISTICAL TABLES

Showing the various characteristics and relations of prisoners received since the organization of the prison—said statistics dating back to the time of receiving each prisoner.

COUNTIES WHERE SENTENCED.

Milwaukee	549	Juneau	11
Rock	114	Green	11
Dane	102	Jackson	10
Racine	69	St. Croix	9
La Crosse	65	Washington	8
Dodge	58	Waupaca	8
Grant	53	Portage	7
Columbia	51	Green Lake	7
Jefferson	49	Richland	6
Walworth	44	Waushara	6
Fond du Lac	42	Pierce	6
Waukesha	38	Adams	5
Brown	30	Chippewa	5
Winnebago	23	Oconto	4
Kenosha	23	Pepin	4
Iowa	21	Dunn	4
Crawford	20	Buffalo	3
Manitowoc	17	Polk	3
Monroe	17	Trempealeau	3
Vernon	16	Wood	2
Sauk	15	Marathon	2
Sheboygan	14	Shawano	2
La Fayette	13	Clark	2
Eau Claire	13	Calumet	2
Outagamie	13	Kewaunee	2
Ozaukee	11	Douglas	2
Marquette	11		
Total			1,623

<i>Ages.</i>		<i>Color.</i>	
Under 12 years	8	White	1,570
From 12 to 20	325	Black	45
From 20 to 30	707	Mulatto	4
From 30 to 40	348	Indian	4
From 40 to 50	146	Total	1,623
From 50 to 60	71		
From 60 to 70	18	<i>Sex.</i>	
From 70 to 80	5	Males	1,530
Total	1,623	Females	93
		Total	1,623

STATISTICAL TABLES—*Showing Various Characteristics, etc*—con.

NATIVITY.

American.

New York	370	New Jersey	8
Ohio	91	North Carolina	6
Pennsylvania	75	Louisiana	4
Wisconsin	75	Iowa	4
Vermont	37	Maryland	8
Massachusetts	29	South Carolina	3
Illinois	28	Arkansas	3
Michigan	21	Tennessee	3
Maine	19	Alabama	3
Virginia	18	Georgia	3
Connecticut	13	Florida	2
Kentucky	13	Mississippi	2
Missouri	13	Rhode Island	1
Indiana	12	Texas	1
New Hampshire	10		
Total			870

Foreign.

Germany	278	France	7
Ireland	222	Sweden	6
Canada	73	Nova Scotia	6
England	62	Mexico	2
Norway	25	Hungary	2
Scotland	12	Isle of Man	2
Switzerland	11	Atlantic Ocean	2
Holland	11	Belgium	2
Bohemia	10	Jamaica	1
Denmark	10	New Foundland	1
Wales	7	Sandwich Islands	1
Total			753

RECAPITULATION.

	Total.	Per cent.
American	870	53.61
Foreign	753	46.39
Aggregate	1,623	100

STATISTICAL TABLES—*Showing Various Characteristics, etc.*—con.

OCCUPATION.

Farmer.....	409	Clergyman	4
Laborer	281	Tavern keeper	4
Sailor	89	Merchant	3
Carpenter	73	Railroader.....	3
Shoemaker	46	Porter.....	3
Blacksmith	45	Drayman	3
Housekeeper.....	42	Brush maker	3
Servant	31	Bricklayer.....	3
Painter.....	30	Saloon keeper.....	3
None.....	28	Hostler.....	3
Clerk	28	Silversmith.....	3
Teamster	27	Showman	3
Lumberman	22	Bookbinder.....	3
Cook	21	Stone mason.....	3
Butcher	17	Clock maker.....	2
Cabinet maker	17	Bar tender.....	2
Harness maker.....	15	Clothier	2
Mason	15	Daguerrean artist	2
Machinist	14	Gunsmith	2
Tailor	13	Milliner	2
Cooper	13	Artist	2
Baker	13	Boot and shoe fitter	2
Physician	13	Slater.....	2
Barber	12	Watchmaker	2
Seamstress	12	Dance performer	1
Stone cutter	12	Teacher	1
Miller	10	Vagrant.....	1
Printer	10	Millwright.....	1
Soldier.....	10	Brick maker.....	1
Book keeper.....	10	Agent.....	1
Engineer	10	Daguerrean case maker.....	1
Cigar maker	9	Dentist.....	1
Brewer	7	Paper maker.....	1
Peddler	7	Goldsmith.....	1
Weaver	6	Plasterer	1
Ship carpenter.....	6	Gambler.....	1
Fireman.....	6	Silk manufacturer.....	1
Wagon maker	6	Horse shoer	1
Fisherman	6	Mattress maker	1
Miner	6	Glove maker.....	1
Raftsmen.....	6	Land agent.....	1
Store keeper.....	5	Washwoman	1
Jeweler	5	Soap maker	1
River boatman	5	Horse Farrier.....	1
Moulder.....	4	Box maker	1
Lawyer.....	4	Boiler maker	1
Stage driver	4	Tool maker.....	1
Dress maker	4	Confectioner.....	1
Gardener	4	Upholsterer.....	1
Newsboy	4	School teacher.....	1
Tinsmith	4	Paper folder	1
Finisher.....	4	Manufact'r musical instrum'ts.	1

STATISTICAL TABLES—*Showing Various Characteristics, etc.—con.**Occupation—continued.*

Traveling agent.....	1	Gas fitter.....	1
Tailoress.....	1	R. R. contractor.....	1
Wheat buyer.....	1	R. R. overseer.....	1
Coppersmith.....	1	Brakeman.....	1
River pilot.....	1	Steamboat man.....	1
Lock maker.....	1	Druggist.....	1
Tanner.....	1	Boiler maker.....	1
Sash and blind maker.....	1	Detective.....	1
Shingle maker.....	1	Cabin boy.....	1
Ticket agent.....	1	Telegraph operator.....	1
Typeist.....	1	Chairmaker.....	1
Turner.....	1	Boatman.....	1
Basket maker.....	1	Wheelwright.....	1
Hack driver.....	1	Livery stable keeper.....	1
Draftsman.....	1	Photographer.....	1
Well digger.....	1		
Total.....			1623

STATISTICAL TABLES—*Showing Various Characteristics, etc.—con.*

CRIMES.

Larceny of different grades ...	836	Adultery	11
Burglary	214	Burglary and larceny	11
Assault with intent to kill.....	62	Incest	9
Assault with intent to rape....	30	Obt'ing money und. false pret.	9
Assault with intent to steal ...	9	Perjury	6
Assault with intent to maim ..	2	Prison-breaking.....	5
Murder, 1st degree	61	Receiving stolen goods	5
Murder, 2d degree	6	Sodomy	4
Murder, 3d degree	3	Buglary with arms	4
Manslaughter, 1st degree	15	Placing obstructions on R. tr'k	4
Manslaughter, 2d degree	15	Claiming and opening letters.	3
Manslaughter, 3d degree	26	Altering and forging U.S.T. n's	3
Manslaughter, 4th degree	10	Bigamy	3
Arson	50	Seduction	2
Counterfeiting	45	Fraud	1
Robbery	45	Poisoning well	1
Forgery	30	Breaking church	1
Rape	28	Illegal voting	1
Embezzlement	20	Mayhem....	1
Keeping house of ill-fame	17	Passing forged order	1
Polygamy	13	Desertion.....	1
Total.....		.....	1,623

Per Cent.

Crimes against person.....	20	46-100
Crimes against property	79	54-100
Total	100	.....

STATISTICAL TABLES—*Showing Various Characteristics, etc.*—con.

SENTENCES.

During life	69	2 years and 3 days	2
20 years	1	2 years and 1 day	2
15 years	2	2 years	359
14 years	2	1 year and 11 months	1
12 years	12	1 year, 10 months and 5 days	1
10 years and 6 months	1	1 year and 10 months	2
10 years	31	1 year and 9 months	3
9 years and 6 months	1	1 year and 8 months	3
9 years	2	1 year, 6 months and 5 days	1
8 years	10	1 year and 6 months	66
7 years and 5 days	1	1 year and 5 months	2
7 years	24	1 year and 4 months	5
6 years and 6 months	1	1 year and 3 months	9
6 years	9	1 year and 2 months	1
5 years and 6 months	1	1 year, 1 month and 7 days	1
5 years	59	1 year and 1 month	3
4 years	55	1 year and 10 days	6
3 years and 6 months	4	1 year and 3 days	2
3 years and 1 day	1	1 year and 1 day	8
3 years	136	1 year	545
2 years and 11 months	1	10 months	3
2 years, 6 months and 10 days	1	9 months	13
2 years and 6 months	24	8 months and 1 day	1
2 years and 4 months	1	8 months	14
2 years and 3 months	5	6 months and 3 days	2
2 years and 10 days	1	6 months and 1 day	2
2 years and 5 days	3	6 months	108
Total			1, 623

Aggregate amount of sentences, exclusive of life, 3, 429 years, 2 months and 15 days.

Average sentence, exclusive of life, 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

INVENTORY OF PRISON PROPERTY.

September 30, 1871.

STOCK IN CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.

1	Chamber set, black walnut		\$225 00
1	Chamber set, black walnut		120 00
3	Bedsteads	\$30 00	90 00
1	Bedstead, butternut		20 00
3	Bedsteads, cottage	10 00	30 00
1	Spring bed, second hand		12 00
2	Book cases, black walnut	75 00	150 00
1	Book case, black walnut		35 00
2	Book cases, black walnut, unfinished	60 00	120 00
3	Side boards, black walnut	50 00	150 00
1	Side-board, butternut		45 00
5	Bureaus, black walnut	25 00	125 00
2	Bureaus, cherry	14 00	28 00
1	Bureau, butternut		10 00
3	Wardrobes, black walnut	35 00	105 00
1	Writing desk, black walnut		25 00
1	What-not		10 00
1	Wash stand, black walnut, marble top		18 00
2	Wash stands, black walnut	10 00	20 00
2	Wash stands,	5 00	10 00
4	Light stands	2 50	10 00
4	Towel racks, black walnut	2 50	10 00
1	Quartette stand		1 75
2	Rocking chairs, black walnut, hair upholstered	18 00	36 00
6	Camp chairs, black walnut	5 00	30 00
1	Extension table, black walnut		40 00
1	Extension table, butternut		15 00
2	Toilet tables, black walnut	16 00	32 00
3	Center tables, black walnut	25 00	75 00
7	Common tables, butternut	5 50	38 50
1	Croquet set		12 00
5	Bedstead foot-boards	8 00	40 00
2	Sofa frames, black walnut	15 00	30 00
3	Rocking chair backs	1 50	4 50
11	Upholstered chair frames, black walnut	5 50	60 50
3	Looking glass frames	2 00	6 00
1	Lot carvings		134 00
1	Lot rustic frames		11 00
11	Brackets	5 00	55 00
74	Pieces mahogany	2 50	18 75
300	Feet black walnut moulding	03	9 00
43	Feet black walnut veneer	08	3 44
1	Lot turned rings		2 00
6	Sets extension table slides, patent		15 62
6	Sets whatnot turnings	75	4 50
24	Sets wash stand turnings	10	2 40
18	Sets table legs, cherry	50	9 00
44	Sets desk legs, maple	45	2 00
1	Lot maple dowels		1 50
1	Lot croquet balls and mallets		13 00

PRISON PROPERTY.—*Cabinet and Chair Shops*—continued.

144		Feet half-inch gilt moulding	\$0 04	\$5 76
2		Mirror plates.....	16 00	32 00
6		Mirror plates.....	5 00	30 00
6		Marble table tops, oval.....	5 00	30 00
2		Marble washstand tops	7 50	15 00
22		Yards sheeting.....	13	2 86
260		Yards burlaps.....	15	39 00
11		Yards ticking	35	8 85
27		Yards cambric	10	2 70
7		Yards 33 inch hair cloth	2 50	17 50
18		Yards 24 inch hair cloth	1 65	29 70
25		Yards damask.....	90	22 50
1		Yard red plush		3 25
15		Yards green rep	1 85	27 75
8		Yards striped rep	2 35	18 80
3		Yards tan rep	1 65	4 95
1	1-12	Gross gimp	6 00	6 80
8		Pieces webbing, narrow.....	90	7 20
2		Pieces webbing, wide.....	2 00	4 00
1		Roll tape		10
14		Gross buttons	50	7 00
4		Pounds cotton batting	15	60
1-2		Pound woolen yarn	90	45
20		Pounds twine	40	8 00
50		Pounds curled hair	63	31 50
30		Pounds tow	54	1 75
111		Pounds springs	13	14 43
72		Sets castors, various kinds	55	39 60
1		Lot escutcheons.....		3 50
5		Gross brass butts, 1½ inch	8 40	42 00
1-12		Gross brass butts, 3 inch	15 00	1 25
14	1-2	Dozen hinges, brass	80	11 60
3		Dozen rule joint butts.....	1 75	5 25
3		Dozen flush bolts.....	1 50	4 50
5		Dozen brass till locks.....	1 75	8 75
5		Dozen common locks, minus keys.....	35	1 75
1		Lot knobs, snaps, rings and hooks		5 65
1		Pound blind estopes.....		1 00
1		Book of designs.....		4 00
11	3-4	Dozen cane seat chairs.....	8 00	94 00
2-3		Dozen cane seat chairs, carved backs.....	10 00	6 67
1		.....do.....Boston rockers.....		24 00
1-3		.....do.....nurse rockers.....	15 00	5 00
1-12		.....do.....do.....carved back..	17 00	1 42
123	5-6	Dozen bow back chairs.....	5 00	619 17
437		Dozen double back chairs.....	4 50	1,966 50
156	1-2	Dozen dowel top chairs	4 00	626 00
245	1-2	.....do.....fancy.....	4 25	943 38
5-12		Dozen office chairs.....	10 00	4 17
1	2-3	Dozen child's chairs.....	5 00	8 33
3	2-3	Dozen counter stools.....	3 75	12 50
9	1-12	Dozen boat stools	3 50	31 79
2	1-3	Boston rockers.....	15 00	35 00
29	1-2	Sewing rockers	12 00	354 00
10	1-6	Dozen misses' rockers	9 00	91 50
7-12		Dozen child's rockers.....	7 00	4 08

PRISON PROPERTY—*Cabinet and Chair Shop*—continued.

38	Doz. cane seat chairs not varnished	\$7 70	\$292 60
1-12	cane Boston rockers, not varnished.....	23 70	1 98
1-12	cane nurse rockers .....do.....	14 70	1 22
75	bow back chairs .....do.....	4 70	352 50
39 1-2	double back chairs.....do.....	4 20	164 15
40 1-3	dowel top chairs.....do.....	3 70	149 23
24	dowel top chairs, fancy... do.....	3 95	93 80
2 7-12	dining chairs .....do.....	7 70	19 89
6 2-3	office chairs .....do.....	9 70	64 67
3 2-3	childs' chairs .....do.....	4 70	17 23
3 5-6	Boston rockers .....do.....	14 70	56 35
1	sewing rockers.....do.....	.....	11 70
12	Misses rockers.....do.....	8 70	104 40
5-6	cane seat chairs, in white	6 00	5 00
19	chairs, wood seat, assorted, in white.....	3 00	57 00
7 7-12	office chairs, in white	7 00	53 08
4 1-12	childs' chairs, in white.....	3 50	14 29
6	Boston rockers, in white.....	12 00	72 00
6 1-12	sewing rockers, in white	10 00	60 83
2 1-12	Misses rockers, in white.....	7 00	14 58
70	Boston cane rocker backs...caned...per hund..	62 50	43 75
105	.....do.....uncaned.....do.....	15 00	15 75
18	House .....do.....caned.....do.....	50 00	9 00
143	.....do.....uncaned.....do.....	13 00	18 59
108	Misses cane rocker backs, caned.....do.....	40 00	43 20
191	Misses cane rocker backs, uncaned.....do.....	10 00	19 10
63	Boston cane rocker seats, caned.....do.....	50 00	31 50
39	Boston cane rocker seats, uncaned .....do.....	15 00	6 45
300	Boston cane rocker seats, in rough.....do.....	4 00	12 00
185	House cane rocker seats, caned.....do.....	40 00	74 00
404	House cane rocker seats, uncrned .....do.....	12 00	48 48
210	House cane rocker seats, in rough.....do.....	3 50	7 35
23	Misses cane rocker seats, caned.....do.....	30 00	6 90
746	Chair seats, caned .....do.....	30 00	223 80
83	Chair seats, damaged, caned .....do.....	20 00	16 60
3,606	Chair seats, uncaned .....do.....	10 00	360 60
1,050	Chair seats in rough.....do.....	3 00	31 50
320	Wood seats .....do.....	10 00	32 00
265	....do.....do.....	8 00	21 20
215	....do.....do.....	6 00	12 90
140	....do.....do.....	5 00	7 00
14,130	....do.....do.....	4 00	565 20
400	....do.....do.....	3 00	12 00
510	Cane chair and rocker fronts, glued up. do.....	3 00	15 30
36	....do....half Grecian.....do.....	2 00	73
1,560	Backs.....do.....	4 00	62 40
12,080	Backs.....do.....	3 00	362 40
34,840	Backs.....do.....	2 00	696 80
4,920	Backs.....do.....	1 50	73 80
2,160	Backs.....do.....	1 00	21 60
180	Pillars .....do.....	4 00	7 20
2,554	Pillars .....do.....	3 00	76 62
4,170	Pillars .....do.....	2 50	104 25
9,080	Arms .....do.....	2 00	181 60
4,080	Bows .....do.....	6 00	344 00
2,820	Bows .....do.....	4 00	112 80

PRISON PROPERTY—*Cabinet and Chair Shops*—continued.

1,610	Rockers.....per hundred....	\$3 00	\$48 30
10,210	....do.....do.....	2 50	255 25
5,400	....do.....do.....	2 00	108 00
1,110	Legs.....do.....	1 50	16 65
94,900	....do.....do.....	1 00	949 00
92,770	....do.....do.....	75	695 78
34,850	....do.....do.....	50	174 25
600	....do.....do.....	25	1 50
21,600	Spindles.....do.....	75	162 00
88,100	....do.....do.....	50	440 50
62,310	....do.....do.....	25	155 78
3,380	Stretchers for cane rockers, front.....do.....	00	33 80
5,720	....do.....do.. chairs.....do.....do.....	50	28 60
104,760	....do.....do.....do.....	35	366 66
4,680	....do.....do.....do.....	30	14 04
256,620	Feet stretchers.....do.....	30	769 86
9,740	Feet dowel.....do.....	10	9 74
3,570	Scrolls and risers.....do.....	50	17 85
63	Steps for child's high-chairs.....do.....	25	0 16
58	Rims for child's chairs.....do.....	4 00	2 32
2,500	Office chair balls.....do.....	12½	3 12
2,640	Stubs.....do.....	25	6 60
20	Brace arms.....do.....	50	0 10
3,700	Cane rocker back sets.....do.....	50	18 50
270	....do....do....do....board.....do.....	1 00	2 70
1	Lot chair stock in rough.....	.....	30 00
1,600	M. cane.....	55	880 00
16	Reams sand paper.....	5 00	80 00
5	Rolls....do....do.....	6 00	30 00
115	Pounds sand.....	05	5 75
50	Pounds Ouchita oil stones.....	50	25 00
33	....do....do....do....slips.....	90	29 70
1	Lot assorted files.....	.....	175 00
15	Dozen machine bits—assorted.....	12 00	180 00
2	Pieces blister steel.....	1 50	3 00
1	Piece saw steel.....	.....	1 30
1	Gross belt hooks.....	.....	1 00
5	Split pins.....	1 00	5 00
2	Whip saws.....	1 25	2 50
88	Gross assorted screws.....	50	44 00
1	Gross carpenters' pencils.....	.....	5 50
1½	Casks nails.....	5 00	7 50
3	Dozen papers clout nails.....	2 16	6 48
26	Dozen assorted tacks.....	70	18 20
8	Pounds copper wire.....	75	6 00
30	Pounds ¼-inch washers.....	12½	3 75
40	Pounds block tin.....	50	20 00
4	Pounds sheet lead.....	15	0 60
25	Pounds antimony.....	25	6 25
1	Lot packing.....	.....	25 00
1	Lot steam pipe fittings.....	.....	50 00
4	Pounds sponge.....	2 00	8 00
424	Gallons varnish—No. 1 furniture.....	1 85	572 40
40	....do....do....flowing.....	2 70	108 00
8	....do....do....shellac.....	4 00	32 00
50	....do....do....black.....	65	32 50

PRISON PROPERTY—*Cabinet and Chair Shops.*—continued.

15	Gallons oil-finish	\$2 65	\$39 75
40	oil, boiled linseed	1 02	40 80
80	oil, fine engine	65	52 00
54	oil, hot lard	90	48 60
5	oil, castor	2 00	10 00
80	turpentine Japan	1 00	80 00
47	benzole Japan	72	33 84
46	benzine	18½	8 51
43	asphaltum	1 15	49 45
2	alcohol	2 75	5 50
½	Barrel pyroligneous acid		7 50
945	Pounds glue	18	170 10
230	glue	22	50 60
40	glue	28½	11 40
785	Horicon paint	03½	27 48
600	Brandon yellow	02½	16 50
18	chrome yellow	25½	4 59
255	logwood	03½	8 93
225	rosepink	15	33 75
295	Venetian red	04	11 80
470	French ochre	05½	25 85
175	Spanish whiting	03	5 25
30	raw sienna	09	2 70
40	burnt umber	08	3 20
3	American vermilion	30	90
30	putty	05	1 50
84	lamp-black	10	8 40
59	gold bronze	6 50	383 50
20	....do.....	7 50	150 00
2	alum	10	20
2	beeswax	40	80
544	tea paper	11	59 84
70	woolen twine	13½	9 45
48	wrapping twine	25	12 00
6	Packages Dutch metal, large	2 95	17 70
2	Dutch metal, small	2 00	4 00
6	Dozen tubes verdigris	1 62½	9 75
2½	varnish brushes	23 50	58 75
2	....do..	21 25	42 50
2	....do..	17 75	35 50
11-6	....do..	17 00	19 83
3	....do..	12 50	37 50
2½	....do..	14 75	36 88
1	paint brushes		15 50
1	....do..		13 50
11-6	....do..	14 50	16 92
1	sash tools		1 50
½	camel's hair brushes	4 75	2 38
½	artist's brushes	2 50	1 25
1-6	blenders	27 00	4 50
498, 298	Feet basswood lumber	15 00	7, 474 47
47, 615	butternut lumber	25 00	1, 190 38
11, 234	black walnut lumber	85 00	954 89
43, 744	maple lumber	20 00	874 88
6, 120	oak lumber	27 00	165 24
1, 820	whitewood lumber	40 00	72 80

PRISON PROPERTY—Cabinet and Chair Shops—continued.

700	Feet white ash lumber.....	\$27 00	\$18 90
516	Feet cherry lumber.....	30 00	15 48
3,950	Feet pine lumber, common.....	14 00	55 30
6,720	Feet pine joists.....	15 00	100 80
1,200	Feet scaffolding.....	12 00	14 40
2,000	Feet mixed lumber, poor.....	8 00	16 00
300	Feet maple lumber, croquet stock.....	30 00	9 00
576	Feet red elm hewn timber.....	20 00	11 52
Total			\$31,931 11
WOOD.			
258	Cords four feet, hard.....	4 00	1,032 00
180	Cords four feet, soft.....	2 50	450 00
70	Cords stove length, mixed.....	6 00	420 00
Total			\$1,902 00
STONE.			
12,000	Surface feet, ready for cutting.....	20	\$2,400 00
66	Feet bushed.....	40	26 40
90	Feet moulding.....	1 00	90 00
68	Rough sockets.....	75	51 00
20	Hitching posts.....	5 00	100 00
Total			\$2,667 00
STOCK IN BLACKSMITH SHOP,			
400	Pounds American iron.....	05	20 00
50	Pounds Swedes iron.....	08	4 00
4,000	Pounds scrap iron.....	02½	100 00
75	Pounds octagon steel.....	20	15 00
75	Pounds hoop steel.....	26	19 50
100	Old bolts.....	05	5 00
1	Ton hard coal.....	15 00	7 50
384	Bushels charcoal.....	20	76 80
Total			\$247 80

PRISON PROPERTY—continued.

STOCK IN SHOE SHOP.

155 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pounds sole leather.....	\$0 35	\$54 34
136	Feet upper leather.....	26	35 36
3	Pounds French calf skin.....	1 90	5 70
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pounds American calf skin.....	1 30	8 45
2	Lemoine skins.....	7 00	14 00
2	Each, cochineal bronze and russet linings.....		12 42
1	Bushel pegs.....		1 50
20	Pounds shoe nails	10	2 00
19	Pounds zinc points	20	3 80
4	Pair boots.....	6 80	27 20
1	Pair boots, boy's.....		4 00
22	Pair boots, old stock, out of proportion	3 00	66 00
3	Pair boots, ladies'	3 50	10 50
138	Pair shoes	3 00	414 00
1	Pair shoes, calf.....		4 50
13	Pair shoes, canvas.....	2 50	32 50
	Total.....		<u>\$696 27</u>

PRISON PROPERTY—continued.

STOCK IN TAILOR'S SHOP.

132 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yards gray cadet	\$1 05	\$138 86
52 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yards silesia	16	8 40
40	Yards canvass	20	8 00
20	Yards printed flannel	16	3 20
8	Yards black wiggan	18	1 44
209 $\frac{3}{4}$	Yards sheeting	13	27 27
119 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yards blue denim	26	31 00
30	Yards white drilling	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 05
150 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yards crash	18	27 00
247	Yards Amoskerg stripe	20	49 40
1	Pound cotton batting		15
2	Pounds linen thread	1 00	2 00
14	Dozen spools thread, assorted	80	11 20
18	Gross buttons, assorted	90	16 20
1	Box crayons		40
1	Pair buckskin gloves		2 25
1	Hair woolen drawers		2 00
1	Linen duster		2 00
8	Bosom shirts	2 00	16 00
27	Hickory shirts	1 25	33 75
13	Overall shirts	1 25	16 25
13	Pairs overalls	1 25	16 25
20	Aprons	50	10 00
12	Cloth caps	1 00	12 00
39	Coats	6 00	234 00
29	Pairs of pants	5 00	145 00
37	Vests	2 50	92 50
8	Dozen cotton hose	2 00	16 00
16	Pair canvass mittens	25	4 00
18	Sheets	65	11 70
20	Ticks	2 00	40 00
13	Towels	25	3 25
Total			\$986 61

PRISON PROPERTY—continued.

MERCHANDISE.		
374	Gallons carbon oil	\$0 29 \$108 46
640	Gallons soft soap	12 1/4 80 00
40	Pounds chemical soap	11 4 40
2	Pounds Castile soap	30 60
240	Pounds tobacco	63 151 20
1-12	Gross stove polish	12 00 1 00
4	Pair goggles	25 1 00
3	Dozen combs	70 2 10
6 1/2	Gross kerosene wicks, assorted	80 5 20
10	Dozen kerosene chimnies	90 9 00
4	Dozen kerosene burners	3 00 12 00
4	Dozen kerosene burners, Aladdin	2 00 8 00
2	Dozen brooms	2 50 5 00
1 1/2	Dozen brush brooms	1 50 2 25
1	Barrel water lime	3 00
4	Pickling tubs	3 00 12 00
50	Barrels	50 25 00
Total		\$430 21
PROVISIONS AND FORAGE.		
10	Barrels flour	\$4 72 \$47 20
1	Barrel salt	3 00
165	Gallons syrup	60 99 00
50	Gallons vinegar	19 9 50
50	Pounds rice	10 1/4 5 25
25	Pounds pepper	37 9 25
475	Pounds beef, per hund	7 50 35 63
300	Pounds grease	6 18 00
28	Loaves bread	25 7 00
40	Bushels potatoes	30 12 00
1 1/2	Bushel beans	1 50 75
175	Bushels oats	30 52 50
1 1/4	Tons hay	6 00 7 50
5	Tons straw	2 00 10 00
Total		\$316 58
LIVE STOCK.		
1	Span horses	\$400 00
1	Cow	40 00
30	Hogs	20 00 600 00
50	Pigs	8 00 150 00
Total		1190 00

MACHINERY, TOOLS AND APPURTENANCES.

CABINET AND CHAIR SHOPS.

1	Engine and boiler, including belt, complete.....	\$5,470 76
310	Feet line shaft, pulleys and hangers, complete.....	4,698 80
20	Dozen glass oilers	423 00
1	Cold water pump, with fixtures, complete	278 81
1	Elevator.....with fixtures, complete	105 78
	Steampipe for heating shops....do.....do.....	2,042 00
2	Steam boxes	55 00
8	Glue heaters	223 43
3	Water tanks.....do.....do.....	150 00
1	Engine lathe, tools, counter shaft, pulleys, hangers and belt'g	627 60
2	Guage	2,373 74
1	..do.....do.....do.....	297 25
1	Bailey	98 50
3	Hand	355 40
2	Hand lathe beds	16 00
1	Plainer, counter shaft, pulleys, hangers and belting.....	648 25
1	..do.....do.....do.....	528 50
1	Sharper.....do.....do.....	231 35
1	Stretcher machine....do.....do.....	227 48
1	Gain cutter	171 70
1	Post rounder	122 50
1	Seat jointer	189 80
1	Upright cylinder mach.do.....do.....	227 10
1	Wood seat hollowing....do.....do.....	151 90
1	Slat turning.....do.....do.....	237 40
1	Tenoning arbor	84 50
1	Seat notching machine.do.....do.....	232 25
3	Boring.....do.....do.....	330 00
1	..do..(iron leg holder) .do.....do.....	155 00
1	Boring machine	70 22
1	Tenoning	363 75
1	..do.....do.....do.....	195 00
1	Seat framer and dowel.do.....do.....	333 91
1	Morticer	195 87
1	do.....do.....do.....	182 59
1	Rocker arm cutter ....do.....do.....	132 03
1	Chuck machine.....do.....do.....	145 81
1	Bent rim.....do.....do.....	135 40
1	Back plainer, not set up	90 00
1	Surface.....do.....do.....	160 00
1	Band saw, counter shaft, pulleys, hangers and beltings....	621 88
1	Saw. table, frame arbor do.....do.....	316 58
1	..do.....do.....do.....	271 58
1	..do.....do.....do.....	264 00
1	..do.....do.....do.....	252 50
1	..dn.....do.....do.....	242 86
1	..do.....do.....do.....	185 00
1	..do.....do.....do.....	183 83
1	..do.....do.....do.....	182 23
1	..do.....do.....do.....	180 30
1	Wabble saw table ....do.....do.....	163 58
1	Pillar splitting saw table	164 67
1	Saw table for ripping long material....do.....	136 20

Machinery, Tools and Appurtenances—continued.

1	Scroll saw counter-shaft pulley, hangers and belting		\$246 08
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		245 37
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		175 00
1	Cut-off saw, frame, arbor ....do.....do.....		199 50
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		182 75
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		180 75
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		130 50
1	Wood circular saw with frame and arbor.....		75 00
3	Saw frames with arbors.....	\$25 00	165 00
1	Emery wh. gr. mach. 6 wh. count. sh. pul. han. & belt.....		112 20
1	Saw gumming emery wheel. ....do.....do.....		150 58
1	Sand wheel .....do.....do.....do.....		130 17
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		102 00
1	Grind stone.....do.....do.....do.....		159 50
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		46 58
1	....do .....do.....do.....do.....		46 50
2	Sand belts with fixtures.....	25 00	50 00
1	Clamping machine, with fixtures		25 00
2	Chuck arbors and pulleys.....		30 00
1	Chuck machine frame.....		5 00
13	Iron chucks	2 50	32 50
3	Brass chucks	5 00	15 00
1	Lot chuck knives.		8 00
1	Clamps for putting up seats.. ..		50 75
45	Belt shifters.....	1 00	45 00
26	Guage lathe patterns.....	1 00	26 00
38	Set sharper knives	3 00	114 00
1	Lot new saws.....		155 22
1	Lot old saws.....		125 57
150	Feet rubber hose, with nozzles		96 45
1	Drive belt for counter line shaft		98 72
131	Feet belting, new, various dimensions.....		51 48
65	Feet belting, old, various dimensions.....		11 21
125	Chair forms	3 50	437 50
25	Chair clamps and standards.....	3 00	75 00
4	Clamps	13 00	52 00
300	Bending forms.....	1 25	375 00
5	Bending stands.....	4 50	22 50
21	Bending irons	50	10 50
50	Pillar forms	10	5 00
2	Set iron bending handles	3 50	7 00
3	Bending levers.....	2 00	6 00
200	Bending frames.....	25	50 00
20	Frames for holding bent work.....	2 50	50 00
200	Seat clamps	03	6 00
450	Iron staples	03	13 50
42	Thumb screw clamps	55	23 10
8	Sets leg forms for boring seats.....	3 00	24 00
6	Table.....do.....do.....	2 50	15 00
....	Forms for morticing machine.....		15 00
....	....do....boring.....do.....		15 00
....	....do....grooving....do.....		5 00
....	....do....upright sharper		15 00
....	....do....horizontal sharper		9 00
1	Clamp screw.....		10 00
1	Bending screw.....		12 00

Machinery, Tools and Appurtenances—continued.

17	Seat-marking patterns	\$0 50	\$8 50
23	Chair back patterns	25	5 75
7	Chair-shaping patterns	1 00	7 00
8	Back-boring patterns	50	4 00
7	Digger patterns	50	3 50
1	Tufting frame		4 00
3	Dumping barrows		100 00
2	Grindstones	3 00	6 00
1	Iron vice		13 20
28	Work benches	20 00	560 00
20	Paint benches	3 00	60 00
25	Wood vices	2 00	50 00
1	Set rope and tackles		8 00
19	Hand barrows	2 10	38 00
7	Boxes for shipping cane work	1 50	10 50
1	Mammoth paint mill		25 00
1	Hand paint mill		7 00
12	Stationery racks	3 00	36 00
3	Cupboards	20 00	60 00
5	Cupboards	10 00	50 00
4	Tool-chests	2 50	10 00
4	Pike poles	50	2 00
11	Hook ladders	2 00	22 00
1	Step ladder		1 50
8	Pair wooden horses	50	4 00
1	Pair scales		6 00
10	Paint tubs	50	5 00
6	Sprinklers	1 75	10 50
25	Glue pots	1 50	37 50
3	Lanterns	1 50	4 50
1	Oil filter tank		1 50
14	Varnish dishes	65	9 10
20	Dripping pans	75	15 00
6	Scraps and funnels	20	1 20
4	Tin cans—capacity 1 bbl., with faucet	9 00	36 00
5	Tin cans—capacity 1-2 bbl., with faucets	4 50	22 50
2	Tin cans—capacity five gallons	2 50	5 00
2	Tin cans—capacity 3 gallons	2 00	4 00
1	Tin can—capacity 2 gallons		1 50
8	Tin cans—capacity 1 gallon	1 00	8 00
5	Tin cans—capacity 1 quart	95	3 25
42	Tin cans—small	20	8 40
8	Copper cans	80	6 40
1	Painted half-barrel		2 00
1	Chest drawers		8 00
1	Bureau		7 00
1	Desk		5 00
1	Clock		2 50
3	Tables	4 00	12 00
7	Chairs	75	5 25
1	Chair		2 50
46	Pails	25	11 50
4	Pokers, large	50	2 00
1	Wash tub		1 50
2	Sinks, with fixtures	6 00	12 00
2	Stands	50	1 00

Machinery, Tools and Appurtenances.—continued.

2	Buckets	\$1 00	\$2 00
14	Brooms.....	20	2 80
10	Tin cups.....	15	1 50
15	Curtains	25	3 75
4	Stools	25	1 00
4	Stoves and pipes.....	5 00	20 00
1	Lot assorted files.....		150 00
1	Set carving tools		30 00
6	Dozen machine bits, assorted	12 00	72 00
25	Braces and 25 dozen assorted bits.....	3 75	93 75
43	Wrenches, various kinds.....	1 75	75 25
7	Axes	1 50	10 50
1	Hatchet.....		1 10
4	Crooked adze.....	2 50	10 00
3	Scoop shovels, iron	2 25	6 75
4	.....do..... wood	1 25	5 00
42	Screw drivers, assorted sizes	50	21 00
9	Gimlets.....	20	1 80
1	Copper hammer		5 00
1	Machine hammer		2 00
1	Riveting hammer		75
40	Nail hammers	1 25	50 00
2	Nail drawers.....	40	80
1	Spokeshave		3 75
60	.....do.....	40	24 00
26	Drawshave	1 25	32 50
42	Hand saws	2 25	94 50
1	Cross cut saws.....		5 00
2½	Dozen scroll saws....	4 00	10 00
1	Steel square, standard		4 00
20	.....do.....	2 25	45 00
37	Try square, standard	1 50	55 50
3	Rimmers	75	2 25
20	Pair dividers	1 00	20 00
9	Pair calipers.....	80	7 20
2	Pair pincers.....	90	1 80
10	Set firmer chisels.....	6 00	60 00
1	Set turning chisels.....		11 00
108	Assorted chisels	50	54 00
23	Oil stones	1 25	28 75
30	Guages, assorted.....	1 50	45 00
80	Planes, assorted	1 75	140 00
4	Plane irons.....	65	2 60
1	Lot hand screws		150 00
1	Lot iron thumb screws		80 00
6	Iron hand screws.....	60	3 60
2	Counter sinks.....	25	50
4	Augurs....	1 25	5 00
10	Pinchers	30	3 00
12	Awls.....	15	1 80
2	Key sets	75	1 50
3	Saw sets.....	2 50	7 50
1	Band set.....		12 50
7	Pair gas pipe tongs.....	75	5 25
2	Pair blacksmithtongs	50	1 00

Machinery, Tools and Appurtenances—continued.

80	Scrapers	\$0 20	\$16 00
32	Wood mallets	15	4 80
2	Spirit levels	4 00	8 00
1	Spirit level		3 00
1	Steel		75
1	Straight edge, 16 feet		2 50
1	Heading knife		1 00
2	Knives	20	40
8	Putty knives	45	3 60
2	Pairs shears	90	1 80
9	Upholsterer's needles	15	1 35
1	Flat iron		75
12	Varnish and paint brushes	1 00	12 00
1	Badger hair flowing brush		1 00
3	Blenders	1 50	4 50
Total			<u>\$33,363 82</u>

TOOLS IN STONE SHOP.

9	Churn drills	\$2 50	\$22 50
1	Blasting drill		5 00
1	Iron bar		7 00
4	....do.....	3 00	12 00
8	....do.....	1 50	12 00
3	Sledge hammers	2 00	6 00
5	Stone hammers	1 50	7 50
43	Mash hammers	1 50	64 50
7	Bush hammers	3 00	21 00
2	....do.....	5 00	10 00
1	Pick		1 25
25	Mallet chisels	50	12 50
21	Stone axes	2 00	42 00
13	Pitching tools	1 50	19 50
6	Hand drills	75	4 50
22	Scratchers	10	2 20
2	Bush chisels	75	1 50
1	Shovel		1 00
2	Heating irons	25	50
100	Feathers and wedges		6 50
32	Large iron wedges	25	8 00
72	Chisels	40	28 80
75	Points	50	37 50
10	Bankers	75	7 50
18	Squares	25	4 50
18	Straight edges	5	90
1	Grindstone		5 00
1	Car		10 00
1	Wheelbarrow		2 00
2	Water pails	20	40
Total			<u>\$368 55</u>

Machinery, Tools and Appurtenances—continued.

TOOLS IN BLACKSMITH SHOP.

1	Punch machine.....		\$100 00
1	Drill ....do.....		8 00
5	Anvils.....	\$12 00	60 00
3	Blacksmiths bellows.....	8 00	24 00
3	Vises.....	6 00	18 00
1	Swedge block.....		20 00
3	Screw plates and taps.....		5 00
2	Monkey wrenches	75	1 50
51	Pair tongs	25	12 75
28	Punches.....	12	3 36
9	Frame punches.....	3 00	27 00
32	Heading tools.....	75	24 00
29	Swedges	50	14 50
4	Cold chisels	50	2 00
1	Screw driver.....		50
3	Punch blocks	25	75
1	Buttress tool.....		75
2	Bit stocks.....	25	50
1	Press drill.....		1 50
1	Pair horse-shoe pincers		2 00
4	Hammers	1 00	4 00
2	Sledge hammers	1 50	3 00
1	Pair shears.....		3 00
1	Set tinnerns tools.....		50 00
1	Desk		1 50
1	Cupboard		4 00
1	....do.....		1 00
1	Case of drawers.....		1 00
Total.....			\$393 61

TOOLS IN SHOE SHOP.

4	Crimp boards with screws.....	90	3 60
2-3	Dozen shoe-knives.....	1 25	83
3-4	shoe-knives	2 00	1 50
1-6	French soap stones.....	4 80	80
2 1-2	collices	3 25	8 12
1-6	flour wheels.....	3 60	60
1-6	seam sets.....	2 40	40
1-12	seat wheels.....	7 50	62
1-6	tack cutters.....	5 00	83
1-12	peg cutters	5 00	42
1-12	welt-knives	2 40	20
1-6	strip awls	2 40	40
11-12	skivers	2 50	2 30
4	Benches and kit.....	5 00	20 00
26	Pair lasts.....	30	7 80
1	Office chair.....		1 00
4	Spittoons	12½	50
	Washing utensels.....		1 20
1	Stove and pipe.....		6 00
Total.....			\$57 12

Machinery, Tools and Appurtenances—continued.

TOOLS IN TAILOR SHOP.		
1	Sewing machine.....	\$50 00
1	.....do.....	20 00
1	Knitting machine.....	45 00
1	Pair shears.....	12 00
3	.....do.....	\$ 75 2 25
2	Black walnut press boards.....	1 00 2 00
4	Common press boards.....	25 1 00
1	Stove and pipe.....	6 00
2	Chairs.....	30 60
2	Benches.....	15 30
1	Bucket, basin and broom.....	75
Total.....		\$139 90
TOOLS IN SOAP HOUSE.		
1	Furnace and kettle.....	\$8 00
1	Wringer.....	12 00
2	Tubs.....	\$2 00 4 00
3	Tubs.....	25 75
3	Washboards.....	30 90
4	Pails.....	15 60
5	Sets candle moulds.....	60 3 00
Total.....		\$29 25

TOOLS AND CHATTELS IN BARN AND YARD.

1	Double carriage.....		\$150 00
1	Open buggy.....		60 00
1	Furniture wagon.....		50 00
1	Cutter.....		20 00
1	Double harness.....		25 00
1	Single harness.....		20 00
3	Sets of trucks.....	\$10 00	30 00
1	Set of bobs.....		30 00
2	....do.....	15 00	30 00
1	Hay rack.....		5 00
2	Chair racks.....	5 00	10 00
2	Wood racks.....	2 00	4 00
1	Harness cupboard.....		12 00
1	Pair of blankets.....		6 00
1	Hay knife.....		1 75
3	Sets whiffletrees.....	3 00	9 00
3	Neck Yokes.....	2 00	6 00
2	Halters.....	75	1 50
1	Harrow.....		5 00
2	Ploughs.....	5 00	10 00
1	Shovel plough.....		3 00
2	Stone boats.....	6 00	12 00
2	Rakes.....	25	50
1	Pitchfork.....		50
2	Dungforks.....	80	1 60
4	Chains.....	2 00	8 00
10	Pails.....	25	2 50
1	Lot coopers' tools.....		50 00
1	Lot garden tools.....		15 00
500	Feet cable chain.....		150 00
3	Derrick gearings, with castings.....	15 00	45 00
1	Force pump.....		15 00
1	Hand car, with shafting.....		25 00
1	Hand sled, large.....		10 00
1	Bucket rack on wheels, large.....		25 00
1	Lumber.....do.....		20 00
1	Razor grinding machine.....		10 00
1	Hand truck.....		6 00
5	Hand barrows.....	1 50	7 50
4	Wheel barrows.....	4 00	16 00
17	....do.....	1 75	19 75
2	....do.....with water barrel.....	4 00	8 00
1	....do.....do.....		1 50
14	Wooden horses, large.....	1 50	21 00
2	Step ladders.....	1 25	2 50
1	Sand screen.....		2 50
1	Spirit level.....		2 00
1	Wood measure.....		2 50
1	Dozen brick trowels.....		6 00
12	Buck saws.....	1 00	12 00
3	Picks.....	1 00	3 00
15	Shovels.....	80	12 00
3	Axes.....	75	2 25
11	Hoes.....	25	2 75
5	Hods.....	25	1 25
1	Spade.....		1 25

Tools and Chattels, etc.—continued.

3	Stoves, old.....	\$3 00	\$9 00
20	Feet lead pipe.....	40	8 00
1	Stove in gate house.....		5 00
1	Desk in gate house.....		4 00
3	Chairs, old, in gate house.....	50	1 50
1	Wood box, new, in gate house.....		2 00
1	Lamp.....		1 50
2	Stoves on wall, new.....	8 00	16 00
1	.....do.....do.....		3 00
1	.....do.....nearly worthless.....		1 50
4	High chairs on wall.....	2 00	8 00
4	Buckets on wall.....	1 00	4 00
Total.....			\$1,071 60

FURNITURE AND CHATTELS, *In Various Departments.*

OFFICE.

1 Safe.	2 Light stands.
1 Cocoa matting carpet, partly new.	6 Office chairs.
1 Clock regulator.	1 Office turning chair.
1 Secretary and book case, old.	2 Spittoons.
1 Bureau with cupboard, old.	1 Mail basket.
1 Lounge, old.	1 Pail.
1 Stamp.	1 Piece oil cloth.
1 Copy press.	1 Piece zinc.
1 Copy press stand, new.	3 Lamps.
1 Writing table, new.	1 Hall lamp.
1 Water-cooler, new.	

GUARD ROOM.

1 Stove-pipe and zinc.	1 Office stool.
1 Wardrobe.	1 Stand.
1 Clock regulator.	1 Lamp.
2 Writing desks, old.	1 Wash-sink.
1 Writing table, old.	10 Office chairs.
1 Pigeon-hole.	2 Cane seat chairs.
1 Settee.	2 Pails.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

1 Desk, new.	1 Carpet, old.
1 Desk and book case, old.	1 Wash-sink.
1 Cupboard and book case, old.	1 Bowl and pitcher.
1 Wardrobe, new.	1 Looking glass.
1 Office turning chair, new.	1 Stove and pipe.
2 cane seat chairs.	1 Spittoon.
1 Quartette stand.	1 Lamp.

Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.

COMMISSIONER'S APARTMENTS.

Parlor.

1 Carpet.	6 Hair cloth chairs.
3 Sets curtains and fixtures.	6 Hair cloth chairs, old.
2 Sofas, old.	1 Common bureau, old.
1 Hat rack.	1 What-not, old.
1 Marble top center table.	1 Light stand, old.
1 Marble top table, old.	1 Chandalier, old.
2 Hair cloth rockers.	1 Stove and pipe, old.
1 Hair cloth easy chair.	1 Lamp.
1 Easy chair, new.	

Bed Room.

1 Bedstead, new.	1 Towel rack.
1 Spring bed and mattress, new.	1 Light stand.
1 Bureau.	1 Carpet, old.
1 Wash sink.	1 Lamp.

Sitting Room.

1 Carpet, old.	1 Clock.
1 Extension table.	1 Lamp.
1 Blackwalnut center table.	10 Cane seat chairs.
1 Sofa, old.	1 Cane seat Boston rocker.
1 Lounge, new.	2 Cane seat sewing rockers.
1 Book case.	1 Camp chair.
1 Work stand.	1 Light stand.
1 Side board, new.	1 Common table, old.
1 Looking glass.	1 Refrigerator, new.

Bed Room.

1 Bedstead.	1 Carpet, new.
1 Wardrobe.	1 Lamp.
1 Spring mattress.	1 Wash sink.
1 Bureau, old.	1 Towel rack.

Committee Room.

1 Carpet.	1 Cane seat chair, old.
1 Sofa.	1 bedstead.
1 Stove and pipe.	1 Lamp.
1 Centre table.	1 Spring bed and mattress.
1 Oval table.	1 Hair mattress, new.
1 Hair cloth rocker, large.	1 Wash-sink bureau.
1 Hair cloth rocker, small.	1 Carpet in bed room.
4 Hair cloth chairs, old.	1 Looking glass, small.
1 Cane seat rocker, old.	

Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.

DEPUTY WARDEN'S DEPARTMENT.

1 Carpet in sitting room.	2 Wash stand bureaus, old.
1 Carpet in parlor, old.	1 Wash sink.
1 Lounge, old.	1 Wash sink, old.
1 What-not.	1 Washbowl and pitcher.
1 Centre table, old.	1 Sewing stand, old.
1 Bureau, old.	1 Sewing stand.
1 Bureau, small, old.	1 Common six leg table, old.
1 Black walnut what-not, old.	1 Common four leg table, old.
1 Wardrobe, new.	1 Light stand, old.
23 Cane-seat chairs, old.	1 Looking glass, old.
4 Cane-seat rockers, old.	1 Clock, new.
1 Bedstead.	1 Refrigerator, new.
1 Bedstead, common.	1 Cooking stove and pipe.
2 Bedsteads, common, old.	1 Stove and pipe, new.
1 Mattress, old.	1 Stove and pipe, small, old.
1 Wardrobe, old.	1 Lamp, new.

MATRON'S APARTMENT.

1 Lounge, old.	1 Bedquilt, old.
1 Bureau, old.	2 Blankets.
1 What-not, old.	8 Sheets,
5 Cane seat chairs, old.	2 Pillow ticks.
1 Cane seat rocker, large, old.	2 Pillow slips.
1 Cane seat rocker, small, old.	3 Towels.
1 Looking glass, old.	1 Washstand, old.
1 Stove and pipe, new.	1 Washbowl.
1 Bedstead, old.	1 Lamp.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

1 Stove and pipe.	1 Clothes wringer, large.
1 Stove and pipe, very old.	1 Clothes wringer, medium.
1 Crib.	1 Washing machine, new.
1 Copper bottom boiler.	6 Night buckets.
16 Stands, old.	6 Strawticks.
14 Chairs, old.	9 Sheets.
5 Pine tables, old.	6 Pillow slips and ticks.
6 Flat-irons.	15 Blankets.
3 Pails.	5 Towels.
4 Washtubs, old.	

*Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.***COOK'S DEPARTMENT.**

1 Lounge.	1 Spring mattress.
1 Bureau with glass.	4 Cane seat chairs, old.
1 Carpet, old.	1 Cane seat rocker, large, old.
1 Wardrobe, old.	1 Cane seat rocker, small, old.
1 Light stand, new.	1 Wash sink.
1 Stove and pipe.	1 Lamp.
1 Bedstead.	

OFFICERS' APARTMENTS.*Third Floor—Southeast.*

7 Bedsteads, old.	1 Table, old.
6 Cane seat chairs, old.	1 Bureau, large, old.
1 Office chair, old.	2 Bureaus, small, old.
1 Wooden rocker, old.	2 Common chairs, old.
1 Looking glass, old.	3 Washstands, old.
2 Lamps.	1 Washstand bureau, old.
1 Stove and pipe, old.	3 Light stands, old.
1 Centre table, old.	2 Bowls and pitchers, old.

Third Floor—Four Rooms—East, North, South and Southeast.

1 Carpet, old.	8 Cane seat chairs.
4 Bedsteads, old.	3 Cane seat rockers, small.
1 Carpet, new.	1 Wood-seat rocker, small.
3 Looking glasses, old.	3 Stoves and pipes.
1 Washstand bureau, large, old.	1 Wardrobe, old.
3 Washstands, old.	1 Light stand, old.
1 Lounge, old.	1 Bureau, old.
1 Centre table, old.	2 Bowls and pitchers, old.
1 Table, small, old.	4 Lamps.
8 Cane seat chairs, old.	

Second Floor—North.

1 Bureau, old.	2 Bedsteads, old.
1 Stove and pipe, old.	1 Washstand, old.
1 Table, old.	1 Looking glass, old.
4 Common chairs, old.	1 Lamp.
1 Cane seat rocker, old.	

Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.

BEDDING.

1 Tow mattress, old.	8 Blankets, new.
1 Cotton mattress, old.	36 Blankets, old.
12 Straw ticks.	12 Pillow slips, new.
7 Pillows, old.	15 Pillow slips, old.
9 Quilts.	6 Sheets, new.
21 Towels.	30 Sheets, old.

HOSPITAL.

1 Lot of medicines and containers.	3 Tin cups, old.
5 Bedsteads, old.	2 Lamps.
1 Spring mattress.	1 Wood box, old.
2 Tow mattresses.	2 Night buckets.
1 Stove and pipe.	1 Night-stool.
1 Cupboard, large, old.	1 Ash-pail, old.
1 Cupboard, small, old.	1 Lot cups and saucers, old.
4 Cane-seat chairs.	1 Lot knives and forks, old.
2 Office chairs.	1 Tea-kettle.
2 Wood rockers.	4 Bed-spreads.
1 Table.	9 Blankets.
1 Wash-sink, old.	7 Ticks.
1 Wash-basin, old.	8 Sheets.
2 Stands, old.	5 Pillows.
2 Pails, old.	1 Dozen pillow slips.

CHAPEL.

1 Organ.	1 Settee, extra finish.
1 Organ stool.	4 Settees, common.
2 Box stoves and pipes.	6 Cane-seat chairs.
1 Table and book-case, old.	1 Office chair.
87 Wood-chairs, common.	

Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.

CELL-ROOM.

4 Stoves and pipes, with drums.	102 Benches, old.
1 Boiler.	22 Stands, old.
1 Desk.	191 Wooden spittoons.
1 Desk, very old.	16 Stools, old.
1 Sink.	104 Blankets, new.
2 Ladders.	158 Blankets, medium.
2 Chairs, large, old.	152 Blankets, nearly worthless.
1 Bell.	432 Sheets.
1 Tin oil can, large.	230 Ticks.
1 Tin oil can, small.	215 Pillows.
2 Lamp fillers.	175 Towels, small.
2 Dummies, old.	7 Towels, large.
2 Tables, large, old.	240 Undershirts.
1 Lot of razors, etc.	186 Pairs of drawers.
1 Cupboard for clothes, old.	308 Overshirts.
1 Cupboard for books, old.	82 Overshirts, nearly worthless.
1 Ash bucket.	156 Pairs of socks.
4 Wood boxes.	55 Pairs of socks, nearly worthless.
1 Sprinkling can.	140 Coats.
6 Water cans.	68 Coats, nearly worthless.
2 Fire shovels.	125 Pairs of pants.
2 Pokers.	83 Pairs of pants, nearly worthless.
80 Water pails.	130 Vests.
200 Sets knives, forks and spoons.	65 Vests, nearly worthless.
15 Large lamps.	188 Caps.
200 Cell-lamps, small.	40 Pairs overalls.
224 Drinking cups.	30 Overall shirts.
215 Tin wash basins.	20 Pairs of boots.
210 Night buckets.	170 Pairs of shoes.
172 Common chairs, old.	

COMMISSIONER'S KITCHEN.

1 Sink, large.	1 Stool, new.
1 Sink, small, old.	1 Stool, old.
1 Cupboard, old.	8 Benches, old.
3 Tables, old.	2 Clothes bars, old.
1 Stand, old.	1 Cane seat sewing rocker, old.
1 Looking glass, old.	2½ Dozen towels, small, old.
1 Washing machine, new.	1 Set Fairbanks scales, small, new.

OFFICERS' DINING ROOM.

4 Dining tables, old.	1 Sink, old.
1 Common table, old.	8 Curtains.
1 Cupboard, old.	1 Knife box.
1 Milk safe, old.	1 Stove and pipe.
88 Common chairs.	1 Large lamp.

*Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.***PRISONERS' KITCHEN.***South Room.*

1 Cupboard for bread, old.	2 Looking glasses, old.
1 Cupboard for spices, old.	1 Iron scraper.
2 Coffee boilers, new.	2 Bread baskets, old.
1 Coffee pot, old.	1 Bread knife.
2 Coffee boilers, large, old.	4 Tin pans.
8 Pails.	1 Small iron spade.
238 Tin dishes.	3 Sets knives and forks.
1 Iron kettle, old.	1 Oil can.
3 Tables, large, old.	1 Wash sink, old.
1 Table, small, old.	4 Benches, old.
1 Office chair.	1 Writing desk, old.
1 Water boiler, old.	1 Clock, new.

North Room.

1 Stove, with cauldron kettle.	1 Meat saw.
1 Meat block, with bench, old.	1 Steel.
1 Hash block, old.	1 Iron spoon, large.
5 Tubs, old.	2 Tin dippers, large.
10 Pails, old.	1 Tin dipper, small.
2 Benches, old.	5 Tin pans, small.
2 Chairs, old.	3 Tin pans, large.
1 Spice mill, old.	3 Iron forks.
1 Washbowl.	1 Ash pail.
1 Mop.	1 Scraper.
3 Strainers.	1 Hammer.
1 Cleaver, large.	1 Shovel and poker.
1 Cleaver, small.	1 Broom and dust pan.
6 Butcher knives.	1 Meat chopping machine, new.

BAKER'S ROOM.

1 Flour box.	2 Cullenders.
1 Trough.	20 Baking pans.
3 Yeast tubs.	1 Hammer.
1 Water pail.	

HALL AND CELLAR.

1 Set Fairbank's scales.	3 Baskets.
1 Meat rack and bench.	1 Dish rack.
1 Swill box.	1 Wood box.
1 Potato boiler, old.	2 Benches.
1 Refrigerator, new.	

*Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.***ARMORY.**

9 Springfield rifles, breach loaders.	1 Smith & Wesson's revolver, old.
6 Springfield rifles, old.	2 Colts' revolvers, old.
13 Harpers' Ferry muskets, old.	4 Pocket revolvers, old.
6 Heavy revolvers, old.	2 Allen's revolvers, old.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A small assortment of primary instructors, of a value not to exceed fifty dollars.

LIBRARY.

Comparatively worthless.

Furniture and Chattels, etc.—continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Stock and work on hand in cabinet and chair shop.....	\$31,931 11
....do.....do.....shoe shop.....	696 27
....do.....do.....tailor shop.....	986 61
....do.....do.....blacksmith shop.....	247 80
Miscellaneous merchandise.....	430 21
Provisions and forage	316 58
Live stock	1,190 00
Wood.....	1,902 00
Stone	2,667 40
Outstanding accounts of 1869-70.....	2,301 77
....d.....do.....1871.....	7,765 18
	<hr/>
	\$50,434 88
	<hr/>

APPENDIX.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

On the completion of another year, I respectfully present my report of the medical department of the Wisconsin State Prison.

The number of prisoners during the year was 290. The more important cases that have been under treatment were:

Asthma	1
Congestive chills	2
Catarrhal fever	50
Congestion of lungs	4
Diarrhoea	20
Dysentery	6
Erysipelas	2
Intermittent fever	6
Neuralgia	12
Tonsillitis	8
Rheumatism	12
Accidents—	
Fractures	6
Injuries by machinery	6
Amputation of fingers and parts of hand	5
Fall from building	1
Punctured wounds	2
Scalp wounds	4

These are not all the cases that have been prescribed for, nor were all these cases treated in the hospital, as many of them were of a mild character, requiring but little medicine; rest and diet being all sufficient.

There is scarcely a day passes, but there are applicants to the physician for some real or imaginary ailment or pain, which in their mind should exempt them from labor. Unless there is some derangement of the general health, or interruption of some functions of the body, it is oftentimes embarrassing and presents a difficult question at the time to determine.

During the months of March and April an epidemic catarrh prevailed, and affected nearly every inmate in the prison.

There have been comparatively but little diarrhoea and dysentery, which is generally so common in the summer and fall months.

Two deaths have occurred since our last report. Wm. Smith, aged 33 years, of a scrofulous habit, died January 6th, of pulmonary consumption, having been sick more than a year; and Peter Frahm, a life member, aged 67, hung himself in his cell, March the 26th. He had at times manifested symptoms of insanity, and in all probability committed the deed while in this state of mind.

From the number sent here with debilitated, broken down and impaired constitutions by all manner of excesses, the hygienic condition of the inmates is very satisfactory.

The food furnished, is good and sufficient in quantity, of a wholesome and substantial character. The clothing is warm and comfortable.

I think the commutation law has an excellent effect on the conduct of the prisoners—a certain number of days each month is deducted from their sentence, for good behavior. The hope of pardon is expected by almost every prisoner, as soon as he enters the prison—this hope sustains him during his confinement, together with the commutation each month, induces a more faithful application to duty, and a more earnest effort to reform, and certainly has a very marked effect on the discipline.

The law consigns the convict to a restraint of his personal liberty for a violation of its act. The judgment of conviction is but a forfeiture of certain natural rights as a recompense to society for his inability to regard and obey those regulations, which have been established to protect community. By the present enlightened policy of prison discipline, the prisoner, while under punishment, is sought to be improved, benefited and reformed. In this, society has a deep interest. For if, at the expiration of his sentence, he is improved in his moral character—reformed in his habits, and taught those moral lessons of practical utility which will benefit him on his again mingling in society—community certainly has gained by his imprisonment. It has punished and improved a prisoner, and made an example and warning to those who would be disposed to violate the law.

We know that the management and discipline of the prison is just and humane, and the restraints of prison life are alleviated as much as is consistent with the objects of the law—and that self respect and improvement in the moral feelings are especially cultivated.

I am under renewed obligations to the Commissioner, Deputy Warden, and officers, for their assistance and kindness in the discharge of my professional duties.

H. L. BUTTERFIELD, M. D.,
Prison Physician.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

In compiling this, my fifth annual report, I experience a commingled feeling of joy and gratitude far in excess of that of former years. At no period since my connection with this institution have the departments under my charge—both church and school—attained so high a standard as they now occupy. When I review the past and rehearse the present; when I see the fine mental developments constantly expanding, and when I realize that a large proportion of my scholars came to this institution with minds uncultivated or blasted by contaminating associations, and now witness, from that almost barren waste, new hopes, and better thoughts, and higher aspirations springing forth, that would beautify the more cultivated fields of human existence; I say, when I see and comprehend these facts, my lips can never give utterance to the question, “Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?” The number admitted into the prison school since its formation is 243. Admitted the past year, 63. Discharged during the past year, 20. Present number, 52. Classified, to-wit: 1 primer class, 1 second reader class, and the remainder in third reader. One class in geography. All study arithmetic except the primer class. All write. Justice compels me to bear witness to the untiring efforts of the teachers (all of whom are convicts) in elevating their more unfortunate associates to that stand-point where ignorance is no longer the parent of crime.

Since the organization of a church in this institution, there have been admitted to membership, and received the rites of Christian fellowship, 103. There have been honorably discharged, 62. During the past year have received to membership, 27. During the same time have honorably discharged, 26. Now

remaining in good standing, 35. And I am happy to say there is at this time a good religious influence pervading the institution, and every week we witness the tear of some penitent wanderer, who in his night of sorrows has caught the radiance of Redemption's star, and is hastening to the cross of Christ, whilst like all other Christian associations, some few of them have grown faint and have loitered by the way-side; yet the greater proportion of them exhibit a firm determination to lead a new life, and I believe could we see their future, we should see them traveling that road which alone leads to the final home of God's chosen. Their faith in Christ, and their love of holy things, seem to daily beam brighter, and I can but believe that the majority of them will go to the world to occupy and honorably *fill* places of *confidence* and *trust* in Christian society. A commingled feeling of joy and sorrow takes possession of me as I gather about me these children of misfortune, and behold them bearing aloft the banner of Christ, never, as I firmly believe, to be laid down till they reach that home beyond the skies, where the bond and the free shall join hands in one common brotherhood.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to our worthy commissioner, for his co-operative and untiring efforts for both the moral and intellectual improvement of those under his charge, and to send them forth to society and liberty armed with firm principles, which shall fit them for positions of honor and trust.

HENRY DREW.

Chaplain.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
WISCONSIN
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

For the Year ending October 10th, 1871.

MANAGERS.

Term expires on first Tuesday of March, 1872.

EDWIN HURLBUT, - - - - - **OCONOMOWOC.**

Terms expire on first Tuesday of March, 1873.

WILLIAM BLAIR, - - - - - **WAUKESHA.**
EDWARD O'NEILL, - - - - - **MILWAUKEE.**

Terms expire on first Tuesday of March, 1874.

ANDREW E. ELMORE, - - - - - **GREEN BAY.**
CHARLES R GIBBS, - - - - - **WHITEWATER.**

Regular meetings of the Board held on the second Wednesday in January, April,
July and October.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

EDWARD O'NEILL,
President.

WILLIAM BLAIR,
Vice President.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,
Treasurer.

CHARLES R. GIBBS,
Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE SCHOOL.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
Superintendent.

MRS. O. D. HENDRICKSON,
Matron.

MANAGERS' REPORT.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

The managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, in obedience to the law, present this, their annual report, for the year ending October 10, 1871:

The number in the school at the commencement of the year was—	
Boys	204
Girls	2
	— 206
Number received during the year	75
Escaped last year returned	3
Returned from out on ticket—	
Boys	3
Girls	1
	— 4
Whole number in school during the 'year'	288
	==
Whole number in school since July, 1860.....	770
	==
Returned to parents on ticket of leave.....	30
Out to place on ticket of leave—	
Boys	7
Girls	1
	— 8
Escaped—	
Boys	6
Term of commitment expired—	
Boys	1
Fully and honorably discharged—	
Boys	1
Deaths	3
Number in school October 1, 1871—	
Boys	237
Girls	2
	— 239
	288
	==

Our expenses for the year ending October 10, 1871, amount to \$32,387.95, which amount has been disbursed on the following accounts:

Improvements and repairs.....	\$2,011 49
Furniture	319 82
Fuel and lights.....	1,953 75
Grain, flour and feed.....	3,052 91
Groceries, crockery and glassware.....	3,473 43
Fruits and vegetables.....	114 61
Farming implements and seeds.....	276 68
Hardware	693 60
Blacksmithing.....	360 82
Dry goods.....	1,685 92
Woolen goods.....	2,156 71
Books and stationery.....	494 21
Drugs and medicine, and medical service	256 19
Postage, revenue and telegraph.....	156 04
Insurance, freight and express.....	351 24
Leather and findings.....	1,036 82
Willow and broomshop.....	750 49
Paints and oil	223 96
Railroad and livery.....	36 00
Live stock	340 00
Salaries and labor	10,083 92
Printing	22 50
Miscellaneous	1,036 83
Meats.....	1,071 41
Managers	428 60

The board of managers are gratified to call the attention of your excellency to the thriving and prosperous condition of the Industrial School in all its departments. Never in the previous history of the school has there been so much in its condition to afford pleasure, and so little to cause pain. The permanent reformation of a large proportion of our inmates may be regarded as secure, while of those remaining, a large majority are in a hopeful condition, leaving only a small number of whose future welfare we have more fear than hope. This school has now been in operation long enough to have demonstrated (under ordinary circumstances,) its capacity or incapacity to accomplish the objects contemplated by its creation. It will be remembered that the whole subject of reformatories is comparatively new to this country. Divers systems are adopted in different states and advocated by those who are interested in the examination and discussion of them. Those who were most interested and active in originating and organizing this school, had no fixed opinions as

to the various systems presented for their approval or rejection. They saw and felt the necessity for some action on the part of the state authorities, but as to what particular shape it should assume, they left to the judgment of those who should be placed in immediate charge of the school. The congregate was the system first adopted. Before the number of inmates had become sufficiently large to demonstrate the necessity for a change, our school building was destroyed by fire. The whole subject then came up for examination and decision. The managers and superintendent visited the Chicago Reform School in a body; some of them visited other institutions of a like character. After giving the matter the attention demanded, and consulting with those who were regarded as best informed, it was decided to adopt the family system. This decision was unanimous, and no one has thus far seen good cause to regret it. Time, reflection and experience have only confirmed the wisdom of the course adopted by the board at that important period in our history.

We have labored under a great many embarrassments, difficulties and discouragements, impossible to be more than alluded to within the limits of a report which any one could be expected to read, and entirely inappreciable by a person who has never been connected with an institution of this kind. We do not mention these things as subjects of complaint, but rather as cause for congratulation. They are, we are glad to say, principally of the past, and grew out of the condition of the country; our own want of experience, the war, burdensome taxes, want of knowledge of the demands of the school among the people, the rapid increase of the number of inmates, and numerous other causes which have to a considerable extent disappeared or been greatly modified. These, among other things, have, until within a recent period, retarded and embarrassed the best efforts of superintendent and managers, and indeed of all who were really interested in the reformation of our inmates. We now have a good farm; large enough, conveniently located, susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. On it we are educating a class of boys who will yet prove successful tillers of their own soil and good citizens. We have workshops, such as become a state mindful

of the rights and wants of its juvenile delinquents, and we will turn out of them good mechanics, with such skill and habits of industry as will inspire confidence and respect everywhere. We have good schools that will compare well with the public schools of the State. Our pupils, when their antecedents are considered, will not suffer by comparison with those of the same age in our public schools.

We have, the most of us, been connected with this school so long that it has become to us a matter of absorbing interest. We have seen it in its infancy, barren of results, when we had no roof to shelter the poor boys, no school room, no play room, no shops, no conveniences or comforts. Now all this is changed and the results are becoming commensurate with the change. We now are gratified to see intelligent people from our own and other States, and to hear them express themselves so agreeably surprised at the magnitude and the prosperous condition of our institution. It is a surprise, almost without exception, to visitors. We could give references that would justify all we say, and more, but will only add here, that among the State Board of Charities we heard enough to justify us in saying thus much, and the President of that Board will verify this, we are sure. For the first time in the experience of the present board of managers we can present our annual report, without asking for any extraordinary appropriation for building purposes. We think we can get along another year without such an appropriation. We have endeavored to build substantially what we have built, with reference somewhat to the future as well as the present wants of the school; this has not always been done, and the result is our restricted accommodations in the school room and chapel.

We point with pleasure to our health record of the past year. We think the character of the locality on the score of health may be regarded as safe and settled. The deaths among the inmates for the whole time since the date of organization in 1860, have not amounted to one per cent. of the whole number of inmates. The three boys who have died during the last year were invalids when sent here, and physically unfit to be admitted except as hospital patients. One at least had been pronounced in-

curable by his physician; the others were really in the same condition, and beyond the reach of the most strenuous efforts to restore them. The office of Physician to our family of nearly three hundred boys has not recently been very remunerative. We are indebted for this somewhat to the fact that our physician is not a salaried officer, but only called upon in case of actual sickness, and to the other fact that our matron is a first-class nurse, with considerable knowledge of medicine; and it is but simple justice to say here that to the faithful and untiring efforts of the superintendent and matron, more than to anything else connected with the management, do we owe the abundant success that is now apparent in all the departments of the institution.

Since the date of our last report we have introduced a new branch of industry, admirably suited to the capacity of small boys. This is cane seating of chairs, etc. It furnishes employment to a large number of boys who could hardly be employed in any other business. It is not hard work; does not overtax their immature physical powers, and yet nothing can be better calculated to induce habits of active, patient industry, and close attention to business. The fact that this work is done for the state prison is to be commended; it is work for the state by the state; there is no temptation to do wrong in any way. By reference to the report of the superintendent it will be seen that suitable employment is now furnished for all classes of boys in the school. The broom, the willow, the shoemakers, the tailors, the carpenters, the painters' shops, the farm and garden, the laundry, and the bakery can one or all furnish means to develop and engage all the ability for exertion in such business that is adapted to the capacities of different boys in the school. We have never been able to say this before, and are the more gratified to say it now. We need not now permit our boys to nurse their vicious tendencies by compulsory idleness.

In the planning of the main building in which the school room (used also as a chapel) is situated, sufficient regard was not had to the prospective increase in the number of inmates, and we are without a room of sufficient capacity to accommodate our whole school. This difficulty will continue to increase until some plan

shall be found necessary to remedy it. It might have been prevented; now it remains to be cured in the future. We are often asked if the school is self-sustaining; the answer, of course, must be a very decided negative. Our boys average less than fourteen years of age; they have inherited neither good health nor good habits; their education has only aggravated their inherited evil tendencies; while this is generally true we have exceptions, but not in sufficient number to affect the general truth. The boys are sent here for reformation, to be taught the practice of virtuous industry, to be improved in their moral and intellectual as well as physical natures; they are diseased in all these respects; and they are not sent here to be punished or made money out of, or money to be made out of them by a direct cash return to the treasury of the State for their labor in the field and workshops.

We think a very little reflection will satisfy any person that pecuniary profit is a small matter to be considered, when canvassing the merits of an institution like this. It is not our habit to present to visitors our books for examination, to show how much money is realized from the labor of our boys. We prefer to take them into the school, the field or the workshops, and the playgrounds, to exhibit them as objects of the fostering care of the State, sent here for a time away from their evil associations, to be returned to society fitted for loyal, industrious, and virtuous members of the commonwealth. This is our view of this matter. Where is the man who would take any number of these boys of the tender age of the average of them, with their habits, and feed, clothe, nurse and educate them (as the State is doing) for their services alone? We think the man who would promise to do it would be the last to comply with the promise. If the prisons of the country do not generally prove self-sustaining, where only adult criminals are kept, and labor is the penalty of their crimes, how can it be expected of boys barely in their teens, to sustain an institution which makes pecuniary profit only a secondary, not a primary consideration? This is too plain to need further discussion; but this much is said for the reason that so many seem to think that money-making is a means of reformation if not of grace.

In our last annual report we asked for \$16,000 for the erection of another family building, and an appropriation was made of that amount by the legislature last winter, to be paid in 1872. We needed the building at once. To wait for the money to be paid to us would set us back one year. We proceeded to erect the same and have it now nearly completed. We think it a decided improvement on those heretofore built, and its cost will not exceed the amount appropriated. Much of the cost of erecting the same has been paid, and the bills are in our hands, but we do not get our money from the state until next winter, when all the bills will be paid. It will be seen by the report of our treasurer that no account thereof is rendered. In our last report we also asked for \$4,000 to purchase forty acres of land, which sum was appropriated. On making the survey it was found very desirable, on account of the frontage, to have ten additional acres, and to bring our land in good shape, we purchased the fifty acres, at a cost of \$5,000, and the deed thereof was deposited with the secretary of state. Improvements of a substantial character have been and are being made which will be of lasting benefit to the institution.

We estimate our wants for the ensuing year to be as follows, viz:

For current expenses.....	\$32,056 00
Deficiency on land purchase	1,000 00
Extra improvements	1,000 00
To purchase instruments for band.....	500 00
Cooking apparatus for kitchen.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,056 00
From which deduct amount due from counties	6,056 00
	<hr/>
Leaves balance to be appropriated	\$29,000 00
	<hr/>

We have due from the State Prison for labor performed some \$600.00, the most or all of which we will want in furniture for the various buildings, some of which have been scantily supplied heretofore. We have due on accounts and in manufactured articles ready for sale, some \$1500.00. With the help of these sums we expect to be able to get through the coming year, unless our numbers increase more rapidly than we calculate upon.

We republish the laws relating to the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, for the information of all interested.

EDWARD O'NEILL,
E. HURLBUT,
W. BLAIR,
A. E. ELMORE,
C. R. GIBBS,

Managers.

WAUKESHA, Oct. 10, 1871.

APPENDIX.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

WAUKESHA, 11th October, 1871.

Balance building and expense account, as per last report.....	\$18,924 86
Paid building accounts for 1870 in full herewith.....	16,878 71
Leaves balance of.....	<u>\$2,046 15</u>
Due from counties.....	5,228 00
Appropriated, 1871.....	\$53,000 00
Less to be paid in 1872.....	16,000 00
	<u>37,000 00</u>
Makes a total of	<u>\$44,274 15</u>
Paid for current expenses—1st quarter.....	\$6,470 40
2d quarter.....	7,964 14
3d quarter.....	8,795 78
4th quarter.....	9,157 63
	<u>32,387 95</u>
Leaves balance of.....	<u>\$11,886 20</u>
To purchase 50 acres of land.....	5,000 00
	<u>\$6,886 20</u>
Received proceeds of shops.....	1,895 65
Leaves.....	<u>\$8,781 85</u>
Which with building appropriation undrawn, of.....	16,000 00
In all.....	<u><u>\$24,781 85</u></u>

To pay for the building now nearly completed, and for current expenses to
31st December, 1871.

ANDREW E. ELMORE,

Treasurer.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

WISCONSIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

WAUKESHA, Oct. 10, 1871.

To the Board of Managers:

GENTLEMEN:—The whole number of inmates in this institution since it was opened in July, 1860, is 779. Of this number 73 have been girls and 706 boys.

By reference to former reports we find that in

1861, the number of inmates was	39
1862.....do.....do.....	55
1863.....do.....do.....	72
1864.....do.....do.....	137
1865.....do.....do.....	155
1866.....do.....do.....	134
1867.....do.....do.....	155
1868.....do.....do.....	163
1869.....do.....do.....	176
1870.....do.....do.....	206
1871.....do.....do.....	239

From this it appears that the school numbers 200 more to-day than it did ten years ago. And also, that the number has steadily increased each successive year, except the year of the fire, when our accommodations were limited.

TABLE No. 1.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number in school October 10, 1870.....	204	2	206
committed during the year.....	74	.....	74
entered voluntarily*.....	1	.....	1
returned from out on tickets.....	3	1	4
returned from escape.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	285	3	288
Number returned to parents or guardians.....	30	.....	30
out to place on ticket of leave.....	7	1	8
escaped.....	6	.....	6
discharged, term of committment expired....	1	.....	1
discharged unconditionally.....	1	.....	1
of deaths.....	3	.....	3
in school at this date.....	237	2	239
Total.....	285	3	288
Largest number in the school at any time.....			239
Smallest number in the school at any time.....			206
Average number in the school during the year.....			220

TABLE No. 2.

Number committed each month is as follows:

October.....1870.....	2
November.....do.....	9
December.....do.....	7
January.....1871.....	7
February.....do.....	8
March.....do.....	5
April.....do.....	0
May.....do.....	9
June.....do.....	6
July.....do.....	7
August.....do.....	8
September.....do.....	7
Total during the year.....	75

*This lad joined our ranks on the fourth of July, saying he "wished to be received into the school, as he had no home, or friends to care for him." He was allowed to remain for the time. Letters have been written and enquiries made to find his friends, but, up to this time without success. He is homeless and friendless and in view of the law, evidently a vagrant. Similar applications have occasionally occurred, but this is the only boy we have felt it our duty to retain.

TABLE No. 3.

Shows the courts by which they were committed.

	Previous *Years.	Past *Year.	Total.
Municipal	20	13	33
Justice	179	51	230
Police	9	3	12
Police Justice .....	.....	4	4
Circuit	5	3	8
† — .....	.....	1	1
Total during the year	213	75	288

TABLE No. 4.

Shows the offenses for which they were committed.

	Previous Years.	Past Year.	Total.
Vagrancy	46	11	57
Vagrancy	†	1	1
Larceny	91	38	129
Incorrigibility	70	22	92
Burglary	3	2	5
Placing obstruction on railroad track	1	.....	1
Horse stealing	2	.....	2
Arson .....	.....	1	1
Total	213	75	288

*In this and subsequent tables, the columns headed "past year" include only those committed during the year ending with this date. Columns headed "previous years," include all except past year.

† The lad referred to under table No. 1.

TABLE No. 5.

Shows the ages of inmates at date of this report.

	Previous Years.	Past Year.	Total.
Eight		2	2
Nine	2	1	3
Ten	8	8	16
Eleven	19	9	28
Twelve	22	17	39
Thirteen	33	8	41
Fourteen	42	17	59
Fifteen	33	10	43
Sixteen	23	3	26
Seventeen	18	.....	18
Eighteen	7	.....	7
Nineteen	5	.....	5
Twenty .....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-one	1	.....	1
Total	213	75	288

TABLE No. 6.

Shows the counties from which they were committed.

COUNTIES.	Previous Years.	Past Year.	Total.
Maintowoc	8	5	8
Jefferson.....	8	4	12
Iowa.....	4	.....	4
Sauk	11	1	12
Rock	18	3	21
Kenosha	8	1	9
Milwaukee	23	10	33
Walworth.....	8	1	9
Fond du Lac	15	11	26
Sheboygan	5	.....	5
Green Lake.....	4	2	6
Dodge	10	3	13
Waukesha	10	4	14
Racine.....	10	5	15
Winnebago	22	6	28
Dane	6	.....	6
Columbia	5	5	10
Brown	8	5	13
Crawford.....	8	2	10
Outagamie	4	.....	4
Washington.....	3	1	4
Monroe	3	.....	3
Green	3	1	4
La Fayette.....	2	1	3
Marathon	1	.....	1
Oconto.....	1	.....	1
Grant.....	5	1	6
Calumet	2	.....	2
La Crosse.....	1	.....	1
Waupaca	1	1	2
Dunn	1	.....	1
Jackson.....	.....	1	1
Waushara .....	.....	1	1
Totals	213	75	288

TABLE No. 7.

The amount charged each county for those committed for vagrancy, incorrigibility or vicious conduct, is as follows:

Milwaukee	\$280 00
Racine	209 00
Rock	588 00
Manitowoc	208 00
Dane	208 00
Walworth	80 50
Fond du Lac	494 00
Green Lake	110 00
Iowa	148 00
Kenosha	208 00
Waukesha	194 00
Sauk	409 00
Crawford	842 00
Jefferson	845 50
Washington	62 00
Sheboygan	290 00
Dodge	286 00
Brown	137 50
Columbia	208 00
Monroe	156 00
La Fayette	52 00
Marathon	52 00
Oconto	52 00
La Crosse	52 00
Calumet	104 00
Grant	156 00
Winnebago	774 50
Green	5 00
Total	<u>\$6,056 00</u>

Whether the policy of charging each county one dollar per week for the care and maintenance of the inmates committed here, for vagrancy and incorrigibility, or whether this like all others, should be a state charge, is a matter for our legislature to consider and decide. It is certain, however, that there are objections attending it—among which are the following:

To save a direct tax on the county, a lad is often allowed to run at large long after the community and the magistrates are convinced that he ought to be sent here, waiting for the detectives to convict him of some criminal act; such a time is sure to come sooner or later. He is now a worse boy than he was when he should have been sent; the labor of reforming him is increased, and what is worse, he is branded with criminality. This is evi-

dently poor policy, so far as the reform and future reputation of the boy is concerned, and it is questionable whether the practice is not equally so financially.

TABLE No. 8.

Shows the birth-places of the inmates.

Wisconsin	164
New York	26
Illinois	11
Pennsylvania	5
Michigan	7
Iowa	1
Massachusetts	5
Mississippi	2
Ohio	2
Vermont	2
Alabama	4
Minnesota	3
Louisiana	1
New Jersey	2
North Carolina	1
Tennessee	1
Maine	2
New Hampshire	1
Rhode Island	1
California	1
England	3
Ireland	1
France	1
Germany	10
Denmark	1
Prussia	2
Canada	4
Norway	3
Holland	1
Unknown	20
Total	<u>288</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Number born in America	242
Number born in foreign countries	26
Number place of birth unknown	20
Total	<u>288</u>

A comparison of tables No. 8 and No. 9 will show that while a large majority of the inmates are American born and even Wisconsin born, the *parents* of a still larger majority are foreign born.

TABLE No. 9.

Shows the nationality of parents.

Unknown	12
American	81
Irish.....	57
German	48
English.....	40
Colored	16
French.....	8
Scotch	2
Norwegian.....	6
Welsh	3
Hollander	4
Canadian.....	1
Bohemian	3
Danish.....	2
Prussian	2
Italian	1
Polanders	2
Total.....	288

DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

If a faithful history of the domestic, social and moral condition of our inmates previous to entering the institution was written up, it would fill volumes—volumes of sad and significant realities. Of the 288 inmates on record this year, only 113 have both parents living, 51 are orphans, and full forty per cent. of the remainder are half orphans. The parents of four are insane, the parents of 30 have separated, 34 fathers and 7 mothers are known to be intemperate; 41 of the inmates have step-fathers, and 40 have step-mothers. Many who have had homes nominally have been in a worse condition than those positively homeless.

It is not surprising that boys thus situated, without employment, and destitute of parental control, should become truants from school, addicted to profanity and falsehood. What but liars and thieves could they be expected to become? Destitute of clothes, suffering with hunger, pinched with cold, exposed to corrupt associations, surrounded by bad examples, with few elevating influences; they have lost self-respect, become lawless, and fallen into crime. It is true that some who have had comfortable homes and kind friends have strayed away from whole-

some restraints, and under the influence of vicious companions have become incorrigible.

To every reflecting mind these facts present their own comments, and carry their own convictions. From no other stand point can the work to be done in this institution be viewed to better advantage. We are here shown, whence came the material from which the man and the citizen is to be moulded. If we are asked "can an evil tree bring forth good fruit?" Our reply is, the fruit of trees may sometimes be improved by cultivation. Pruning, budding and grafting are means to accomplish this end. Very like these are the means to be employed to produce honest and worthy men from children whose parentage has been such as the above facts indicate. It is a noticeable fact that we have two classes of character to deal with. The one inherited proclivities to wrong, the other has acquired such tendencies—the former are naturally vicious, the latter were made so by bad associations—in the former it is hereditary, in the latter, it is the result of unfavorable surroundings; in both when continued, it becomes a confirmed habit. It is a pertinent question for the present enlightened generation to solve, whether even the criminal acts of youth, whose antecedents have been such as described above should be treated and punished as common criminals. This furnishes a theme for the philosopher, and a field of labor for the philanthropist and the Christian.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT.

The foregoing tables and remarks relate principally to the condition of the inmates previous to and at the time of their connection with the school. I now desire to call attention to the disposition of the boys after they enter the school, and to the general management of the institution.

A very natural division of our general work will resolve it into four departments. The first relates to the inmates' homes; second to their employments; third to their education, and the fourth to their moral standing.

Home Department.

Our first duty on receiving a boy is to furnish him a *home*. He must have food, clothes, lodging, personal care, in short all the attention and care needful in any home where parents and children live. It is our object to make our "family" arrangements as near like those of a well regulated family, where father and mother preside, as our circumstances admit. At present the inmates are divided into five divisions or families, each occupying a separate building. Each of these family buildings has its general sitting room, bath-room, dining hall and dormitory. It has also separate apartments for the accommodation of the family offices.

Each family is under the supervision of a man, who looks to the general conduct, health and comfort of his boys. His duty requires him to be in the building with the inmates when they are there, both day and night. The care of the internal arrangement and management of the house, and of the boys' wearing apparel, is in the hands of a woman who spends all of her time in the building. The man and woman above named are known as the family officers, and, so far as their relation to the inmates is concerned, are each emphatically *in loco parentis*.

At the present time the number and supervision of each family are as follows:

Family One	numbers 47,	and is in charge of	J. W. Babcock.
Two...	do....52,	do.....	R. F. Farrington.
Three..	do....53,	do.....	A. B. Todd.
Four...	do....41,	do.....	B. B. Monroe.
Five...	do....44,	do.....	J. Korn, Jr.

This, it will be perceived, is an overcrowded state of the family buildings. We anticipate relief as soon as our new building, now nearly completed, is in readiness for occupation. To relieve the dormitory, we have of late slept several of our boys in the band-room, and in other apartments where a bed could be set. Two live with the farmer in the farm-house, and two are allowed to work for and live with neighboring farmers.

Employment.

After home provisions are secured for a boy, our next attention is directed to the employment. If it was ever a question here whether work or education was first in importance, it is so no longer. We are fully convinced that good business habits, with a moderate education, is better capital for a young man than a school-book education without habits of industry.

The aim of the managers for years has been that every boy in the institution should have a *business* and a *place* of business. This end was never successfully reached until the present year. By the addition of our shop buildings, and the consequent development of shop work, especially of the cane seating, we have been brought to realize what we have long most ardently desired. We are now able to furnish every inmate with employment suitable to his age, health, strength and capacity.

Division of Time.

Nine hours of each twenty-four are spent in school and work. During the winter the time devoted to school is five, that to work four hours. In summer this order is reversed, thus making the average time spent in school and work equal for the year.

The small children's *work time* is one hour less per day.

In summer, inmates rise at.....	5.30
retire at.....	8.00
In winter, inmates rise at.....	6.00
retire at.....	7.30

From the above it will be observed that nine hours of each twenty-four are devoted to active employment, about the same to sleep, and some six hours to meals, reading, devotional exercises and recreation.

A few of the teamster and farmer boys are kept out of school to work the entire day during the busy season.

TABLE No. 10.

Shows the division of labor.

Number employed in shoe shop.....	11
in tailor shop.....	13
in willow shop.....	20
in cane shop.....	55
in broom shop.....	9
in knitting class.....	24
in laundry	9
in family kitchen.....	2
in boys' kitchen.....	7
in dining room.....	9
in dormitories	5
in bath and play rooms.....	5
in school rooms and library.....	2
with carpenter.....	1
with painter.....	1
in charge teams and stock.....	7
on farm.....	20
in garden.....	10
in carrying wood and doing errands.....	2
as monitors and chore boys.....	2
in general out-of-door work.....	6
	<hr/>
	220
	<hr/>

Shoe Shop.

TABLE No. 11.

	Made.	Mended.
Number pairs of brogans	464	1,803
boots (calf).....	36	.....
boots (cow hide)	18	.....
shoes (calf):.....	5	.....
bootees (calf)	17	.....
slippers (calf)	2	.....
miscellaneous	249	321

The work done in the shoe shop is principally for the use of the inmates. I am of the opinion that arrangements can be made for enlarging the amount of our sale work. We have a better supply on hand of better made shoes and boots than ever before. Our shoe shop does not furnish employment for a large number of boys, but in the aggregate of years, is doing its full share of work in fitting the young men of our school for the useful employments of life.

Tailor Shop.

TABLE No. 12.

	Made.	Mended.
Number pairs of woolen pants.....	242	2,772
cashmerette pants	149	925
woolen jackets	262	830
cashmerette jackets.....	142	457
denim blouses.....	14	.....
denim overalls.....	150	43
vests.....	2	.....
sack coats.....	9	.....
woolen caps.....	128	17
bags .....	.....	33
aprons.....	64	.....

The tailor shop, like the shoe shop, is mostly employed with work for our own consumption, and has, for the first time in the history of the institution, succeeded in producing a good stock of ready made clothing, in the fall of the year, in advance of the demand. Some improvement is noticeable in the style of the work this year; especially is this true of the jackets and caps. If the tailor shop could be put in condition to do more outside work, it would, like other shops, be a moderate source of income, and what is quite as desirable, would enable the boys who desired to do so, to perfect their knowledge of their trade by practice on finer work.

Willow Shop.

TABLE No. 13.

Number of reticules	818
common market baskets.....	423
clothes .....do.....	165
round dinner.....do.....	23
skein market.....do.....	59
potatoes .....do.....	38
skein corn .....do.....	22
sewing stand.....do.....	94
infants sewing stand.....	4
foot stools.....	34
large cradles	5
large chairs, (fancy).....	20
sewing chairs	13
childrens' chairs of all kinds.....	81
high stools.....	2

The willow shop this year has for the first time had a fair chance to do work to advantage. I think the result will show that this branch of industry is capable of being conducted with success. It is not yet developed in productiveness in accordance with its capacity. Some attention is needful directed to this end. The character of our willow furniture is creditable alike to the foreman of the shop, the boys who do a portion of the work and to the institution.

Cane Shop.

TABLE No. 14.

Number seats caned	4,745
backs caned	702
seats or chairs recaned.....	14
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Except the last item of recaning, the above work has all been done for the State Prison. This shop was put in operation some six months since. It is our second attempt to start the business of cane seating. The first failed when the fire consumed our shops. The second effort is a complete success. It is an admirable business for our purpose; first, because it requires no capital to carry it on; second, because it is completely adapted to the capabilities of small boys. It is healthful, light and admirably fitted to cultivate activity and skill.

Broom Shop.

TABLE No. 15.

Number of brooms manufactured.

No. 12 brooms	(dozen)....	119
No. 10....do	do.....	157
No. 8....do	do.....	25
Broom brushes.....	do.....	7
		<hr/>

In addition to the above, fifty-seven and a half dozen brooms have been manufactured for outside parties.

This shop has not been running since June, on account of the slow sale of brooms. The broom shop boys have planted, cultivated and harvested the broom corn crop of this year, and spent

the balance of their time on the farm and making improvements in and around the new building. It is worthy of remark that this company of boys have done this outside work with one of their own number promoted to the position of overseer, who has been employed at moderate pay during the summer.

Knitting Class.

Number pairs of socks knit.....	301
socks footed.....	26
suspenders knit	313
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This company of little workers number some twenty or twenty-five. They are in charge of one of the female teachers. They work about one and a half hours each half day. We consider this much better than idleness for the good of the boys, and by their industry the inmates are supplied with woolen socks and suspenders. The class consists of the smallest boys in the school.

TABLE No. 10.

Laundry.

Number of towels washed and ironed	5,703
pillow cases....do.....	13,496
sheets.....do.....	11,843
shirts.....do.....	11,275
aprons.....do.....	1,448
table cloths....do.....	227
jackets.....do.....	172
overalls.....do.....	336
bed-spreads ....do.....	193
bed-ticks .....do.....	345
blankets .....do.....	182
dresses .....do.....	405
drawers.....do.....	851
pants.....do.....	384
handkerchiefs..do.....	2,542
napkins.....do.....	167
linen coats .....do.....	553
night dresees ..do.....	237
chemise .....do.....	497
pairs stockings.do.....	9,115
white skirts....do.....	627
collars and cuffs.do.....	1,199
window curtains.do.....	63
caps.....do.....	200
woolen scarfs...do.....	250
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Our new laundry is a complete success. I doubt whether its equal for convenience, economy and efficiency can be found in any institution or hotel in the country, where the work is done by hand. The drying apparatus is one of its excellencies.

We have had no lack of soft or hard water even through this long and severe drouth.

In-door Work.

A large portion of the work in the kitchens, dormitories, dining room, bakery, laundry, &c., is done by inmates. A force of about thirty boys is employed to carry on the various branches of household business.

Sewing Department.

This work was formerly done by a seamstress and class of girls. It is now done by the female employes, principally those in charge of the family buildings under the matron's supervision.

TABLE No. 17.

	Made.	Mended.
Number of shirts.....	704	2,725
sheets	108	.....
pillow cases	89	.....
pillow ticks	51	.....
bed spreads	36	.....
comfortables	37	.....
pocket handkerchiefs	467	.....
mattresses	52	.....
towels	106	.....
blankets	23	.....
miscellaneous articles.....	35	60
bedding.....	.....	73
socks .....	.....	2,664

THE GIRLS.

As stated in table No. 1, we have still two girls, one of whom resides in my family, as she has for several years. The other has been out to a place, but for sufficient cause, returned. She is now waiting, that a suitable home may be found.

Another year has passed, and no provision has been made in our state for delinquent girls. I feel it a duty to call attention from year to year to this needed provision. I hope the forthcoming legislature will not close its session without giving the subject due consideration.

FARM.

The fifty acres purchased this year has not only added area, but has given shape to our farm. We are better satisfied each succeeding year with our farming department. While it does not contribute a large revenue, it is perhaps as well adapted to our necessities as any branch of business that can be introduced and *worked by boys*. It should be borne in mind that to conduct any kind of work successfully, and do it with a company of boys whose native propensity to destructiveness has been strengthened by years of idleness and dissipation, is not a very promising undertaking.

Any practical man, who will take into consideration the tools and machinery that such a company of boys will destroy by carelessness or design—the total or partial failures of the well-planned enterprises, occasioned by superficial work or careless neglect, that will inevitably occur during a year—and he will, I think, be both modest and moderate in his estimate of results. If any further consideration is needed, it may be found in the fact that the supervision of both the work and the workers must be entrusted principally to hired overseers. The farm is, perhaps, more liable to this class of difficulties than other departments, on account of the extended area to be supervised.

Notwithstanding these difficulties our farming enterprise is a success. It affords an abundance of healthful, open air exercise to a large number, many of whom will go forth to till the soil and help forward the agricultural interest of the country. At this season of the year some portion of the farm products can only be estimated.

TABLE No. 18,

Shows the products of the farm this year.

Wheat.....	20 acres, bushels.....	267
Oats.....	20 do do.....	843
Corn.....	40 do do ..of ears.....	2,000
Potatoes.....	11 do do.....	260
Beans.....	8 do do.....	24
Carrots.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ do do.....	80
Turnips.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ do do.....	200
Beets.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ do do.....	80
Timothy seed.....	2 do do.....	8
..do...and clover hay.....	35 do tons.....	35
Broom corn brush.....	15 do do.....	2
Straw in stacks.....	do.....	20
Corn fodder do.....	do.....	40 or 50
Pumpkins.....	loads.....	15

The farming land has been thoroughly cultivated and kept entirely free from weeds. We have drawn on 200 loads of manure and would gladly have used ten times as much more if we had it.

STOCK.

The stock belonging to the State consists of horses, cattle and hogs.

Horses.

Two farm teams.....	4
One road team.....	2
One dray horse.....	1
One buggy horse.....	1
Total number horses.....	8

Cattle.

Cows.....	13
Beef cattle.....	4
Two year old.....	6
Yearlings.....	8
Calves.....	5
Total.....	36
Less the beef to be slaughtered.....	4
Will leave to be wintered.....	32

Hogs.

Fatting.....	26
Store, one year old.....	10
Store, of this year.....	50
Breeding.....	5
Total number of hogs.....	91

Our conveniences for care of swine up to this time have been poor indeed. They have been without sufficient clover pasture and with scanty shelter. And as all the cows' milk is used in the kitchen and on the boys' tables, the small pigs have not been furnished with food suitable to their growth. With the new pig-gery, now nearly completed, with the steam cooking apparatus to be supplied, we shall hope to present a more favorable showing in this direction the coming year.

GARDEN.

An area of nearly fifteen acres is under the supervision of the gardener. About ten acres are devoted to garden vegetables, two to small fruits and nursery purposes, and three to the growth of osier willows.

TABLE No. 19.

Shows the principal products of the garden.

Vegetables.

Beets, .....bushels.....	200
Onions, .....do.....	8
Carrots,.....do.....	60
Turnips,.....do.....	360
Parsnips, .....do.....	10
Salsify, .....do.....	15
Peas, (green,)....do.....	100
Beans, (green,) ..do.....	20
Sweet corn, .....do.....	70
Cucumbers, (for table use and pickles,) bushels	10
Winter squashes, pounds.....	3,000
Cabbage heads	350

Fruits.

Apples, .....bushels.....	6
Raspberries,..quarts	176
Strawberries,...do.....	144

Several hundred currant bushes are standing and have received much attention, but they have produced very little for the past three years.

To the above might be added a fair supply of pie plant, asparagus, celery, lettuce, &c., with a good stock of garden seeds for the coming season.

The garden has been improved by deep and thorough tillage, and 75 loads of good manure.

NURSERY.

Believing it will meet the approval of our Board of Managers and of the friends and supporters of the school generally to adorn the grounds with ornamental and shade trees, not only near the buildings but to some extent around the entire farm, I have for several years been sowing seeds, planting slips, and transplanting small trees as occasion offered, with trifling expense, to grow up a supply to this end. We have now in healthy growing condition nearly five thousand such trees, ranging from one to three years growth, in number of each as follows:

White Cedar	194
Balsam of Fir and Norway Spruce.....	741
Elms	185
Maple, (soft).....	1,250
Maple (hard).....	1,600
Mountain Ash	200
Willow (yellow).....	50
Larch.....	425
Balm of Gilead.....	245

EDUCATION.

Our institution is known as a school. It is such most emphatically. In the work department even, more attention is directed towards teaching a boy how to do things, than to secure any other one result. By such means we aim to develop, draw out and discipline his faculties, and thus fit him for a good citizen. But our school department is a school *proper*, and as such we are sparing no pains to make it equal to any in the State. The common branches of English education are taught. While we do not attempt to teach higher mathematics, natural science, or the classics, as they are taught in the high schools, we do teach physiology, history, analysis of the constitution, and by familiar lectures and general oral exercises, acquaint our pupils with many of the leading facts of astronomy, geology, zoology and similar subjects.

For particulars relating to the schools, allow me to refer you to the teachers' report hereto annexed.

It is a matter of regret that in our teachers' corps changes are so frequent. This results principally from the fact that teaching in our school is *work*. It is work to govern, work to secure and keep up an interest in the classes. Our pupils, before they were placed under our charge, had been trained in the street school. Application to books is by no means congenial to their natures. The process of study is too slow, too quiet, and too void of excitement, to suit their impulsive dispositions and vitiated habits. Hence the teachers find it an earnest business to keep order, and make the school a success. We have few and short vacations, (and they are only nominal). Each week has seven days with us; hence, as I said, teaching is *work* in our institution, and of course persons who have chosen their profession with the expectation of an easy time, are disappointed and must change. At present no cause of complaint exists. All the departments are progressing harmoniously and efficiently.

I should add, perhaps, that our school rooms are full to their utmost capacity, and if our numbers continue to increase as in the past, we shall soon need additional room for school purposes.

BAND.

The band was first organized in April, 1869. It consisted of sixteen boys. They had for instruments thirteen brass horns, furnished the school by the kindness of Governor Fairchild. We have added a bass drum, a snare drum and a pair of cymbals. From the nature of our school the members of the band are frequently changing; only two of the original members are now members, although some forty different boys have been connected with the band during the two years and a half of its existence. Our present band is quite as efficient as any we have ever had. Mr. Cyrus Alsdorf has been band teacher since last March. Less time has been given to the exercises than formerly. Mr. Alsdorf has thrown the band upon its own exertions to a great extent, and with marked success. We consider the band a credit to our school. A new set of instruments is needed. Those we

have have been through the war, are much worn, need frequent repairs, and are hard to blow.

LIBRARY.

About 200 volumes have been added to the library by purchase this year, and some ninety by donations, making in all something over 700 volumes. The library includes Chambers' Encyclopedia and a number of valuable books. The most of the books are small, and being read so constantly; and handled by so many, are much worn. An addition of a few hundred well selected books would be very acceptable to our best boys, and be highly beneficial to the interests of the school. As a rule the boys of our school read very much more than the generality of boys in the community. A good library would be a powerful auxiliary in our work.

Added to the above the following periodicals are regularly distributed:

Little Corporal	3
School Festival.....	1
Children's Hours	3
Arthur's Home	2
Little Nursery.....	6
Schoolday Visitor.....	3
Scribner's Monthly	1
Child at Home	16
Young America.....	18
Wood's Household	16
Temperance Banner.....	2
Sunday School Advocate	1
Rural New Yorker	2
Hearth and Home	1
Workingman.....	10
Christian Union	1
Child's World.....	25
	=

IMPROVEMENTS.

The sum of our improvements and additions this year is quite worthy of notice.

First, the land purchase alluded to before. This has consolidated the former purchases, improved the shape of the whole premises, given frontage, and furnished desirable building sites. Second, the fence on the east and the north line. It is over

three-fourths of a mile in length—a board fence with cedar posts. It is made for service, and will stand inspection, wind and weather. Third, the new family building. This is the best built structure on the premises. It was an indispensable improvement and will be filled with inmates the day it is ready to receive them. Fourth, the piggery. This is a two-story structure, 75 by 30 feet, and notwithstanding its uncomely name, is worthy of mention. It only needs to be seen to be commended. Fifth, the pipes by which water is carried from the reservoir across the main yard, under-ground and below frost, to be distributed in the family buildings. Sixth, the repairs in and around No. one and No. two buildings. This consists in part of painting the inside wood-work and a portion of the walls, but more especially the repairs of the conducting pipes for the rain water, and the replacing of the worthless clay tile by iron pipe and cement tile. Seventh, the substantial gravel-grade road from our front gate north to the river and east to the village line. More than six hundred loads of gravel have been drawn to do this, and the grading in and around the piggery; and last, though not least, is the removal of the dead timber from the grove. The trees have been grubbed up, reduced to stove-wood, and the ground cleaned off and in good shape. Our beautiful grove is thus made more beautiful.

Several other less note-worthy improvements might be named, such as the removal of debris, leveling off the front grounds, shaping up the yards, removing, changing and repairing fences, etc., etc.

MORAL TRAINING.

Having spoken of the homes, the employment and the education of our pupils, there now remains to be considered the higher and paramount duty of all involved in our work, and, for the want of a better name, have called it *moral training*. This I consider the ultimatum of our mission; all others must be directed to and center in this. The home arrangements, the educational facilities, and all that pertains to the work department must have a direct bearing upon the future manhood of these sons of Wisconsin.

However well all these formerly considered interests may be managed, there is still a work to be done. Though the object of their reform is promoted by these, the end is not reached. The drill, the chisel and the hammer are indispensable to quarrying and shaping the rough marble, but other means are requisite to polish and perfect the statue.

Great care is needful just here. The rough chiseling and hammering by the quarryman often render the sculptor's work a difficult one. It is a nice question often just how much to do, as also just when to do it, and with what tools or means the work had best be done. Care, caution and experience are demanded.

If it requires skill and judgment to temper and shape the steel to make a good cutting instrument, how much more to temper and shape subtle humanity to make a good citizen.

To accomplish this end we endeavor to call to our aid all the facilities which we are able to command, and draw upon every cord that vibrates in the being of him whose character we are seeking to form. We aim so to shape all the moral forces within our control that every good impulse of the young mind and heart shall be called into requisition. Hence we appeal to his honor, his manhood, and his conscience. To his interest, his comfort, his hopes and his fears. To his love of self, of his friends and his country. We endeavor to stimulate him to well doing by encouragements, by privileges, by hope of reward, of usefulness and honorable position in society, and by a sense of duty to himself, his fellows and his Maker. We seek to restrain his tendencies to wrong, by loss of privileges, by discomforts, resulting directly from his own acts, and by a consciousness of the ultimate consequences of wrong doing; thus enforcing upon him a sense of the great truth taught by nature and revelation, that the way of the transgressor is hard.

To secure these results in a practical way, constant attention must be given to all he does and all he neglects to do. His attention to his studies, his success at work, his character for fairness and honor on the play ground, his care of his clothes, his books and his tools must all be subjects of merit or demerit. To bring all this into a tangible form, each boy is placed in a grade

indicative of his standing. All his misdoings worthy of record are written out and his grade is written up on the first and middle of each month. This system of grading in our school is the fulcrum on which our disciplinary forces act. The grade-book is *our* "book of remembrance written." To this we refer the Board of Managers and the boy's friends to learn his present standing and the steps by which he has attained it. We refer to the grade-book to know who are worthy of positions of trust or entitled to special privileges, as well as who are deserving of ticket of leave or entitled to final discharge. The boy enters the school in the fourth grade, below this are fifth, sixth and seventh grades, which are grades of punishment; above this are the third, second and first grades, and the "grade of honor." In honor, a boy may rise any number of degrees corresponding to his number of grade times, showing a clear record. It is seldom that a boy wholly disregards his standing as shown in the grade-book. When he does, solitary confinement for a limited time and "thorough work" are the means usually employed. Corporal punishment is not totally ignored, however much we desire to dispense with its use. In conclusion, on this subject, I may say what affords me much pleasure to say, that the standard of discipline is milder and higher at this time than at any period during the six years of my acquaintance with the school.

CONCLUSION.

With these records we close our duties for another year. It has been a year of prosperity, filled with earnest work, and made memorable by many interesting events. The health of the officers employed, and inmates, has been good, except during the first few weeks of the year, when the typhoid fever prevailed in the country, and several cases occurred in the institution. We were called upon to follow to the grave one of our much esteemed teachers, Miss Emma Sperry, and three boys. Miss Sperry was young and not possessed of a strong constitution. She was earnestly devoted to her work. Her gentle and winning manners secured to her the friendship and respect of all who knew her.

Two of the boys that died had been here but a few weeks, and

were invalids before they came. The other one had been an inmate a year; was of consumptive habits. All three had the typhoid fever, passed the crisis, but had not the vitality to rally. The hospital for three-fourths of the year has been without an occupant.

A kind Providence has guarded our interests, supplied our necessities and kept us secure from the ravages of disease and the destroying elements that have been permitted to lay waste a portion of our own and neighboring states.

It affords me pleasure to acknowledge the kindness of our many friends who have cheered us in our work by words of encouragement and approbation. To editors, publishers, the donors of books and papers, clergymen and other public speakers, and especially to the many faithful and earnest Sunday School teachers who have so effectually aided us in our arduous duties, I desire to express my sincere thanks.

It affords me pleasure also to acknowledge the fidelity of my associate officers, some of whom have served the institution several years with merited approbation.

With grateful acknowledgements of the continued forbearance and cordial support of the Board of Managers, I most respectfully submit this, my sixth annual report.

A. D. HENDRICKSON,
Superintendent.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

Number of Pupils under instruction at the commencement of the year.	206
Number that have been received during the year.....	82
Whole number under instruction.....	288
left during the year.....	49
Present attendance.....	239

SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

IN CHARGE OF MISS M. L. MEADER.

Whole number in attendance.....	47
in reading from Alphabetic Chart.....	1
Primer, (National Series) A class.....	9
..do.....do..... B..do.....	8
First Reader.....do.....	18
Second .do.....do.....	9
Third...do.....do.....	2
Total.....	47
Whole number in Primary Arithmetic. (Davies' Series) A class.....	8
.....do.....do..... B..do.....	12
Total.	20
Whole number in Primary Geography, (National Series).....	8
in Spelling, orally.....	47
that write letters and words.....	24
that cannot write.....	23
Total.....	47

FIRST PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

IN CHARGE OF A. B. TODD.

Whole number in attendance.....	49
	<u> </u>

Whole number in Third Reader. (National Series).....	7
in Second.do.....do.....A class.....	15
....do....do.....do.....B..do.....	11
....do....do.....do.....C..do.....	16
	<u> </u>
Total.....	49
	<u> </u>

Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic, (Davies' Series).....	7
in Primary.....do.....do.....A class.....	14
....do.....do.....do.....B..do.....	10
....do.....do.....do.....C..do.....	18
	<u> </u>
Total.....	49
	<u> </u>

Whole number in Spelling, orally.....	49
	<u> </u>

Whole number in Primary Geography, (National Series) A class.....	15
....do.....do.....do.....B..do.....	11
....do.....do.....do.....C..do.....	14
	<u> </u>
Total.....	40
	<u> </u>

Whole number that write letters and words.....	31
that cannot write.....	18
	<u> </u>
Total.....	49
	<u> </u>

SECOND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

IN CHARGE OF MISS E. CLARK.

Whole number in attendance.....	45
Whole number in Third Reader, (National Series), A class	17
.....do.....do.....B..do.....	13
.....do.....do.....C..do.....	15
Total	45
Whole number in Written Arithmetic, (Davies' Series), A class.....	6
.....do.....do ,..... B..do.....	7
Total	13
Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic, (Davies' Series,) A class....	14
.....do.....do.....do.....B..do.....	17
Primary..do.....do	14
Total	45
Whole number in Geography, (National Series) A class.....	18
.....do.....do.....B..do.....	12
.....do.....do.....C..do.....	15
Total	45
Whole number that write letters and words	45
Whole number spelling orally	45
Declamations every alternate Saturday in morning session.	

FIRST INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

IN CHARGE OF MISS C. CLARK.

Whole number in attendance	38
Whole number in Fifth Reader, (National Series).....	7
Fourth..do.....do.....	14
Third...do.....do.....	13
Second. do.....do.....	4
Total	38
Whole number in Practical Arithmetic, (Davies' Series) A class.....	5
..... do.....do.....B..do.....	4
Written Arithmetic .....do	14
Total	23
Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic, (Davies' Series) A class....	9
..... do.....do.....B..do.....	5
..... do.....do.....C..do.....	15
Primary Arithmetic .....do	9
Total	38
Whole number in Geography No. 5, (National Series).....	7
....do..... 3 .....do....A class.....	14
....do..... do.....do....B..do.....	17
Total	38
Whole number in Grammar (Harvey's Elementary).....	12
Whole number in spelling orally.....	38
Whole number that write letters and words	38

Every alternate Saturday morning is used for declamation and reading compositions.

Physiology is alternated with other classes and is taught from charts.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.

Whole number in attendance	60
	=
Whole number in Fifth Reader, (National Series,).....	20
Fourth.....do	25
Third	15
	—
Total	60
	=
Whole number in Practical Arithmetic, (Davies' Series,) A class	5
.....do.....do.....B class	10
Written	12
.....do.....do.....B class	18
.....do.....do.....C class	15
	—
Total	60
	=
Whole number in Intellectual Arithmetic, (Davies' Series,) A class	5
.....do.....do.....B class.....	25
.....do.....do.....C class.....	30
	—
Total	60
	=
Whole number in Geogrphey, No. 5, (National Series,).....	15
.....do.....3.....do.....	45
	—
Total	60
	=
Whol number in Grammar, (Harvey's Elementary,)	24
	=
Whole number in Spelling, orally.....	60
	=
Whole number in Writing.....	60
	=

Civil Government is taught by topic, as an extra exercise.

This department is divided into forms for declamation and reading essays. First form occupying morning session one week, and second form next week, making an exercise for each week.

In consequence of the frequent change of teachers during the year, the boys have not made such advancement as we could de-

sire. In addition to this, if we take into consideration the low grade of scholarship when they enter the school, and that they are entirely unused to mental labor, knowing comparatively nothing of books, as untrained in their habits of thought as in their behavior, their lack of proficiency will be better understood, as will the difficulty of bringing into healthy action such undisciplined faculties as theirs. These habits must be overcome. A love for study must be implanted. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, I am glad to be able to say that the efforts of those engaged in the school have not been fruitless, and the progress made in their studies will compare favorably with former years, and with other schools.

Hoping our labors may meet with your approval, and thanking you for your uniform kindness, I submit this report.

J. W. BABCOCK,
Principal Teacher.

AN ACT
TO PROVIDE FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF
THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

SECTION 1. The State Reform School at Waukesha shall be the place of confinement and instruction of all male children between the ages of eight and sixteen years, who shall be legally committed to the state reform school as vagrants, or on the conviction of any criminal offense, or for incorrigible or vicious conduct, by any court having competent authority to make said commitment.

SECTION 2. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby clothed with the sole authority to discharge any child or children from said reform school, who have heretofore been or may hereafter be legally committed thereto; and such power shall rest solely with said board of managers, and they shall have power to return any child to the court, justice or other authorities ordering or directing said child to be committed, when in the judgment of said managers they may deem said child an improper subject for their care and management, or who shall be found incorrigible, or whose continuance in the school they may deem prejudicial to the management and discipline thereof, or who in their judgment ought to be removed from the school from any cause; and in such case said court, police justice or other authority shall have power, and are hereby required, to proceed as they might have done, had they not ordered the commitment to such school.

SECTION 3. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall charge to each of the several counties in this state, in a book provided by him for that purpose, the sum of one dollar (\$1.00) per week, for the care and maintenance of each person remaining in said State Reform School, who was committed

thereto as a vagrant, or by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, or who may thereafter be received into said state reform school, committed for vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, from each of such counties respectively: *provided*, that the cost of the original commitment of all persons to said state reform school shall be chargeable to the county from which the person committed to the said school is sent: *and provided further*, that it shall be the duty of the superintendent of said state reform school to procure the arrest and return of any person escaping therefrom; and it shall also be the duty of any justice of the peace, marshal or constable, upon information of such escape, to arrest and return any such fugitive, as above mentioned.

SECTION 4. The superintendent of the State Reform School shall keep an accurate account of the amount due from each county for the support of persons therefrom, and shall annually, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, report to the secretary of state the amount which may then be due from each county for the year ending on the first day of October preceding, which report shall state the name of each person for whom such account is rendered, the number of weeks which such person has been in said school during said year, and the amount charged for each of said persons respectively; and such report shall be verified by the oath of said superintendent as to its correctness. The secretary of state shall add the amount due from any county in this state for the support of such persons to the state tax apportioned to said county, and such amount shall be collected and paid into the state treasury for the use of the State Reform School.

SECTION 5. The board of managers shall consist of five members, who shall be appointed by the governor and hold their offices for three years; said board to be divided into three classes, and so divided that the term of one class shall expire each year, on the first Tuesday of March, and shall receive for their compensation two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per day for every day actually employed, and ten cents (10) per mile for every mile actually traveled, and shall verify their account by their oath or affirmation.

SECTION 6. Such managers shall have the power to make rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws for the government, discipline and management of the State Reform School, and the inmates thereof, as to them may seem just and proper: *provided*, that such rules and by-laws shall be in accordance with the constitution of this state and the constitution of the United States; and they shall have the power to place the children committed to their care, during the minority of said children, at such employment, and cause them to be instructed in such branches of useful knowledge as shall be suited to their years and capacities; and they shall have power in their discretion to bind out said children, with their consent or the consent of their parents or guardians, if they have any, as apprentices or servants during their minority, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments, as to their judgments will be most for their reformation and amendment, and the future benefit of such children: *provided*, that the religious opinions of the inmates shall not be interfered with.

SECTION 7. The said managers shall appoint a superintendent of said state reform school, and such officers as they may deem necessary for the interest of the institution, with a view to the accomplishment of the object of its establishment and economy of its management; and the said managers shall make out a detailed report to the governor of the performance of their duty, on or before the tenth day of October in each year, which report shall contain a statement of the number of persons in the school at the commencement of the year, the number received during the year, and in the institution at the commencement of the year, together with all such facts and statements as they may deem necessary to communicate; which report shall be laid before the legislature by the governor.

SECTION 8. The courts and several magistrates in any county in this state may in their discretion, sentence to the State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them as a vagrant, or of any petit larceny or misdemeanor; and the several courts may, in their discretion, send to said State Reform School any such male who may be convicted before them of any offense

which, under the existing laws, would be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison: *provided*, in all cases, the term of commitment shall not be less than to the age of twenty-one years.

SECTION 9. The managers of the State Reform School shall have power, in their discretion, to restore any person duly committed to said school, to the care of his parents or guardian, before the expiration of their minority, if in their judgment it would be most for the future benefit and advantage of such persons.

SECTION 10. The courts and several magistrates in any county in the state, shall also have the power to commit to the State Reform School any male child, under the ages specified in section one of this act, upon complaints and due proof made to said court or magistrate by the parent or guardian of such child, that by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, such child is beyond the control and power of such parent or guardian, and that a due regard for the morals and future welfare of such child manifestly requires that he should be committed to the guardianship of the managers of the State Reform School.

SECTION 11. The managers of the State Reform School are hereby authorized and directed to procure suitable places for the females under their charge, and in their discretion to dispose of them as in their judgment, will be for their best interests and the interest of the state.

SECTION 12. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved March 15, 1870.

It will be seen by an examination of the act, that every inmate must be committed by a court or magistrate. Frequent application is made for the admission of children, by their friends, on the ground of incorrigibility, with the hope that the restraining influences of the school may save them from actual crime. The *tenth* section of this act was framed with express reference to such cases, and it is believed to be the most important one in

the whole chapter. Such cases when committed, should at once be taken to the school without being imprisoned, as is sometimes done, in the county jail for several days with matured and hardened criminals. In some cases more vicious examples are there seen and more corrupt influences experienced than during their whole previous life.

Objection has been made to the term of commitment, which in every instance must be during the minority of the inmate. This is regarded by many as the period of actual confinement in the school, while it is designed only to give the board of managers such control over the inmate as to secure his complete and thorough reformation. Provision is made for the discharge of every one, when, in the opinion of the board, it would be safe and proper to do so.

There is another reason why the term of commitment should be as it is. There are many children who have no parents or guardians, and who, if discharged on the expiration of a sentence of one or two years, would have no one to provide for them, and if good homes should not be secured at the time of their discharge, which cannot always be done, they would be thrown upon society, homeless and friendless, and be compelled frequently to resume those vicious habits from which they may have been only partially reformed. It is impossible to determine the length of time necessary to reform any one case at the time of commitment. It must be left discretionary with those in the immediate charge of the school. Experience has shown that in a majority of cases, the average time is about two years, while some require a much longer period before they are fitted for places of trust and responsibility.

LIST OF ORDERS,

Issued since the date of last Report.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871.			
January 17	1	J. Bonnell .....dry goods.....	\$183 93
....do....	2	C. Stein & Bro. ....do.....	99 67
....do....	3	Sexton Bro. & Co.....do.....	68 94
....do....	4	Stark Bro., carpets.....	63 19
....do....	5	Waukesha Co. Man. Co., woolen goods.....	66 30
....do....	6	Ricker, Ober & Co., groceries	445 37
....do....	7	Beach & Hawes .....do.....	69 17
....do....	8	W. G. Benedict .....do.....	230 37
....do....	9	J. Anderson.....do.....	7 38
....do....	10	C. Cork .....butter and groceries	110 20
....do....	11	E. E. Hodgson .....do.....	39 90
....do....	12	H. A. Blair .....do.....	78 30
....do....	13	James W. Thomas, salt	12 10
....do....	14	S. Burrows, cider.....	23 58
....do....	15	Andrew Kier, provisions	20 85
....do....	16	J. Robson, potatoes and apples.....	22 48
....do....	17	R. N. Kimball, grinding wheat.....	14 55
....do....	18	Kimball & Howe, grinding wheat and flour....	27 15
....do....	19	G. H. Vincent.....do.....	79 93
....do....	20	Wm. Graser, threshing clover seed.....	6 00
....do....	21	N. Walton, straw.....	74 30
....do....	22	A. C. Nickell, beans	36 67
....do....	23	Thomas Haynes, oats	68 00
....do....	24	West & Co., books, etc.....	141 10
....do....	25	G. Pfister, leather and findings.....	229 10
....do....	26	S. E. Allen .....do.....	15 12
....do....	27	E. B. Shaw....broom handles.....	59 00
....do....	28	E. M. Gowell .....do.....	12 00
....do....	29	G. W. Swift, brimstone	19 31
....do....	30	J. Reise.....hardware.....	40 98
....do....	31	T. W. Clark & Co.... do.....	7 88
....do....	32	N. Burroughs .....do.....	144 57
....do....	33	J. Donahoe & Wadsworth, meat.....	22 75
....do....	34	N. H. Hunkins, meat.....	6 25
....do....	35	M. Quirk, meat.....	51 17
....do....	36	J. A. Waite, meat.....	166 78
....do....	37	Dr. J. Smith, medicine and services	91 75
....do....	38	I. M. White, drugs.....	34 67
....do....	39	I. M. White, Christmas.....	34 85
....do....	40	T. D. Cook, stone lime, etc..	83 74
....do....	41	S. Barber, livery.....	36 00
....do....	42	E. Holbrook, legislative committee.....	19 00
....do....	43	N. Brick, furniture	52 50
....do....	44	John Gasper, furniture.....	39 00
....do....	46	M. M. Leahy, gas fitting.....	143 23

List of Orders Issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871.			
January 17	46	H. Lippoldt, wood.....	\$67 25
....do....	47	Chas. Standhope, wood	40 00
....do....	48	And. Snyder, wood	65 12
....do....	49	J. J. Punch, wood	162 50
....do....	50	J. B. Price, returning escapes.....	50 00
....do....	51	Jno. Spong.....do	10 00
....do....	52	C. R. Stone.....do	15 00
....do....	53	M. A. Janes.....do	20 60
....do....	54	Ætna Insurance Company, premium.....	75 60
....do....	55	Continental.....do.....	60 00
....do....	56	O. Z. Olin, postage'.....	21 25
....do....	57	United States Express Company, express.....	8 25
....do....	58	Jno. Vreeland, carpenter work.....	75 00
....do....	59	Wm. Coates, carpenter work	39 00
....do....	60	J. C. Barnes. painting.....	13 25
....do....	61	H. Goodwater....services	20 00
....do....	62	R. W. Smith.....do.....	105 00
....do....	63	J. W. Babcock.....do.....	150 00
....do....	64	N. Seaver.....do.....	44 65
....do....	65	R. Joes.....do.....	40 00
....do....	66	B. B. Monroe	125 00
....do....	67	Jacob Korn, jr	90 00
....do....	68	A. M. Jones.....do.....	39 00
....do....	69	Sarah Norton.....do.....	39 00
....do....	70	A. McNaughton.....do.....	39 00
....do....	71	Julia Sperry	45 50
....do....	72	A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent.....	300 00
....do....	73	O. D. Hendrickson, matron.....	75 00
....do....	74	M. L. Hendrickson, librarian and clerk.....	25 00
....do....	75	L. M. Snyder,....services	65 00
....do....	76	F. J. Donovan.....do.....	52 00
....do....	77	M. A. Murdock.....do.....	45 50
....do....	78	Wm. Sleep	90 00
....do....	79	Jos, Peklo.....do.....	37 09
....do....	80	Geo. Cooms	100 00
....do....	81	N. Weiter	135 00
....do....	82	Robt. Kenzie, tailor.....	100 00
....do....	83	H. L. Grant, assitant superintendent.....	175 00
....do....	84	Mrs. H. L. Grant, teacher.....	39 00
....de....	85	Jno. Coughlin....services	60 00
....do....	86	Mary Williams	40 00
....do....	87	Juliette Hurd	40 75
....do....	88	Mil. and St. Paul R. R., freight.....	25 63
....do....	89	A. G. Smith, services.....	45 50
....do....	90	Wm. Blair, hardware.....	63 86
....do....	91	Superintendent, sundry bills	192 62
April 12.	92	James Bonnell...dry goods	160 98
....do....	93	Sexton Bros., & Co...do.....	87 35
....do....	94	C. Stein & Co.....do.....	116 92
....do....	95	M. A. Donovan & Co..do.....	13 47
....do....	96	Stark Bros., palm leaves.....	26 40
....do....	97	Waukesha Co. Manuf'ing Co., woolen goods..	552 46
....do....	98	Beach & Hawes, groceries.....	55 28

List of Orders Issued.—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871.			
April 12	99	W. G. Benedict, groceries.....	\$189 59
....do....	100	Richer, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	459 98
....do....	101	John Robinson,.....do.....	8 80
....do....	102	John Anderson,.....do.....	76 95
....do....	103	Chas. Cork, groceries and butter.....	56 95
....do....	104	J. M. White, butter.....	23 23
....do....	105	J. J. Clark.....do.....	19 90
....do....	106	Blair & Persons, glassware.....	8 10
....do....	107	J. W. Thomas, salt.....	4 80
....do....	108	A. Waite, meat.....	30 55
....do....	109	James Hadfield, beef.....	42 30
....do....	110	N. Shultis, beef and butter.....	12 46
....do....	111	A. Hibbard, hay.....	11 24
....do....	112	T. H. Goodhue, beans.....	51 25
....do....	113	G. H. Vincent, buckwheat flour.....	79 17
....do....	114	G. H. Vincent, wheat and grindings.....	566 03
....do....	115	Geo. Gleason, wheat.....	48 75
....do....	116	Geo. W. Swift, paints and dyes.....	26 85
....do....	117	Dr. J. Smith, medical services.....	5 00
....do....	118	J. M. White, drugs, paints and oils.....	32 93
....do....	119	N. Brick, furniture.....	106 75
....do....	120	H. M. Sherwood, office desk.....	21 88
....do....	121	C. A. Bronson, lumber.....	166 09
....do....	122	West & Co., books and stationery.....	131 46
....do....	123	A. & J. Stewart, returning escapes.....	25 00
....do....	124	T. W. Haight, printing.....	17 50
....do....	125	E. B. Shaw, broom handles.....	162 00
....do....	126	John Cummings, broom corn.....	10 00
....do....	127	Wight & Dunton,.....do.....	19 42
....do....	128	Stephen Burrows.....do.....	225 45
....do....	129	Jos. Hadfield, corn.....	240 35
....do....	130	H. H. Hunkins, leather and findings.....	11 16
....do....	131	S. E. Allen,.....do.....	4 93
....do....	132	G. Pfister.....do.....	147 33
....do....	133	O. Culver, repairing harness.....	9 55
....do....	134	T. Spence, surveying.....	12 00
....do....	135	Wm. Sanger, repairing musical instrument..	4 25
....do....	136	E. Porter, doctoring horse.....	16 00
....do....	137	R. P. Elmore, coal.....	90 00
....do....	138	C. F. Kimball, drawing wood.....	15 75
....do....	139	James Smith, wood.....	50 63
....do....	140	Frank Hart.....do.....	110 00
....do....	141	Chas. Hudson..do.....	141 25
....do....	142	Jno. McLaughlin, wood.....	21 00
....do....	143	J. & H. Van Buren,..do.....	217 88
....do....	144	Jno. Sleep.....do.....	25 00
....do....	145	H. Vreeland, drawing wood.....	31 87
....do....	146	M. Fallon, blacksmithing.....	18 30
....do....	147	Wm. Blair,.....do.....	125 73
....do....	148	S. Bush & Co., drive gear and crank.....	1 75
....do....	149	John Nazro & Co., hardware.....	11 16
....do....	150	J. Reise.....do.....	23 49
....do....	151	C. A. Buttles.....do.....	2 50

List of Orders Issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871			
April 12..	152	R. C. Beggs, hardware.....	\$20 68
....do....	153	N. Burroughs, ...do.....	171 96
....do....	154	J. C. Barnes, stove	7 00
....do....	155	O. Z. Olin, postage	30 02
....do....	156	U. S. Express Company, express	11 45
....do....	157	Mil. and St. Paul Railroad, freight.....	25 05
....do....	158	A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent	300 00
....do....	159	M. L. Grant, assistant superintendent.....	58 33
....do....	160	Mrs. H. L. Grant, teacher	12 00
....do....	161	O. D. Hendrickson, matron.....	100 00
....do....	162	M. L. Hendrickson, librarian and clerk	50 00
....do....	163	J. W. Babcock, services	150 00
....do....	164	M. E. Brown	38 33
....do....	165	Libbie M. Snyder..do.....	70 00
....do....	166	F. J. Donovan,.....services.....	16 00
....do....	167	Mary McBeth.....do.....	32 00
....do....	168	Anna Jones.....do.....	30 00
....do....	169	Sarah Horton.....do.....	39 00
....do....	170	Anna McNaughton.....do.....	39 00
....do....	171	Ellen Godfrey	39 00
....do....	172	Julia Sperry.....do.....	45 00
....do....	173	Julia Hurd.....do.....	39 00
....do....	174	Mary A. Murdock.....do.....	45 50
....do....	175	Mary Palz.....do.....	14 00
....do....	176	A. G. Smith	28 00
July 12..	177	Mary Williams, services	52 00
....do....	178	Wm. Sleep	95 00
....do....	176	Roger Jones	90 00
....do....	180	R. W. Smith.....do.....	70 00
....do....	181	B. B. Monroe	125 00
....do....	182	J. Korn, Jr.....do.....	100 00
....do....	183	Geo. Combs	100 00
....do....	184	Richard Jones	30 00
....do....	185	Henry Goodwater..do.....	6 25
....do....	186	Robt. Kenzie ....tailor.....	100 00
....do....	187	Jno. Coughlin ..services.....	60 00
....do....	188	N. Weiten.....do.....	135 00
....do....	189	Jno. Vreeland, carpenter	177 25
....do....	190	R. W. Smith, services	20 00
....do....	191	M. A. Jones, labor.....	12 19
....do....	192	J. Anderson, writing.....	10 00
....do....	193	D. C. Guernsey, services	70 00
....do....	194	Sundry bills paid by superintendent.....	158 82
....do....	195	Wm. Coates, carpenter	129 50
....do....	196	O. Tichenor, butter and straw	27 69
....do....	197	J. Bonnell, dry goods	20 00
....do....	198	Chas. Stein & Co., dry goods.....	164 22
....do....	199	Sexton Bros. & Co.,....do.....	272 93
....do....	200	James S. Sameson ....do.....	13 66
....do....	201	Fred. Gunther, caps	100 00
....do....	202	P. M. Perkins, woolen goods	417 60
....do....	203	A. S. Putney, groceries	24 95
....do....	204	W. G. Benedict..do.....	258 20

List of Orders Issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871.			
July 12	205	Rickers, Crombie & Co., groceries	\$145 58
....do....	206	Isaac Sharp, butter.....	17 64
....do....	207	G. H. Vincent, butter and eggs.....	7 43
....do....	208	C. Cork, butter.....	10 01
....do....	209	E. E. Hodgson, butter.....	15 21
....do....	210	Henry Snyder....do	3 68
....do....	211	O. Tichenor, butter and eggs	54 46
....do....	212	Kimball & Howe, flour and meal	15 21
....do....	213	G. H. Vincent, wheat, etc.....	966 32
....do....	214	O. Tyler, potatoes	22 25
....do....	215	A. C. Nickell, beans.....	35 50
....do....	216	E. S. Purple, potatoes.	22 40
....do....	217	James Welch, ham.....	7 75
....do....	218	C. Farnhum, meat.....	58 04
....do....	219	A. Waite.....do.....	242 33
....do....	220	A. Stewart, maple syrup.....	7 97
....do....	221	John Robson, fruit	7 60
....do....	222	G. A. Bastin, paints.....	7 20
....do....	223	I. M. White, drugs and paints.....	21 60
....do....	224	G. W. Swift, oils, paints and dyes	108 37
....do....	225	West & Co., books and stationery.....	59 47
....do....	226	Wm. Blair, blacksmithing, etc.....	105 45
....do....	227	N. Burroughs, groceries and hardware	86 42
....do....	228	L. Lowe, cutlery.....	11 87
....do....	229	R. C. Beggs, hoes	2 25
....do....	230	Saml. H. Barstow, mower iron.....	3 00
....do....	231	Wm. Blair, farming implements	115 00
....do....	232	Kendrick & Gasper, hardware, etc.....	33 56
....do....	233	Jno. Nazro, hardware	26 53
....do....	234	R. Haney & Co., hardware.....	37 66
....do....	235	O. Culver, repairing harness, etc	50 38
....do....	236	H. H. Hunkins, leather and findings	79 52
....do....	237	G. Pfister, leather and findings	214 21
....do....	238	Jas. W. Thomas, plaster and cement	16 10
....do....	239	M. A. Janes, mason.....	7 50
....do....	240	C. A. Bronson, Lumber	174 16
....do....	241	Wm. Killips, oak lumber	7 16
....do....	242	S. Richardson & Co., lumber	50 59
....do....	243	Mathews Bros., rockers	1 50
....do....	244	N. Brick, moulding	29 01
....do....	245	Wm. Coates, carpenter work.....	79 87
....do....	246	J. C. Barnes, painting.....	84 27
....do....	247	Chas. Wardrobe, mason work	50 00
....do....	248	Jno. Vreeland, carpenter	98 75
....do....	249	G. Sharp, wood.....	212 50
....do....	250	A. C. Nickell, wood.....	188 85
....do....	251	A. Stewart, wood	250 00
....do....	252	Jos. McCormick, nursery stock	50 00
....do....	253	J. J. Punch, nursery stock.....	20 00
....do....	254	Geo. W. Bates, willow	81 70
....do....	255	L. Schnelle, cane.....	22 23
....do....	256	M. Steele, broom findings	69 00
....do....	257	Wight, Dunton & Co., broom corn seed	2 50

List of Orders Issued—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871			
July 12...	258	Wm. Frankfurth, willow findings	\$63 29
....do....	259	Jno. Gasper, furniture.....	9 00
....do....	260	H. A. Blair, butter.....	9 00
....do....	261	C. R. Hamlin, returning escapes.....	22 35
....do....	262	O. M. Tyler, fire works, 4th July	25 00
....do....	263	Wm. Sanger, repairing horns.....	15 00
....do....	264	Frank W. Pratt, span horses.....	325 00
....do....	265	C. A. Buttles, lawn mower, etc.....	30 00
....do....	266	Geo. Doubleday, hog.....	15 00
....do....	267	U. S. Express Co., express.....	16 25
....do....	268	O. Z. Olin, postage.....	21 19
....do....	269	Sundries paid by sup't.....	124 19
....do....	270	M. & St. P. R'y, freight.....	40 98
....do....	271	A. D. Hendrickson, sup't.....	300 00
....do....	272	O. D. Hendrickson, matron	100 00
....do....	273	M. L. Hendrickson, clerk.....	50 00
....do....	274	C. Alsdorf, services.....	177 08
....do....	275	Wm. H. Sleeps.....do.....	100 00
....do....	276	E. S. Tilson .....do.....	175 00
....do....	277	Esther Champion.....do.....	35 00
....do....	278	Mary McBeth.....do.....	27 50
....do....	279	M. E. Brown.....do.....	75 00
....do....	280	Libbie M. Snyder ..do.....	75 00
....do....	281	J. W. Babcock.....do.....	100 00
....do....	282	R. F. Farrington ..do.....	35 00
....do....	283	B. B. Monroe .....do..	125 00
....do....	284	D. C. Guernsey.....do.....	105 00
....do....	285	Jacob Korn, Jr., ....do.....	100 00
....do....	286	Rob't Kenzie, tailor.....	100 00
....do....	287	Nic. Weiten, willow worker	135 00
....do....	288	Anna Jones, services.....	39 00
....do....	289	Sarah Horton.....do.....	39 00
....do....	290	Anna McNaughton.do.....	39 00
....do....	291	Eleanor Jones. ....do.....	26 00
....do....	292	Julia Sperry .....do.....	45 50
....do....	293	Ellen Godfrey.....do.....	45 60
....do....	294	Julia Hurd.....do.....	39 00
....do....	295	Mary Williams.....do.....	52 00
....do....	296	Mary Palz.....do.....	45 50
....do....	297	Geo. Coombs.....do.....	100 00
....do....	298	R. F. Jones.....do.....	90 00
....do....	299	Roger Jones .....do.....	90 00
....do....	300	H. Goodwater.....do.....	37 50
....do....	301	Lewis Malone.....do.....	37 50
....do....	302	Jno. Coughlin.....do.....	62 50
....do....	303	Western Union R. R. Co., freight.....	38 61
....do....	304	Beach & Hawes, groceries.....	83 82
October 11	305	J. Bonnell, dry goods.....	183 18
....do....	306	Sexton Bro. & Co....do.....	108 38
....do....	307	C. Stein & Co.....do.....	59 82
....do....	308	J. Collier.....do.....	37 89
....do....	209	P. M. Perkins & Co., woolen goods.....	1,020 34
....do....	310	West & Co., books and stationery.....	144 18

List of Orders Issued..—continued.

Date,	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871.			
October 11	311	Wilson, Hinkle & Co., books.....	\$18 00
....do....	312	Ricker, Crombie & Co., groceries.....	327 66
....do....	313	W. G. Benedict.....do.....	205 08
....do....	314	Beach & Hawes.....do.....	47 77
....do....	315	C. Cork.....do.....	111 59
....do....	316	W. Nickerson, butter.....	53 23
....do....	317	E. Vincent, butter and eggs.....	10 25
....do....	318	O. Tichenor, butter, eggs and pork.....	92 51
....do....	319	J. Welsh, pork and lard.....	43 26
....do....	320	A. Waite, meat.....	303 26
....do....	321	M. Quirk, meat.....	46 52
....do....	322	C. Farnham, meat.....	20 19
....do....	323	P. M. Swartz, pork.....	8 91
....do....	324	J. Welsh, grapes.....	10 58
....do....	325	J. W. Robson, fruit.....	18 25
....do....	326	W. Frankforth, wire nails.....	4 94
....do....	327	A. Loeffelholz, keys.....	3 30
....do....	328	G. Esterly, castings.....	1 50
....do....	329	M. M. Leahy, gas fittings.....	7 91
....do....	330	W. Blair, blacksmithing.....	47 48
....do....	331	J. Reise.....hardware.....	19 79
....do....	332	Kendrick & Gaspar.....do.....	6 10
....do....	333	J. Nazro & Co.....do.....	11 01
....do....	334	N. Burroughs.....do.....	56 48
....do....	335	G. H. Vincent, wheat.....	637 50
....do....	336	G. H. Vincent, grinding, etc.....	148 61
....do....	337	J. M. Howe, meat.....	3 00
....do....	338	Kimball & Howe, flour and meal.....	8 50
....do....	339	O. M. Hubbard, oats, buckwheat, etc.....	29 13
....do....	340	G. W. Swift, oils, paints and dyes.....	108 39
....do....	341	O. Culver, saddle and harness repairs.....	21 75
....do....	342	H. H. Hunkins, leather and findings.....	30 92
....do....	343	G. Pfister.....do.....	304 53
....do....	344	J. Vreeland, carpenter.....	81 25
....do....	345	J. C. Barnes, painting.....	176 29
....do....	346	A. D. Hendrickson, superintendent.....	300 00
....do....	347	O. D. Hendrickson, matron.....	100 00
....do....	348	M. L. Hendrickson, clerk and librarian.....	75 00
....do....	349	C. Alsdorf.....services.....	212 50
....do....	350	W. H. Sleep.....do.....	114 00
....do....	351	J. W. Babcock.....do.....	75 00
....do....	352	E. S. Tilson.....do.....	116 66
....do....	353	L. M. Snyder.....do.....	25 00
....do....	354	M. E. Brown.....do.....	12 50
....do....	355	E. Champion.....do.....	65 00
....do....	356	M. Clark.....do.....	35 00
....do....	357	M. L. Meader.....do.....	5 00
....do....	358	A. B. Todd.....do.....	45 00
....do....	359	A. Jones.....do.....	39 00
....do....	360	S. Horton.....do.....	39 00
....do....	361	A. McNaughton.....do.....	39 00
....do....	362	E. Jones.....do.....	39 00
....do....	363	J. Sperry.....do.....	45 50

List of Orders Issued.—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid and on what account.	Amount.
1871.			
October 11	364	J. Hurd.....services.....	\$39 00
....do....	365	M. Palz.....do.....	52 00
....do....	366	M. Williams .....do.....	60 00
....do....	367	R. F. Farrington...do.....	120 00
....do....	368	D. C. Gurnsey .....do.....	58 34
....do....	369	B. B. Munroe .....do.....	125 00
....do....	370	J. Korn, jr.....do.....	100 00
....do....	371	R. Kenzie.....do.....	100 00
....do....	372	G. Combs .....do.....	100 00
....do....	373	R. F. Jones.....do.....	90 00
....do....	374	H. Goodwater .....do.....	37 00
....do....	375	R. Jones .....do.....	90 00
....do....	376	L. Malone.....do.....	37 50
....do....	377	J. Coughlin.....do.....	52 08
....do....	378	Elmore & Phelps, coal.....	229 50
....do....	379	J. Hiles, furniture.....	1 68
....do....	380	T. W. Haight, printing.....	5 00
....do....	381	A. Atkin, plow.....	26 75
....do....	382	J. W. Thomas, cement.....	2 56
....do....	383	N. Walton, manure and sand.....	42 75
....do....	384	S. A. Fox, threshing.....	40 26
....do....	385	H. Berthelet & Co., tile.....	53 67
....do....	386	Crane Knitting Machine Co., knitter.....	60 00
....do....	387	O. Z. Olin, stamped envelops.....	61 74
....do....	388	O. Z. Olin, postage.....	21 84
....do....	389	U. S. Express Co., express.....	7 15
....do....	390	Western Union R. R., freight.....	2 37
....do....	391	M. & St. P. R. R., freight.....	40 50
....do....	392	J. M. White, drugs, etc.....	31 99
....do....	393	Dr. A. Warner, services.....	5 00
....do....	394	Dr. J. Smith, services and medicine.....	33 25
....do....	395	Hoffman, Billings & Co., gasfittings, etc.....	503 45
....do....	396	W. Coats, carpenter.....	74 00
....do....	397	Sundry bills paid by Superintendent.....	204 63
....do....	398	E. E. Godfrey, service.....	45 50
....do....	399	R. G. Smith, grape vines.....	12 00
....do....	400	T. D. Cook, stone and lime.....	15 70
....do....	401	Hadfield & Wilkins, mason work.....	33 68
....do....	402	Charles R. Gibbs, manager and secretary.....	185 00
....do....	403	Ewin Hurlbut, manager.....	71 10
....do....	404	Edward O'Neill.....do.....	32 50
....do....	405	Wm. Blair .....do.....	20 00
....do....	406	And'w E. Elmore ..do.....	120 00
....do....	407	S. E. Orvis, watchman.....	16 25
....do....	408	N. Weiton, willow shop.....	135 00

Document No. 12.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the School Year ending August 31, 1871.

SAMUEL FALLOWS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

MADISON, WIS. :
Atwood & Culver, State Printers, Journal Block.
1872.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MADISON, December 10, 1871.

To the Legislature of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN:—It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that very satisfactory progress is being made in the great work of education in our state.

I have given myself unreservedly to this cause during the past year, striving in all ways possible to stimulate the energy and enthusiasm of teachers, and awaken an interest among my fellow citizens in the prosperity of our common schools and our higher institutions of learning.

During the past year I have attended institutes, delivered public addresses or visited in an official capacity, the following counties, viz.: Adams, Ashland, Bayfield, Dane, Dodge, Douglas, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Iowa, Juneau, Marquette, Milwaukee, Outagamie, Polk, Portage, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Walworth, Wau-shara and Wood. I have been received with great kindness both by teachers and people, and have had most gratifying evidences of their cordial co-operation in the educational work.

In many of the counties new and comfortable school-houses are taking the place of old, incommodious and dilapidated buildings, some of them being large and elegant structures. Districts are greatly aided in building school-houses, by the facilities afforded them for borrowing money from the trust funds of the State.

Through the influence of our Normal Schools and the excellent system of instruction successfully carried on by Prof. Graham and others, in the short term and Normal Institutes, the standard of attainment has been raised among many of our teachers, and the schools under their charge have been greatly benefited.

I find very general satisfaction with the county superintendency. In a few places a wish has been expressed for a revival of the old system of supervision by town superintendents. But I am only uttering the opinion of a great majority of the best friends of education in the state and elsewhere, who have carefully examined the subject in all its bearings, whether of thoroughness of supervision, standard of scholarship or economy, when I say, that it would be a *calamity* to our educational system to revert to the town superintendency as it formerly was. The people of Wisconsin are not prepared, nor do I believe they will ever be prepared, to take this deplorable step backward.

I have recommended a plan for bringing the State University into vital relations with our public school system, which, if adopted will, I believe, work great good, both to the public schools and to the University.

For particulars respecting the County Superintendency, the State University, the Normal Schools and Normal Institutes, I would refer you to those portions of the report relating to those topics.

The leading facts embraced in the documents and tables accompanying the report are submitted, with such comments as seemed appropriate.

I would again acknowledge my obligations to my assistant, Rev. JOHN B. PRADT, for his faithful and laborious services in the office. They have been of great value to me in carrying forward the educational interests of the State.

I.—SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The number of districts reported, (not including joint districts), is 4,089. Last year the number returned was 3,822, giving an increase of 267. This is singular, since the number returned last year was twenty-three less than that for the year previous. Looking at the returns for the several counties, some strange discrepancies appear. Columbia county returned last year 121 districts; this year there appear to be 153. Dane, (2d district), had last year 85; this year it has 146. Jefferson, last year 87; this year 169—almost double. These returns are in some way quite erroneous, as there can be no such sudden increase in these old counties. The number of parts of districts returned, is 2,033, estimated to form 904 joint districts. Last year the number of parts was 2,121, forming by estimate, 942 such districts—a decrease of 38—which is encouraging, if reliable, since joint districts are very apt to get out of joint. The aggregate of school districts then, for 1871, allowing as last year 38 for those cities which do not report to county superintendents, is 5,031—an apparent increase of 229 over the number for 1870.

I.—CHILDREN OVER FOUR AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

The number returned, is 420,948, an increase of 8,467 over 1870. The increase of 1870 over 1869 was 13,734.

III.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THOSE DISTRICTS WHICH MAINTAINED SCHOOL FOR FIVE OR MORE MONTHS.

The number returned under this head is 418,358; last year it was 409,528—an increase of 8,830. This is somewhat more than the increase in the number of children of school age, which is a good indication.

IV.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number given is 266,014, which is 1,877 less than last year; but as the number returned last year was 19,000, in excess of the number for the year previous, it is probable that here

again some serious error is involved, and the reasonable solution is that the number returned last year was too large. The items of school attendance are, 262,947 over four and under twenty years of age; under four, 679; over twenty, 1,659. Tabulating all classes of pupils, the following is the result:

The number reported as attending public schools, is.....	265,285
The number reported as attending private schools, is.....	17,267
The number reported as attending academies and colleges, is....	2,253
The number estimated for benevolent institutions, is.....	1,150
Total	<u>285,955</u>

It may be assumed that there are 7,500 more pupils, within and without the state, in attendance upon schools of some kind, but who are not reported in any way, and who therefore are not included in the above table. We shall have then an aggregate of school attendance, amounting to 294,684, but still leaving 126,764 persons of school age not in attendance upon any school. The subject of school attendance is further considered under the head of "Special Statistics," on a subsequent page.

The number of days school has been taught by qualified teachers is 848,200. Last year it was 795,895—showing an increase of 52,305 days.

V.—TEACHERS AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

The number of teachers required in all the schools is 5,837, an increase upon the number required last year of 176. The whole number employed, some portion of the year, was 9,168, a decrease upon the number employed last year of 136. This indicates some tendency to a more permanent employment of our teachers, which is encouraging. This tendency is especially observable in the cities, which require 504 teachers, and have employed but 521 different persons, whereas 407 only were required last year and 514 different persons employed.

The average wages of male teachers, not including the cities, was \$41.40 per month, and that of female teachers, \$27.62; a decrease of 37 cents for the gentlemen, and an increase of 22 cents for the ladies, as compared with the previous year. In the cities the

average wages of male teachers has increased from \$1,001 per annum to \$1,053; but for female teachers it has decreased from \$370 to \$367—not a good sign: and indicating, perhaps, that too many seek situations in the cities.

VI.—TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The whole number issued (exclusive of the cities and state certificates) was 7,225, which is 209 less than the number for the previous year. This indicates some tendency to permanence in the teacher's vocation. The items for the past two years, are as follows:

	1870 1s gr.	1871 1st gr.	1870 2d gr.	1871 2d gr.	1870 3d gr.	1871 3d gr.	1870 Total.	1871 Total.
To males	78	87	203	206	2,115	1,979	2,396	2,272
To females	36	41	199	208	4,003	4,704	5,188	4,953
Totals	114	128	402	414	6,118	6,683	7,584	7,225

In the cities certificates are not issued upon any uniform basis, and they cannot be classified with those issued by county superintendents. The whole number of certificates granted in the cities, so far as returned, is 448, which, together with 15 state certificates, granted in July last, and the number given in the foregoing table, make an aggregate of 7,688 of all grades. The subject of state certificates is considered on a subsequent page.

VII.—GRADED SCHOOLS.

Outside the cities, where all the schools are supposed to be graded, the number of schools with two departments is 168, an increase of 43; the number with three or more departments is 98, the same as last year. Attention is again called to the fact that graded schools could be much more extensively introduced, in the rural districts, under the "Town System." Estimating the cities to embrace 119 graded schools, the whole number in the state is 385.

VIII.—SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The whole number reported is 4,933, which is 32 less than last year. As a considerable number of houses have been built, a decrease is not probable. The number returned last year was probably too large, being 233 more than for the previous year. Moreover, the present school-houses, according to the returns, will accommodate 13,923 more pupils than last year, which would hardly be probable if fewer in number. The destruction of school-houses, with other property, in the great fires, was subsequent to the close of the school year. It appears, however, that the amount levied for building and repairing has been much less than for the previous year, being for 1870, \$408,763.31, and for 1871, 305,198.79.

A table was given last year of seventy-eight localities, which have school-houses valued, with the sites, at from \$5,000 to \$75,000. The table is not repeated this year. Good structures have been erected or enlarged at the following places, and are valued as indicated: Sparta, \$30,00; Fort Howard, \$22,625; Waukesha, \$15,000; Potosi, \$13,350; Jefferson, \$10,000; Milton, \$10,000; Wauwatosa, \$7,400; Omro, \$7,000; Ripon, \$7,000; Fountain City, \$7,000; Platteville, \$6,500; Richland Center, \$6,400; Fox Lake, \$6,355; Chilton, \$6,000; Manitowoc, \$5,500; Bloomington, \$5,150; Port Washington, \$5,000; Stevens Point, \$5,000; Barton, \$5,000. Others have been completed since the close of the school year, especially at Black River Falls and Monroe, a more particular notice of which will appear appropriately in the next annual report.

IX.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The sums received and expended for school purposes, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Money on hand August 31, 1870.....	\$388,856 94
From taxes levied for building and repairing.....	250,646 65
From taxes levied for teachers' wages.....	871,452 70
From taxes levied for apparatus and libraries.....	9,568 01
From taxes levied at annual town meeting.....	219,156 30
From taxes levied by county supervisors.....	195,615 14
From income of State school fund.....	148,395 79
From all other sources.....	221,690 73
Total amount received.....	<u>\$2,305,382 26</u>

EXPENDITURES.

For building and repairing.....	\$305,198 79
For apparatus and libraries.....	6,549 65
For services of male teachers.....	503,954 60
For services of female teachers.....	790,055 99
For old indebtedness.....	101,750 88
For furniture, registers and records.....	35,962 66
For all other purposes.....	195,616 32
Total amount expended.....	<u>\$1,932,539 24</u>
Money on hand August 31, 1871.....	<u>\$398,931 27</u>

X.—SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS.

A summary of the most important statistics is given below, showing the increase or decrease, as compared with the previous year, decrease being indicated, by an asterisk, (*)

	1870.	1871.	Inc. or Dec.
Whole number of districts in the State.....	4,802	5,031	229
Number of districts reported.....	4,663	4,976	312
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in the State.....	412,481	420,948	8,467
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in districts maintaining school five or more months.....	409,528	418,358	8,830
Number over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	264,525	262,947	*1,578

Summary of General Statistics—continued.

	1870.	1871.	Inc. or Dec.
Total number of different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year	267,891	265,285	*2,606
Average number of days a school was maintained	Est. 154	Est. 155	1
Number of days attendance of pupils over four and under twenty years of age	19,670,758	20,546,904	876,146
Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year...	20,312,026	20,627,575	315,649
Number of days schools have been taught by qualified teachers	795,895	848,200	52,305.
Number of pupils who have attended private schools	15,618	17,267	1,649.
Number of schools with two departments	187	230	43
Number of schools with three or more departments	148	155	7
Number of teachers required to teach the schools	5,661	5,837	176.
Number of different persons employed as teachers during year	9,304	9,168	*136
Average wages of male teachers in the country	\$41 77	\$41 40	*37
Average wages of female teachers in the country	27 40	27 62	22
Average wages of male teachers in the cities	100 10	105 30	5 30.
Average wages of female teachers in the cities	37 00	36 70	*30.
Number of schools visited by the county superintendent	4,681	4,886	205
Number of public school houses in the State	4,965	4,933	*32
Number of pupils the school-houses will accommodate	296,369	310,292	13,923.
Number of sites containing less than one acre	3,679	3,705	26.
Number of sites well enclosed	1,244	1,353	111
Number of school-houses built of brick or stone	580	605	25
Number of school-houses with out-houses in good condition	3,534	2,957	*577.
Highest valuation of school-house and site	\$75,000	\$75,000	.....

Aggregates of Values and Expenditures.

Total valuation of school houses.....	1871	\$3,441,120
....do.....do.....	1870	3,295,268
Increase .....	....	\$145,852

Aggregates of Values and Expenditures—continued.

Total valuation of sites.....	1870	\$472,055
....do.....	1871	468,609
Decrease.....	....	\$3,446
Total value of apparatus.....	1871	\$81,138
....do.....do.....	1870	72,729
Increase.....	....	\$8,409
Amount expended for building and repairing.....	1870	\$456,503
....do.....do.....	1871	305,197
Decrease.....	....	\$151,306
Amount expended for apparatus and libraries.....	1870	\$11,410
....do.....do.....	1871	6,549
Decrease.....	....	\$4,861
Amount expended for teachers' wages.....	1870	\$1,302,365
....do.....do.....	1871	1,293,010
Decrease.....	....	\$9,355
Amount expended for old indebtedness.....	1870	\$106,190
....do.....do.....	1871	101,750
Decrease.....	....	\$5,440
Amount expended for furniture, registers and records ..	1870	\$37,440
....do.....do.....	1871	35,963
Decrease.....	....	\$1,477
Amount expended for all other purposes.....	1870	\$239,300
....do.....do.....	1871	195,616
Decrease.....	....	\$43,684
Total amount expended.....	1870	\$2,094,160
....do.....	1871	1,932,539
Decrease.....	....	\$61,621

XI.—EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

An exhibit of the condition of the educational funds of the state is taken, by permission of the secretary of state, from his report for 1871, and is as follows:

School Fund.

The School Fund is composed of—

- 1. Proceeds of lands granted by the United States for support of schools.
- 2. All moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat, and trespass penalties on school lands.
- 3. All fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws.
- 4. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty; and
- 5. Five per cent. on sale of government lands.

RECEIPTS.		
Sale of lands.....	\$32,803 05	.....
Dues on certificates	29,876 75	.....
Loans—payments on mortgages	8,032 06	.....
Penalties and forfeitures.....	1,029 08	.....
Taxes.....	267 72	.....
Fines	1,072 90	.....
United States five per cent. on sales of public lands in Wisconsin for 1868, 1869, 1870	37,121 75	.....
	\$110,205 31	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....	.....	\$60,778 00
United States bonds.....	.....	50,000 00
Transfers to University fund.....	.....	59 40
Refunded for overpayments.....	.....	324 46
	\$110,205 31	\$111,161 86
Balance, September 30, 1870	18,797 42	.....
Balance, September 30, 1871 .....	.....	17,840 87
	\$129,002 73	\$129,003 73

The amount of the productive School Fund, on the thirtieth days of September, 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales	\$526,542 49	\$525,957 32
Amount due on mortgages.....	204,385 02	253,830 96
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,559,700 00	1,559,700 00
United States Bonds.....	.....	50,000 00
Total productive fund	\$2,290,627 51	\$2,389,488 28

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$98,860.77, during the past year.

School Fund Income.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities.....	\$56,503 15	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	104,179 00	.....
Interest as per chapter 79, general laws of 1866.	7,088 36	.....
Sale of Webster's dictionaries	256 00	.....
Total receipts	\$173,026 51	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Apportionment by State Superintendent*.....		\$160,063 62
Webster's dictionaries		2,400 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		495 25
Transfer to University Fund income.....		5 84
	\$173,020 51	\$162,964 24
Balance, September 30, 1870.....	7,511 18	.....
Balance, September 30, 1871.....		17,573 45
	\$180,537 69	\$180,537 69

University Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by Congress for the support of a university.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land	\$818 22	.....
Dues on certificates	2,651 76	.....
Penalties.....	70 80	.....
Taxes.....	5 20	.....
Loans.....	410 00	.....
Transferred from school fund	59 40	.....
Total receipts	\$4,015 38	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$4,650 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		502 75
	\$4,015 38	\$5,152 75
Balance, September 30, 1870	1,935 97	.....
Balance, September 30, 1871		798 60
	\$5,951 35	\$5,951 35

*This amount includes small apportionments, of a special character, which, when deducted, leave the regular apportionment, made in June last, \$159,587.22.

The amount of this fund which was productive at the end of the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1870 and 1871, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$67,074 14	\$66,107,38
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,792 00	11,032 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	19,000 00	19,000 00
Total productive fund	\$203,866 14	\$207,139 38

Showing an increase in the productive fund, during the last year of \$3,273.24.

University Fund Income.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities.....	\$5,362 88	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,770 00	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.....	1,330 00	.....
Tuition fees of students.....	6,589 00	.....
Appropriation from General Fund, chapter 82, general laws 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
Diplomas	81 00	.....
Sale of products of farm.....	306 01	.....
Contingent expenses—amount refunded	50 00	.....
Sale of lots	208 00	.....
Pasturage.....	145 05	.....
Fuel for students.....	109 31	.....
Materials sold students from laboratory	330 85	.....
Transfer from School Fund Income	5 34	.....
	\$29,591 20	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid treasurer of State University		\$29,162 58
Refunded for overpayments.....		428 62
	\$29,591 20	\$29,591 20

Agricultural College Fund.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of lands granted by Congress to the state for the support of an institution of learning, where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$7,222 15	.....
Dues on certificates	958 00	.....
Penalties.....	892 48	.....
Loans.....	100 00	.....
Transfer from Agricultural College Fund Income.	2 92	.....
	<hr/> \$9,175 50	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$3,625 00
United States bonds purchased.....		4,175 00
Refunded for overpayments.....		76 69
	<hr/> \$9,175 50	<hr/> \$7,876 69
Balance September 30, 1870.....	8,923 07	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....		10,221 88
	<hr/> \$18,098 57	<hr/> \$18,098 57

The amount of productive fund September 30, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Dues on certificates of sales.....	\$113,646 20	\$129,570 20
Dues on mortgages	6,100 00	9,625 00
Certificates of indebtedness	33,600 00	33,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds		4,175 00
Total productive fund.....	<hr/> \$159,346 20	<hr/> \$182,970 20

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$23,624.00.

Agricultural College Fund Income.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities	\$9,402 84	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	2,415 58	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds	420 00	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$12,238 42	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid treasurer of State University.....		\$12,212 29
Transferred to Agricultural College fund.....		2 92
Refunded for overpayments.....		23 21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$12,238 42	\$12,238 42

Normal School Fund.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of Normal Schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$91,298 44	.....
Dues	5,081 25	.....
Loans.....	3,681 00	.....
Penalties.....	206 14	.....
	<hr/>	
	\$100,266 83	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....		\$20,932 00
United States bonds		50,000 00
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund.....		7 59
Refunded for overpayments.....		136 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$100,266 83	\$51,076 10
Balance September 30, 1870	8,402 20	.....
Balance September 20, 1871		37,593 43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$108,669 53	\$108,669 53

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$66,300 99	\$62,112 74
Amount due on mortgages	126,001 50	142,498 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	479,500 00	479,500 00
United States bonds .....	.....	50,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$671,802 49	\$734,111 24

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$62,308.75 during the past year.

The total productive accumulating of all the trust funds of the State, on the 30th day of September, 1871, were \$3,513,709.10, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of \$188,066 76.

The amount belonging to each fund, on the same day, was as follows:

School Fund	\$2,889,488 28
University Fund.....	207,139 88
Agricultural College Fund	182,970 20
Normal School Fund.....	734,111 24
	\$3,513,709 10

Normal School Fund Income.

RECEIPTS.		
Interest on real estate securities	\$14,610 45	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	33,565 00	.....
Tuition fees—Platteville Normal School.....	1,200 00	.....
Tuition fees—Whitewater ..do....do.....	1,775 00	.....
	\$51,150 45	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Expense of Regents.....	.....	\$933 56
Expense of President .....	.....	500 00
Expense of executive committee .....	.....	800 00
Platteville Normal School.....	.....	14,275 96
Whitewater Normal School.....	.....	11,941 39
Oshkosh Normal School .....	.....	2,141 80
Institutes .....	.....	2,705 55
Expenses .....	.....	1,038 88
Refunded for overpayments .....	.....	84 44
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund Income.....	.....	22 87
	\$51,150 45	\$33,964 45
Balance September 30, 1870	17,588 09	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....	.....	33,774 09
	\$68,738 54	\$68,738 54

Platteville Normal School Building Fund.

Balance September 30, 1870	\$122 57	.....
Balance September 30, 1871 .....	.....	\$122 57

Whitewater Normal School Building Fund.

DISBURSEMENTS.		
N. M. Littlejohn, building material.....		\$84 36
C. M. Sykes, building material.....		262 19
		<hr/>
		\$346 55
Balance September 30, 1870	\$1,090 58	.....
Balance September 30, 1871 .....	.....	744 03
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,090 58	\$1,090 58

Oshkosh Normal School Building Fund.

Balance September 30, 1870	\$6,817 98	.....
Balance September 30, 1871 .....	.....	\$6,817 98

XII.—APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The amount apportioned for the past year was \$160,063.62. The ratio of apportionment was 39 cents per scholar. The apportionment is made on the basis of the number of children returned as residing in those districts which maintained school five or more months during the preceding year, and not on the number attending school in those districts, as seems to be supposed by many of the local school officers. No apportionment was made for those districts which did not maintain school at least five months during the preceding school year, except in some cases of peculiar hardship, which were provided for by special legislation. As such legislation is now prohibited, some general provision seems necessary, more especially in view of the destruction of so many school-houses in the northern portions of the state by the great fires of October last.

It is not probable that the ratio for the next apportionment, will vary much from that of the last one.

A detailed statement of the last apportionment, by counties and towns, will be found in table No. I of the appendix.

The apportionments from 1850 to 1871, inclusive, are as follows:

Years.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
1850	92,647	3 8-10 cents per scholar
1851	111,481	50 .....do.....
1852	124,783	48 .....do.....
1853	138,279	45 .....do.....
1854	455,125	72 .....do.....
1855	186,960	80 5-10 .....do.....
1856	213,886	70 .....do.....
1857	241,545	66 .....do.....
1858	264,977	75 .....do.....
1859	278,871	64 .....do.....
1860	288,984	64 .....do.....
1861	299,782	32 .....do.....
1862	308,656	50 .....do.....
1863	320,965	44 .....do.....
1864	329,906	47 .....do.....
1865	339,024	46 .....do.....
1866	354,517	45 .....do.....
1867	371,083	47 .....do.....
1868	361,759	48 .....do.....
1869	376,327	47 .....do.....
1870	394,837	40 .....do.....
1871	409,198	39 .....do.....

XIII.—TEXT-BOOKS.

The total number of districts, including the cities, *reported* as having adopted a list of text-books, is only 826. Last year the number returned was 2,485, including the cities. This very large discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that although the district clerks reported, the proper heading in the blank reports of the town clerks was accidentally omitted. The blanks for the past year had to be remodeled to make room for the "special statistics." In point of fact, the number of districts adopting a list constantly increases. For a detailed statement of the books most used in the different counties, reference is made to Table No. VII. in the Appendix. This table does not include the cities. Were the state to become the purchaser of large quantities of the books

most used, distributing them at cost and incidental expenses, a large sum could doubtless be saved, as there is now in the purchase and supply of Webster's Dictionary; or a very small percentage of profit would yield a sum of some importance that might be added to the increase of the school fund, and the individual purchaser still obtain school-books at considerably less than the present cost.

XIV.—WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

There were fifty-nine copies on hand at the date of the last report. Provision was made at the last session of the Legislature for the purchase of three hundred copies, of which only three remain. Three hundred and seven have been distributed, on application, to districts unsupplied, and forty-nine have been sold to districts in which the dictionaries have been lost, or were worn out. The number required for re-supplies increases every year, and to meet this demand, and to fill applications from unsupplied districts, new and old, for the current year, a purchase of four hundred copies will be required. The proceeds of those sold are passed, as the law requires, to the income of the school fund.

XV.—OFFICE LIBRARY.

Some additions to the library have been made, but of course few works of value or importance can be obtained, with so small an appropriation as that now allowed—\$50. The ends of the general law which requires the State Superintendent "to purchase rare and valuable works on education, for the benefit of teachers, authors and others who may wish to consult them," cannot, with the present increased price of such books, be carried out, unless the allowance is increased.

XVI.—STATE PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION.

The leading principals of public schools in the state have formed an association, and held a meeting in this city in December last. Their consultations and discussions cannot but be productive of good. Among other subjects discussed were

"Compulsory Education," "What course of instruction best disciplines the child for good citizenship?" "How far may the State wisely prescribe matter and method of instruction in the schools it supports?" "How can teachers best gain Normal Instruction?" and the following resolutions were adopted, among others:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, it is both the right and the duty of the State to enforce the elementary education of all its children, in order that its citizens may be qualified to discharge the political and social duties devolving upon them."

"WHEREAS, Adequate provision has generously been made by our legislature for the special training of various classes of children who, by reason of infirmities, are unqualified to participate in the privileges of the public schools, while feeble-minded children receive no care from the state; therefore,

"Resolved, That this association most earnestly and respectfully ask our legislature to make this much needed provision for that unfortunate class."

"Resolved, That that the management of our Normal Schools has thus far deserved the hearty approval of the the teachers of this state, and that they should extend to said schools their sympathy and encouragement."

XVII.—STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The nineteenth annual meeting of this body was held in this city, on the, 12th and 13th days of July last. Addresses and lectures were delivered by the president, R. Graham, S. H. Peabody, a Professor in the Chicago High School, W. T. Phelps, Principal of Winona, (Minnesota) normal school, Professor M. P. Cavert, from the state of New York, and professor A. H. Peabody, of Harvard University. Valuable papers were read by Oliver Arey, President of the Whitewater Normal School, Amos Whiting, Superintendent of Trempealeau county, Mary E. Wadsworth, of Beaver Dam, Eliza Graves, of Kentucky, S. H. Carpenter, professor in the University, Judge Knapp, of this city, W. C. Whitford, President of Milton College, and Mrs. M. E. Holmes of Berlin; a poem was also read by Mrs. H. E. Arey, of the Whitewater Normal School. The discussions held on various topics connected with the work of education, and the results of the meeting cannot but be of benefit to the state.

XVIII.—UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

As will be seen by the annual report of the Regents of the University, this institution is now in a more flourishing condition than it has been in any preceding period of its history. The Regents consider themselves fortunate in securing the services of Rev. J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D., of Boston, as President of the University, an accomplished, high-toned gentleman of experience, energy, practicality and tact. He has already entered upon the duties of his office, with promise of great success. Rev. J. W. Sterling, LL. D., still retains his position as Vice President, to the great gratification of the Alumni and President and other friends of the University. He has been identified with the institution for nearly a quarter of a century, and has brought to the discharge of his important duties a zeal and singleness of purpose rarely excelled. The University owes a great deal of its present prosperity to his ability and devotion. The remainder of the faculty are earnest and competent instructors.

The needs of the university are fully set forth in the report. With an attendance of 485 students, a salaried force of 24 teachers, and the necessary incidental expenses, the present income is insufficient to meet the actual wants of the university. It is estimated that at least \$10,000 per annum will be needed to cover the deficiency. When it is remembered that the choicest lands of the original grant by congress and of the agricultural college grant have been sold by the state for \$1.25 per acre only, and that but a little over \$500,000 will be realized from these grants when the remaining 86,000 acres shall have been sold, I think there will be no disposition to question the justice or the expediency of granting the above appropriation.

The state and not the university has received whatever benefit may have been derived from such sales.

The University is making the amplest provision for the education of the young women of the state. All the departments are open to them equally with young men; the same degrees and rewards of scholarship are theirs also. The Ladies' Hall, for which an appropriation of \$50,000 was made by the Legislature

of 1870, is nearly completed. The rooms are to be comfortably furnished, and rented at a moderate charge. The price of board is to be reduced, so that parents of very moderate means may be able to secure a thorough education for their daughters. Ladies and gentlemen are allowed to recite together, whenever it shall be deemed best by the Faculty. Ladies wishing to pursue a "Ladies' Course," and recite with their own sex exclusively, have the privilege of so doing.

That the University ought to be brought into more intimate and practical relations with the public schools, none can doubt. The relation at present, to some extent at least, is one of antagonism. The preparatory school of the University draws away students from the high school. It is supposed to be more honorable to be connected, however distant the relationship, with the University than with the high school.

It is also claimed that some advantages accrue to the preparatory student as regards his examination for college, which are not given to other students. The latter claim is without doubt unfounded in fact. The impression, however, exists and exerts its influence.

I think the antagonism would cease, and harmony and efficiency result, if a plan like the following were adopted:

Let the Regents and Faculty of the University furnish to all regularly organized high or graded schools of the state a list of the studies required for admission into the different collegiate departments, with the per cent. to be attained in each branch.

Let all the graduates of such schools on the certificates of their principals, be admitted into the college classes for which they are prepared, *without further examination* and without *any charge for tuition* during their stay at the University. Let the names of such students and of the schools from which they graduated be published in the catalogue of the University and in the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

I think the adoption of such a plan would make the principals vie with each other, as to the *quality* and *quantity* of the students sent to the University; it would have a most healthy influence upon the patrons of the schools, awakening an interest in their

prosperity never before experienced, since their children in the most impressible period of their history, could be prepared *at home* for college. It would awaken a desire to secure the best teachers for these responsible positions, and create a willingness to *pay* them as they deserve. It would bring the University to the knowledge of the people, and fasten it to their affections, and greatly increase the number of its students; it would give a needed stimulus to many boys and girls to seek a higher culture, offering them a honorable reward for their application and scholarship; it would help lift the standard of all the graded schools in the state, and complete the unity of our whole educational system; and lastly, it would have a most beneficial reactionary influence upon successive legislatures, making them not only just, but generous in their attitude toward the University.

XIX.—COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

The following institutions have reported, in compliance with law: Beloit College, Galesville University, Lawrence University, Milton College, Ripon College, Racine College and Wisconsin Female College.

The following table presents a summary of the most important statistics for the past two years:

	1870.	1871.
Number of Colleges reported (not including State University).....	9	7
Number of members of faculties.....	66	63
Number graduated at last commencement.....	49	51
Total number who have graduated.....	484	418
Number of students in senior classes.....	52	47
Number of students in junior classes.....	56	78
Number of students in sophomore classes.....	93	103
Number of students in freshman classes.....	154	115
Number of students not in regular classes.....	425	313
Number of students in preparatory departments..	764	495
Total number in the institutions reported.....	1,511	1,151
Number of acres owned by the institutions.....	6,535	4,829
Estimated cash value of lands.....	\$131,254	\$118,900 00
Estimated cash value of buildings.....	311,100	282,500 00
Amount of endowment funds except real estate..	240,689	203,256 00
Amount of income from tuition.....	28,687	20,090 71
Amount of income from other sources.....	24,304	69,198 73

XX.—ACADEMIES.

Two academies only have been reported, viz.: Evansville Seminary, and the German and English Academy, Milwaukee. The statistics of these institutions are given in the appendix. The fact noticed last year, may be repeated with emphasis, namely, that there is a tendency to the extinction rather than increase of academies, arising from the fact that the high schools, normal schools, and the preparatory departments of the State University and the colleges, absorb the larger share of academical students. In fact, most of the colleges in the State are as yet in the academical rather than collegiate stage of development. As they take a higher rank, it may be presumed that their preparatory departments will disappear, and that academies, a part of whose especial work it shall be to fit young persons for college, may be again built up, and liberally sustained.

As bearing upon this subject, a bill is reprinted in this connection, which was introduced at the last session of the Legislature by Hon C. C. Kuntz, Chairman of the committee of the Assembly on Education, and so much of his report, in that capacity, as explains the bill. From his report it will be seen that he entertains the belief that such academies might not only be preparatory schools for the University and the colleges, but furnish the means for training teachers of the common schools, in some measure for their work:

“How and by what means can we procure better qualified teachers? Can the present system of State Normal Schools be extended so as to supply the want of trained teachers? We believe not, because it would take at least fifteen Normal Schools to supply all schools with trained teachers; and if it were possible, it would not benefit the great majority of our country schools, as they are neither able nor willing to pay such a salary as a graduate of a normal school has a right to expect. What the state needs is a harmonious system of county academies with a Normal department. Such institutions would not only afford an opportunity to all youth of State to get a higher education, and would furnish well prepared students to the University, but would also do more through its Normal department to elevate the character of our common schools than can possibly be done by State Normal Schools, which will, under existing circumstances and the present condition of the country, only provide cities and villages with trained

teachers. Let us see how-such an academy with three or four classes could be organized and what studies pursued:

" HOURS PER WEEK FOR EACH CLASS.

SUBJECTS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
English	3	3	3	2
German	3	3	3	2
French .....	.....	2	2	2
Latin .....	.....	3	5	5
Greek .....	.....	.....	.....	5
Arithmetic and Mathematics	3	3	4	4
Natural Sciences	3	3	4	4
Geography	2	2	.....	.....
History	3	2	2	2
Science of Government	1	1	2	2
Penmanship	2	2	.....	.....
Drawing	2	2	2	2
Vocal Music	2	2	2	2
Book-keeping	1	1	.....	.....
Art and Science of Teaching	5	5	.....	.....

" Art and science of teaching, Latin, and Greek, could be made elective. A great many pupils would attend only one or two years; for this reason the art and science of teaching ought to be taught the first two years.

" With such an academy in each county there would be no more excuse for being an insufficient teacher; our schools would be elevated and improved in a very short period. It is true such a system of high schools would call for an expenditure of about \$200,000, but this sum, large as it may appear, is only ten per cent of the amount now expended for our common schools, half of which is wasted on account of untrained and inefficient teachers.

" But whatever these schools may cost, the state cannot foster and encourage education to a better advantage than by establishing such institutions. They will afford the possibility of education as widely and freely as the common schools, but it will be the possibility of a higher education, consistently and harmoniously ordered.

" Now a vast amount of time is lost in childhood and youth for the want of early opportunities of educational training, and young men who propose to enter the higher institutions of learning, have either to suffer the loss of knowledge which ought to have been acquired long before, or are compelled by spasmodic efforts, often ruinous to the health and injurious to the mind itself, to make up, and that in an imperfect manner, the deficiencies of early life.

" Our University would also be elevated, because it would be attended by

a class of well prepared students. Every one who has studied the development of the school system in other countries, knows that without a perfected University, we can never have a perfected system of public education, even in the lowest degree; and as it has been, so must it ever be, that popular education must flow out of the higher institutions, as the showers that water the valleys and plains fall from clouds which were gathered on the mountains.

"The university, the academies, the normal schools, once started into existence, must move on together. Each is necessary to the whole, and the prosperity of each contributes to the prosperity of the whole. Nothing but sheer sciolism or other ignorance can conceive of any opposition between them. As it has been truly said: 'Education is like a garden of trees where some are just springing from the earth, some have attained a young growth, some are beginning to tower aloft in nascent form, beauty and strength, while others have reached a mature a majestic growth and are bearing seeds and scattering them far and wide. There can be no great trees, unless there are at first little sprouts shooting through the soil, but the great trees sow the seeds which perpetuate the kind.'"

A BILL PROVIDING FOR COUNTY ACADEMIES.

"SECTION 1. Each county in the state, having a population of two thousand inhabitants or over, as shown by the last state or federal census, may establish an academy on the conditions and in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for the purpose of affording better educational facilities for pupils more advanced than those attending district schools, and for persons desiring to fit themselves for the vocation of teaching, or preparing themselves for the university.

"SECTION 2. For the purpose of encouraging the establishment of such academies, there is hereby annually appropriated the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"SECTION 3. Any county that shall establish such an academy in the manner hereinafter prescribed, shall receive from the state treasury one hundred dollars for every one thousand inhabitants in such a county: provided, however, the county will raise at least an equal amount and provide for the necessary building.

"SECTION 4. Whenever a majority of the board of supervisors, at any one of their regular meetings, shall have decided to establish such an academy, they shall immediately proceed to appoint six persons, who shall be residents of the county, but no more than two of whom shall be residents of the same town, who shall with the county superintendent of common schools, constitute a board of trustees for said academy. Each of said

trustees, appointed as aforesaid, shall hold his office until his successor is elected and qualified; and shall be required within ten days after appointment, to qualify, by taking the oath of office and giving such bonds as may be required by the said board of supervisors, for the faithful discharge of his duties.

"SECTION 5. At the next general election after said appointment, there shall be elected in such county, six trustees, who shall be divided into three classes, of two each; and each class to hold their office one, two and three years respectively, and their respective terms to be decided by lot; and each year thereafter there shall be two such trustees elected to succeed those whose term is about to expire. And said trustees shall qualify and enter upon the duties of their office in the same manner, and at the same time as other county officers.

"SECTION 6. The county superintendent shall be *ex officio* president of said board of directors, and at their first meeting in each year they shall appoint from their own number a secretary and treasurer who shall perform the usual duties devolving upon such officers, for the term of one year, or until their successors are appointed to take their places.

"SECTION 7. At said meeting, or at some succeeding meeting called for such purpose, said trustees shall make an estimate of the amount of funds needed for building purposes, for payment of teachers' wages for contingent expenses, and they shall present to the board of supervisors a certified estimate of the per centum of tax required to raise the amount desired for such purposes.

"SECTION 8. The said tax shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other county taxes, and when collected the county treasurer shall pay the same to the treasurer of the county academy, in the same manner that school funds are paid to the district treasurer, as required by law.

"SECTION 9. The amount of money which the county is entitled to receive from the state, according to the provisions of section 3, shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurer of the county academy, on the warrants of the Secretary of State, to be drawn in pursuance of the certificate of the secretary of the board of trustees, and countersigned by the president of the board of trustees, and such other evidence as the Secretary of the State shall require; and no such certificate shall be issued until the necessary buildings shall have been provided by the county, or any town, village or city therein.

"SECTION 10. The treasurer of the academy shall give such additional bonds as the trustees may deem sufficient, and receive all moneys from the state and county treasury and from other parties, that belong to the funds of said school, and pay the same out only by direction of the board of trustees, upon order duly executed by the president, and countersigned by

the secretary thereof, stating the purpose for which they were drawn. Both the secretary and treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended for said academy; and at the close of each year, and as much oftener as required by the board, they shall make a full statement of the financial affairs of the school.

"SECTION 11. The said board of trustees shall proceed as soon as practicable, after their appointment as aforesaid, to select the best site that can be obtained without expense, and a title thereof shall be vested in said county. They shall then proceed to make such purchases of material, and let such contracts for their necessary school buildings as they may deem proper. The said board of trustees shall also have power and authority to demand and receive the sum or sums of money donated and subscribed by any person or persons, or any town, village or city in the county, to aid in the erection of the necessary buildings in such manner as said board may prescribe, and apply the same to erection and completion of the required buildings, and the purchase of the necessary books, apparatus, furniture and fixtures.

"Section 12. When said board of trustees shall have furnished a suitable building for the academy, they shall employ some competent teacher to take charge of the same and furnish such assistant teachers as they may deem necessary and provide for their salaries. The course of studies to be pursued in such academies shall be: English language and literature, German language and literature (French and Latin eclectic), mathematics, natural science, geography, history, national economy, the fundamental laws of the United States and this state, book-keeping, drawing and vocal music, and a special course of instruction in the theory and art of teaching for those students who desire to fit themselves for the vocation of teaching. As far as practicable, model schools shall be encouraged.

"Section 13. Tuition shall be free to all pupils of such academy residing in the county where the same is located, The board of trustees, however shall make such rules and regulations as they deem proper in regard to age and grade of attainments, essential to entitle pupils to admission in the school. If there should be more applicants than can be accommodated at any time, each district shall be entitled to send its equal proportion of pupils, according to the number of scholars it may have, as shown by the last report to the county superintendent of common schools, and the boards of the respective school districts shall designate such pupils as may attend.

"SECTION 14. If at any time the academy can accommodate more pupils than apply for admission from the county, the vacancy may be filled by applicants from other counties, upon the payment of such tuition as the board of trustees may prescribe, but at no time shall pupils continue in said academy to the exclusion of pupils belonging to the county in which such academy is situated.

"SECTION 15. The principal of any such academy, with the approval of the board of trustees, shall make such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, in regard to studies, conduct and government of the pupils under his charge, and if any such pupils will not conform to, and obey the rules of the school, that they may be suspended or expelled therefrom, by the board of trustees.

"SECTION 16. The said board of trustees shall annually make a report to the board of supervisors of their respective county, which shall specify the number of students, both male and female, who have been in attendance at the county academy during the year; the branches of learning taught, the text books used, the number of teachers employed, the amount of salaries paid to them, the amount expended for library and apparatus, and for building and all other expenses; also the amount of money on hand, debts unpaid, and other information deemed important or expedient to report. Said report shall be printed in at least one newspaper in the county, if any is published therein, and a copy of the report shall be forwarded to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

"SECTION 17. The board of supervisors shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the board of trustees of that county by appointment, until the next general election, and a majority of any such board shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

"SECTION 18. The board of supervisors may allow each member of the board of trustees the sum of two dollars per day for the time actually employed in the discharge of his official duties, and when such accounts are presented for payment, they shall be audited and paid out of the county treasury, in the same manner as other accounts against the county, and said trustees shall not be entitled to any further remuneration for service, or expenses."

XXI.—THE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Although some of these institutions have to do with the work of education for peculiar classes, they do not report to this department. It seems not improper, however, to present some facts from their reports which are of general interest.

Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

From the report of the Principal, Geo. L. Weed, Jr., who succeeded Mr. Edward C. Stone, in March last, the following items are taken:

" ATTENDANCE.

Number present Oct. 1, 1870	122
Admitted since.....do.....	25
Re-admitted.....do.....	2
	<hr/>
Whole number.....	149
Dismissions.....	12
	<hr/>
Number present Oct. 1, 1871.....	137
	<hr/>

" **THE ARTICULATION CLASS.**—This department of the school has been continued during the year with varied success. A few congenitally deaf or who lost their hearing so early that it has never been of practical benefit to them, have been a pleasing illustration of what can be done by faithful and protracted labor by teacher and pupil. One section has constituted a regular class in the school, with uniform studies; and still another has been composed of members of other classes, taught by signs, but who spent a small portion of each day in the articulation room, practicing lip reading and articulation. * * * It should be understood that in this Institute the distinction between what is called a sign class and the articulation class, is in the medium of instruction: one is taught *by* signs, the other *by* articulation. The same course of study is being pursued by two such classes, giving a fair opportunity of testing the relative progress by the different methods.

" Respecting articulation itself, our experiments thus far give the following results, viz:

" 1. Articulation by congenital deaf mutes is *possible in certain cases*.

" 2. Articulation by the mass of deaf mutes is so nearly impracticable, both in its attainment and in its use, as not to come under the legitimate work of *free* deaf mute instruction.

" 3. *Semi*-mutes should receive special attention in the preservation and use of what language they have acquired, and in adding to their vocabulary.

" **THE CENSUS.**—In connection with Mr. Thomas H. Little, Principal of the Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind, I have made an examination of the last census, so far as relates to the deaf and dumb, the blind and the idiotic, in this state. The returns are in many respects imperfect, and manifestly incomplete, as is evidenced from the fact that the names of many persons known to us as blind or deaf and dumb, are not enrolled. Yet the census gives sufficient data for the assurance that the demand for benevolent enterprise in the state is rapidly increasing. The census and the books for the Deaf and Dumb Institute together, contain the names of four hundred and eighty deaf mutes in Wisconsin. Of these

two hundred and nineteen are under ten or over twenty years of age; one hundred and thirty-seven are now in school; twenty-four have finished their school period. This leaves one hundred who ought immediately, or soon, to be under instruction. There is no doubt that this number would be largely increased by more accurate census returns.

"FEEBLE-MINDED.—Every year brings its unpleasant duty of turning from our doors those whose admission had been hoped for by their friends, but whose mental defects exclude them from the benefits sought here. Parental partiality is eager to class an unfortunate child with the deaf and dumb, rather than with the idiotic. The real character of the Institute is often misunderstood; a claim for admission is based on *dumbness*, when the only claim should be on *deafness*. Physical defect is imagined to be the misfortune, when it is mental. For years the delicacy of friends and even of physicians, has allowed parents to be deceived until the child is presented at this Institute, when the unwelcome truth must be told. In connection with Mr. Little, Principal of the Blind Institute, I have prepared from the census, a list of imbecile children and youth, which is some protection against the evil indicated, and which shows how large is the class of feeble-minded in the state.

"THE WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.—The design of the Institute is the education of that portion of the youths of the state who, on account of deafness, cannot be instructed in our common schools. That education involves more than pertains to any ordinary school, inasmuch as it combines training which belongs to the home, but which is impracticable in the case of deaf mutes, intellectual culture which is almost the only aim of speaking schools, moral instruction which has been unavoidably neglected, and mechanical training which will secure self support. This combined view exhibits the deaf-mute institutions as unique among seminaries of learning, having a comprehensive unity, and yet an almost endless variety, which is demanded of no other. Thus defined, they give a promise difficult of fulfillment, even before and independent of those difficulties which belong alone to deaf mute instruction. The work is complicated, extended, varied, dealing with minds exceptional and hindered by obstacles peculiar. Too much or too little may be demanded. It is difficult to estimate it justly. Results may be seen and admired without an appreciation of the processes by which they are reached. But those engaged in deaf-mute instruction have occasion to rejoice in the kindness of spirit manifested. They are not annoyed with any carping or captious spirit, but are made continually conscious of the sympathy and co-operation of every good citizen.

Institute for the Blind.

From the report of Mr. Thos. H. Little, Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, I extract the following items:

"ATTENDANCE.—During the year, sixty-eight pupils have been in attendance, of whom fourteen were not present the previous year; nine have left the school. Fifty-six have come in this term. Applications for the admission of eight more persons have been accepted, and several others are under consideration.

"The parents of six of our pupils have removed from the state during the past three years, reducing our catalogue by that number.

"INSTRUCTION.—Instruction has been given, as usual, in literature, in music, and in various branches of industry. * * * Those which are usually styled "common branches," have received by far the greater amount of attention.

"In the musical department three choirs were sustained until spring when one was dropped. In harmony there have been two classes. The orchestra, which at the close of the preceding term numbered seven pieces, at the close of the last term in June numbered fourteen pieces, and was able to play acceptably such music as Meyerbeer's, Coronation March, and Rossini's Overture to Tancredi. In addition to these classes, pupils have received private lessons as follows: upon the piano, thirty-four; upon the organ and melodeon, seven; upon the violin and other stringed instruments, thirteen; upon the flute and other wind instruments, seven. Individual vocal lessons have been given to eleven pupils.

"In the industrial department pupils have been taught broom-making. The smaller boys as well as the girls have learned to make the bead-work commonly taught in Institutions for the Blind. The girls have also learned to sew, knit and make fancy work of various kinds.

"CENSUS.—I have waited with interest to see what number of blind persons would be found in the state by those who took the United States census. Having personally examined the returns, I am able to state that they are far from reliable, many persons being known by me to be blind whose names do not appear as such upon the papers of the census. For example, the returns for the city of Madison give the name of but one blind person as resident there, while there are really no less than six.

"A law was made last winter by our State Legislature, providing for the enumeration by the school district clerks throughout the state, of children excluded from the common schools, by reason of defective vision. It is sincerely to be hoped that this law may afford the means of procuring more

correct statistics, so far as the young are concerned, than we have been able heretofore to obtain upon this subject, and also that it may afford indirectly, the means of communicating with the parents of blind children, many of whom are still in ignorance of the advantages, or the terms, or even the existence of an Institution for their benefit."

XXII.—NORMAL SCHOOLS.

These important institutions are in a prosperous condition. The Whitewater normal school is still under the able presidency of Oliver Arey, A. M., and the Platteville school under that of Edwin Charlton, A. M. The Oshkosh school has been placed in charge of G. S. Albee, A. M., formerly principal of the Racine high school and widely known as one of the best educators in our state.

Twelve students graduated in July last at Platteville, and ten at Whitewater.

The graduates of these institutions are filling responsible positions, mainly in this state, with credit to themselves and their instructors.

Nearly four hundred under graduates are engaged in teaching in the common schools with greater or less success.

Institutes in the Normal Schools.

The board of regents of normal schools at their meeting in June last, with the cordial approval of the several faculties, directed that an institute course of six weeks in duration be held at the opening of the fall term of each normal school, for the benefit of teachers who are unable to take the requisite course for graduation. These institutes will doubtless be largely attended, especially by persons living in counties adjacent to the schools. The best facilities will be afforded teachers for obtaining as thorough a preparation, as can be reasonably expected in the short term prescribed.

XXIII.—NORMAL INSTITUTES.

At the request of the teachers of the state, on my recommendation, the Legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$2,000 an-

nually for the support of normal institutes, of not less than four weeks in length, to be held in counties not directly enjoying the benefits of the normal schools. These institutes are to be held, in the summer and fall of 1871, in the following counties, viz.: Calumet, Dane, second district, Grant and Richland (joint institute), Juneau, Monroe, Polk, Portage, Sauk, Trempealeau, Waushara and Waupaca. The following gentlemen, with others equally competent, representing the best instructional talent of the state, have either promised or have positively been engaged to assist the county superintendents in holding these institutes: Prof. R. Graham, of Oshkosh, W. D. Parker, of Janesville, Albert Earthman, of Reedsburg, S. D. Gaylord, of Mineral Point, Samuel Shaw, of Omro, Prof. D. McGregor, of Platteville Normal School, C. H. Viebahn, of Sauk City, Hosea Barns, of Kenosha, W. A. De la Matyr, of Elkhorn, A. O. Wright, of New Lisbon, B. M. Reynolds, of Madison, H. E. Hoard, of Sparta, A. S. Ingalls, of Monroe county, J. S. Hascall, of Portage, Prof. S. S. Rockwood, of Milton and Albert Salisbury, of Brodhead. I am expecting that at least eight hundred teachers will be directly reached by these institutes the first season, and thereafter from one to two thousand. Prof. Charles H. Allen, the newly elected Institute Agent of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, will have the general supervision of the work.

XXIV.—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Short term or teachers' institutes were held in the following counties, during the last school year: Adams, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, First District, Dane, Second District, Dodge, First District, Dodge, Second District, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Grant, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Kewaunee, La Crosse, La Fayette, Manitowoc, Marquette, Milwaukee, Oconto, Outagamie, Ozaukee, Polk, Portage, Richland, Rock, First District, Rock, Second District, St. Croix, Sheboygan, Trempealeau, Vernon, Waukesha, Waushara and Wood. In the counties of Columbia, Crawford, Grant and Waukesha, two institutes were held; and in Richland and Trem-

pealeau counties, three—making forty-eight in all, which is believed to be the largest number ever held in the state in one year.

Most of these institutes were conducted by Prof. Robert Graham, who has faithfully and successfully performed his duties. At the meeting of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, held in June last, he was elected Professor of the Theory and Art of Teaching, in the Oshkosh Normal School. At the same meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Board:

“WHEREAS, Prof. Robert Graham, having been elected Professor of the Theory and Art of Teaching, in the Oshkosh Normal School, has resigned his position as Agent of this Board; therefore,

“*Resolved*, First, That we recognize with pleasure, the faithful and laborious services in the institute work rendered by Prof. Graham to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, and the signal benefits resulting therefrom to the common schools of the state.

“*Resolved*, Second, That our best wishes for his continued success will go with him in his new and important field of labor.”

Prof. Charles H. Allen, a gentleman peculiarly fitted for the institute work, by his tastes and long experience as an institute teacher, was elected agent in place of Prof. Graham, and is discharging his duties with commendable zeal.

XXV.—STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

It is a source of great gratification to me to be able to report so large a number of teachers who obtained the above certificates of eminent qualification. Believing that a necessity existed for organizing a corps of professional educators in the state, I have called the attention of our teachers in all proper ways to the desirability and practicability of their obtaining the highest certificates known to our law. I appointed Prof. Robert Graham of Kenosha, Prof. G. S. Albee of Racine and Prof. Alexander Kerr, of Beloit, a committee of examination. Twenty persons presented themselves before the examiners in July.

Certificates were awarded to fifteen of the whole number, as follows:

First Grade.—To Samuel Shaw.

Miss Etta S. Carle.

Miss Martha A. Terry.

Thos. B. Brougham.

W. A. DeLamatyr.

J. Alex. Gaynor.

D. E. Holmes.

Second Grade.—To Miss Martha E. Hazard.

Mrs. Mary E. Holmes.

Miss Marion Hill.

Mrs. Frances B. McIntyre.

Hosea Barns.

Charles Lau.

I. N. Stewart.

Miss L. J. Torrey.

I would recommend that limited state certificates good for five years, be given to teachers who shall pass a successful examination in the studies required for a first grade county certificate, with the addition perhaps of one or two more studies.

I believe the effect would be to stimulate many to reach at once a higher standard of qualification and to enter ultimately the highest ranks of the profession through the possession of the unlimited state certificate.

XXVI.—SPECIAL STATISTICS.

Certain amendments of the school code, made at the last session of the legislature, provide for gathering additional statistics in regard to school attendance. The first of these provisions relates to

Children Incapacitated for Instruction.

Chapter 101 of the general laws of 1871 enacts that "it shall be the duty of the district clerk to classify those children who from defect of vision or of hearing or of intellect, (under the heads of blind, deaf and dumb and idiotic), are incapacitated for instruction in the common schools, and report the same to the State Superintendent, who shall publish the same in his annual report."

A proper blank was furnished for each district clerk, but it seems to be very doubtful whether the census of these unfortunate classes of children was taken with any considerable degree of fulness or accuracy. The district clerks have no compensation by law for their services, and the information sought is of a novel and delicate character. From eleven counties no returns whatever are made, though it is hardly probable that they contain none of these unfortunates. The returns from the remaining forty-five counties foot up as follows, including the cities which report separately:

Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.....	136
Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.....	218
Number incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect	351

The returns are, however, of some value. The Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind has already made practical use of them. It appears that the most numerous of the three classes excluded from instruction in the schools are those incapacitated by defect of intellect. This fact gives additional emphasis to the plea for them which has repeatedly been made in our state—a plea which has been heard and considered in some of our sister states. I cannot but express regret therefore that the bill (No. 73), introduced into the Assembly at the last session, did not become a law, and the hope that the subject will receive favorable consideration at your hands.

Attendance and Non-attendance of Children of Certain Ages.

Alarm having been felt at the large number of persons of school age not in attendance upon the public schools, it was enacted at the last session of the Legislature (section 2 of chapter 169 of the general laws), that each district clerk, in addition to the returns already provided for as to school attendance, shall report “the number of children attending school during any part of the year, between the ages of four and seven, seven and fifteen, fifteen and twenty, respectively; and to this end he shall require and instruct the teachers to enter the ages of all children attending school in the register; he shall also ascertain and re-

port the whole number of children between the ages named residing in the district on the last day of August previous to making such report."

As it would not be known by teachers until the school year was nearly gone that such returns were expected, and as the information sought for was of a novel character, it is not presumed that the statistics gathered are by any means as complete or accurate this year as they can be made in the future.

The results obtained are as follows:

No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the state.....	94,625
No. of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the state.....	204,694
No. of persons between 15 and 20 years of age in the state.....	91,176

Total number between 4 and 20 in the state.....	390,495
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No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended school	46,856
No. of children between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school	147,835
No. of persons between 15 and 20 years of age who have attended school	40,858

Total number between 4 and 20 who have attended school...	235,549
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It will of course be observed that the total number of school age, as given above, is less than the number given in the summary of general statistics, and that the total number of school age attending school is less than the number there given. The discrepancies arise from the fact that the "special statistics" were not obtained by the district clerks in some cases. Assuming the whole number of children of school age to be 420,943, as given on page 9, and the whole number who have attended school to be 262,947, the important question is, what proportion of those who attended school were between the ages of 7 and 15? Increasing the number actually returned of this class by the rule of proportion, it will be 159,367 out of 262,947; or nearly five-eighths of the whole attendance. But the fact still remains that the attendance out of this class is 45,331 less than the whole number embraced in the class; and after making abatement for inaccuracy of statistics, for those in attendance upon other schools and those who have but just ceased to attend school, but

are not without some elementary education, it remains true that a large number of children of proper school age, are not in attendance upon any school. Among them are to be found our juvenile vagrants and offenders, and those who are likely to become such. The majority are no doubt kept away from school through the ignorance, neglect or poverty of parents ; but this is precisely the class that should be regarded and cared for as the wards of the state. The subject is commended to your earnest attention. }

XXVII.—COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

This matter is attracting general attention at the present time. Although some legislation may be needed upon the subject of vagrancy, and truancy, I do not think public sentiment would as yet sustain "compulsory attendance" upon our public schools. The more prevalent feeling seems to be that we must raise our schools to a higher degree of efficiency before we can sustain any law of this character.

As showing, however, somewhat of the progress of legislation and drift of opinion elsewhere, I make some extracts from the able Report, for 1870, of Hon. E. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario, and from authorities or opinions collected by him:

"COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.—The provision of the law in this matter is the legitimate consequence of the principle involved in the establishment of free schools; for if every man is to be taxed, according to his property, for the public school education of every child in the land, every tax-payer has a right to claim that every child shall be educated in the various branches of a good English education; otherwise it is raising money by taxation under false pretences.

"And, if every man is to be taxed according to his property for the education of every child, and if every child has a right to school instruction, some provision was needed to secure both the rate-payer and the child against the oppression and wrong which might be inflicted by an unnatural guardian or parent. Society at large, no less than the parties immediately concerned, requires this protection; and the protecting provisions of the law, in this respect is milder and more guarded than a corresponding one in Prussia, Massachusetts, and other countries where public school education is provided for and guaranteed to every child in the country. According to

the new act, no parent or guardian is liable to punishment whose wrong against society and his youthful charge is not wilful and criminal. If such a protection in this mild and guarded form is found, on trial, to be insufficient for the purposes intended, a more stringent one can be enacted by the legislature hereafter. But, I believe the law will, upon the whole, secure the end proposed."

"ORIGIN OF THE COMPULSORY SYSTEM IN GERMANY AND SCOTLAND—EXAMPLES.—The Rev. H. G. de Bunsen, in an address at a recent Social Science Congress, on the Education of Neglected Children, after showing that out of 2,700,000 children in England that should attend the Public Elementary Schools, nearly one million and a half (1,450,000) do not do so, declares that:

" 'There does not appear to be any other mode of arresting the fatal progress of this great evil, and of attempting to educate all classes of children, than by making education compulsory in Great Britain—that is, compulsory on the parents, and compulsory on the employers of children; in other words, the state must enforce by legal enactments the attendance of children at school. But let me observe, there are two kinds of compulsion, the one direct, the other indirect. The one, the direct kind of compulsory education, is the law in Prussia, in North and South Germany, in several of the American States, and in several of the Cantons of Switzerland. But this kind of legal compulsion dates from the very beginning of Protestantism in some of the above-named countries, and in the rest it is coeval with their existence as independent free states.'

"The Rev. Mr. Pattison, in his report to the English Commissioners, says, in regard to co compulsory education in Prussia:

" 'The compulsion consists practically of a small fine, and the highest testimony that could be borne to the wisdom and efficiency of the law may be found in the statement which is sometimes quoted as an argument against it, viz: That 'the school has taken so deep a root in the social habits of the general people, that were the law repealed to-morrow no one doubts that the schools would continue as full as they are now.' Ninety-eight per cent. of the population of Prussia are stated to be able to read and write. Education is also compulsory in Denmark, where attendance at school is enforced from the age of seven to that of fourteen, and instruction is given gratuitously to children whose parents cannot afford to pay for their teaching. In Bavaria attendance at the Elementary schools is compulsory for all children until the age of fourteen. In Saxony attendance at school, or instruction under properly qualified teachers, has been compulsory since the year 1835. Public education is said to have reached the highest point in Saxony—every child, without exception, partaking of its benefits. In Baden education is compulsory, and parents are compelled, by

strictly enforced penalties, to send their children to school. In Portugal, by a law enacted in 1844, it is compulsory on parents to send their children to a place of public instruction, but this law, it is said, is not strictly enforced. In most of the Cantons in Switzerland, parents are compelled to send their children to school, or to have them privately taught, from the age of five to that of eight years. Neglect of parents in this respect is punished, in some cases by fine and in other cases by imprisonment.' ”

It may appropriately be noted that the States of Michigan and Texas have recently enacted laws in regard to compulsory school attendance, and that the subject is undergoing consideration on every hand.

XXVIII.—THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

This feature of our school system has now been in operation nine years, the first incumbents having entered upon their duties January 1, 1862. It may be regarded as the settled policy of the larger proportion of the states which have a developed school system at all. It is generally considered, by those who are most competent to judge, as the “right arm” of a state school system. Of course its results depend greatly upon the men who are elected to fill the place. Many believe that if these officers are to be elected, it would be better to have the election take place in the spring, in order to separate it more entirely from “politics.” Others hold that it would be better to have the incumbents appointed. This is done in Pennsylvania, the several town boards of school directors constituting a county board for that purpose.

But however the office may be filled, it is all important that it be filled with competent men, and these can be secured only by the payment of a reasonable salary. If the salary is small it will not ordinarily command anything more than mediocrity of talent. If there are exceptions to this rule, it is only in rare cases of unselfish zeal for the public good, or because the incumbent expects to devote but a portion of his time to the duties of the office. Such an arrangement is undesirable, and there is no good reason why it should ever be allowed in the older and wealthier counties. It is quite safe to say that where the administration of the office has

not given reasonable satisfaction, a niggardly policy has been content to employ inferior men, or to pay for but a portion of a competent man's time. This could easily be illustrated, but comparisons might seem invidious.

The number of superintendents now in commission is sixty-three, the counties of Dane, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Rock each having two. At the last election twenty-five old incumbents were re-elected, some of whom have been in the office for several terms, and whose administration has therefore the benefit of extended experience. Three others were in commission by appointment, when elected. A complete list of the superintendents elect, for 1872-3, will be found at the close of the reports of the late incumbents.

I wish to draw attention to these reports, and to those of the city superintendents which follow, as embodying many statements and suggestions of importance. One very common statement is the imperfection and inaccuracy of the reports made by the town clerks to the county superintendents, and especially in the reports made by the district clerks to the town clerks. One remedy suggested for this is a provision by law for paying the district clerks a reasonable *per diem* for their services. I have adverted to this matter in commenting upon the "special statistics." But a radical cure is to be found alone, I think, in the general adoption of the "town system."

Several of the superintendents speak of the great evils of absenteeism and irregular attendance, and urge the necessity of some laws to insure the elementary education of all our youth.

The following states and territories have a county superintendency: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York (in a modified form), Ohio (county examiners), Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas (each judicial district), Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Utah and Washington.

XXVII.—THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

All my predecessors without exception, I believe, have recommended more simplicity and unity in our school system. The general drift of intelligent opinion, in this as in other States, has been towards a preference for the "town system of school government" as distinguished from the "single district system." The subject has been so often and so fully discussed in the reports of this department, that it seems unnecessary to go over the ground again. But as my report is widely circulated among the local school officers, it seems advisable to keep the matter before them, and to this end I make some extracts from discussions of the subject by others, within and without the State.

In a recent number of the *Sparta Herald*, N. H. Holden, Esq., superintendent elect for Monroe county, writes as follows :

"From carefully reviewing the reports of the Superintendents of Public Instruction for the years 1868, '69 and '70, I am satisfied that the 'township system' as now provided for by statute, but left to the option of each town to adopt or not, would be a material improvement.

"Space is too limited to give more than a very brief outline of this statute, which can be found in the school code, or session laws of 1869, and which should be in the possession of every district and town clerk. This statute, makes each town, one district, so far as relates to the expense and supervision of schools and the hiring of teachers, but leaves it sub-districted as now, for the purpose of separate schools.

"Each of these sub-districts holds annual meetings to elect a clerk and to express its grievances and desires. These clerks constitute a town board of school directors who have entire control of school property, and make all needful provision for the schools. They elect from their own number a president, treasurer and secretary, who constitute an executive committee who hire teachers and perform other duties. To the secretary is given the general supervision of the schools of the town, and under the direction of the board of directors, he shall grade the schools and assist the teacher in classifying, and is required to visit each school twice during each term. All persons interested in this educational work should examine this 'town system' as provided for by statute, and if persuaded that it would be an improvement, take the necessary steps to give it a trial.

"1st. It would produce a uniform rate of school taxation, making school privileges more equal without imposing excessive burdens upon any individuals.

"2d. It would create a more efficient school board for selecting and assigning teachers.

"3d. It would secure for the schools better teachers.

"4th. The schools would be uniformly and better graded and classified.

"5th. It would tend to improve school-houses, and provide each of them with what is essentially useful.

"6th. It would dispense with a large number of district officers and lessen the aggregate expenses of schools.

"7th. It would promote uniformity of text-books.

"8th. It would allow of a central school, of a higher grade, for the benefit of those desirous of studying higher branches, than are now taught in common schools.

"9th. It would assure an efficient system of school supervision for each town.

"I have canvassed the objections that might be urged against the change, and find them all easily answered. And if the change would be productive of a part only of the benefits enumerated, it would unquestionably be a desirable one. This system is no new fangled experiment. It has been tried successfully, and is now the system in use in several of the states, and is attended with most satisfactory results.

"Then let us catch an inspiration from the motto of our state, 'forward' and take each improvement by the forelock, and lead the van of our sister states in our educational system, and not to be so cared by the 'spectre innovation' as to neglect to profit by the progressive wisdom of the last half of the nineteenth century, and go dragging at the wheels of progress.

"The change to the 'township system' is very easy, if desired by a majority of the electors of the town, and if, on trial, it is unsatisfactory, it may be abolished and the old system reinstated.

"On petition of ten electors for the change, the town clerk gives notice that a vote by ballot will be taken at the next town meeting or general election for and against the change—but for the details of the law I refer you to the school code or session laws of 1869. This change is not a reinstating of the old town superintendency system. However, it does purpose to establish a more thorough supervision of the schools which is rendered necessary, not from a failure of county superintendents to perform efficient work, but from the impossibility of one individual properly supervising the entire schools of a county. For instance, in Monroe county, there are about 128 schools or departments, and the usual length of a term of school being 66 days, it would necessitate the visiting of two schools per day, without loss of time, in order to visit each school once only during each term, which is a physical impossibility in this county. And these visits would be too short to be of much practical benefit.

"A glance at these facts will show at once, that one person cannot possibly give each school that time and attention necessary to its best success.

This deficiency is remedied in the "Township System," by supplying in each town the much needed addition to the superintendency force."

A. F. North, Esq., an intelligent teacher and town officer, and superintendent elect of Waukesha county, thus presents the subject in reference to "Inequality of Taxation under the 'District System:' "

"The foundations of our free institutions were laid by the Puritans, when they made this compact in the *May-flower*, viz.: 'That every settler should have equal rights, and that they would obey the laws they should make for the common good.' This sentence contains the essence of all free government. But they saw clearly that the stability of such a government as well as the well-being of the individual could only be maintained by universal education, and they took measures at an early date (1636) to secure this end by action of the state. Enlightened statesmen throughout the world are bearing testimony to the soundness of these views, and in spite of bigots and reactionists, are pressing forward to their attainment; and announce as the safety of the state depends upon the intelligence of the people, the state must secure this by popular education—in other words the property in the state must educate the children in the state, and this with at least some good degree of equality. It is upon this basis that the school fund is distributed. It is apportioned, not in the ratio of the property in a district, but upon the number of children to be educated therein. And this is the true principle, and should be of general application. But it is not so, and very few persons are aware how widely different from this is the fact with regard to the distribution of the burden in our towns under the present district system.

"The annexed table will show its operation in Pewaukee, Waukesha county, which is believed to be a type of the condition of things, generally, throughout the state:

	No. of Scholars.	Value of Property in District.	Amount per Scholar.
District No. 1.....	221	\$235,090 00	\$1,068 00
District No. 2.....	44	124,563 00	2,376 00
District No. 3.....	92	172,285 00	1,861 00
District No. 4.....	79	61,593 00	784 00
District No. 7.....	47	47,080 00	1,001 00
District No. 8.....	29	72,922 00	2,860 00
Jt. Dist. No. 9.....	76	116,198 00	1,529 00
Jt. Dist. No. 10.....	48	75,209 00	1,566 00
Jt. Dist. No. 6.....	97	105,024 00	1,083 00
Whole town	732	\$1,008,964 00	\$1,378 00

"By reference to the above table, it will be seen that while in the whole town there is \$1,378 for each scholar; in District No. 4, there is only \$784, about one-half this amount and in District No. 8, there is \$2,860; over double the average amount. I hope to be able soon to show how this matter stands in the other towns in this county. Such a state of things is a conclusive argument in favor of the township system."

I also quote a few paragraphs from a report of Hon. A. E. Rankin, Secretary of the Vermont Board of Education, and may add that Vermont, in common with other New England States, is moving in this direction, following the lead of Massachusetts, where the system is now fully established by law, to the manifest great improvement of the common schools of that state:

"While we strive assiduously so to economize as not to increase the expense of our educational system, we do not take proper pains that the money which is annually expended shall be so applied as to secure the largest returns.

"Let me enumerate some of the prominent obstacles which are in the way of the greatest efficiency of our schools:

- "1. Total lack of or insufficient supervision.
- "2. Constant change of supervision.
- "3. Poorly qualified teachers.
- "4. Constant change of teachers.
- "5. Lack of interest in schools, on the part of patrons.
- "6. Employment of relatives and favorites without regard to qualifications.
- "7. Too small schools in many districts.
- "8. Too short schools in many districts.
- "9. Employment of immature and incompetent teachers in small districts.
- "10. Poor school-houses.
- "11. Irregular attendance.
- "12. General lack of facilities to aid the teacher.
- "13. No schools at all in many districts.
- "14. Lack of proper classification.
- "15. Pupils study what they choose and not what they ought.

"These twice seven and one plagues of our common school system will be recognized by every one who has had any experience in connection with the public schools of the state.

"If it should be shown that this nest of evils which so impairs the efficiency of our schools could in some measure be removed by a radical change of system, no one surely would oppose such change.

"I am confident that these evils may in very great measure be alleviated by a change in our system of public schools. I believe that the adoption of what is called the *town system*, in contradistinction from the *district system*, would tend largely to diminish them."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I commend to your earnest consideration the needs of our common school system, as partially set forth in this report. I feel assured that you will aid, by timely and judicious legislation, as well as by your personal influence and encouragement, every effort made by the friends of this system to develop and perfect it, so that Wisconsin may continue to stand among the foremost states of the Union in her devotion to the cause of popular education.

SAMUEL FALLOWS,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

REPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BARRON COUNTY.

OLIVER DEMERS, SUPERINTENDENT,

The people of this county take an interest in the cause of education, and are generally satisfied with our new township system of school government, and nearly all our teachers are doing their work not only satisfactorily, but well. During the past year, I visited nine schools, making seventeen visits, and I found always the teachers well encouraged to put their schools into a higher standard of excellence. But the people of some sub-districts are complaining, and they have good reason too, to complain, about their sub-district clerks, on account of their neglecting school affairs. It is very easy to show that they are neglecting their duty too much, by referring to my annual statistical report. There are twelve organized sub-districts in the town of Barron, nine of which have been taught by qualified teachers during the year ending August 31, 1871, but only five out of the nine have been reported, and in three of the sub-districts no school has been held, although they were organized in March, 1871, at the annual meeting of the town board of school directors, which was soon enough for these districts to have five months schooling before the 31st of August. * * * The sub-district clerks ought to receive a compensation for their services of about one dollar or one dollar and a half for each day expended faithfully for the education of our youth. * * *

There is another topic to which I would refer in some brief remarks: that is, it seems to me, and to all friends of education, that a provision ought to be made as to compel the parents and

guardians of pupils to send them to schools; that is, pupils from seven to fifteen. Pupils from four to seven don't make much progress in learning, and they cannot go to school regularly, when they are far from the school-house or in bad weather, or over bad roads. But I am not speaking of them, nor of those from fifteen to twenty years of age, because their help is too much needed at home; I am speaking of pupils from seven to fifteen years of age. They can very well attend schools every day, and their help is not much needed at home, and I say it is a shame for parents or guardians to retain such scholars from going to school; they ought to be fined for every day, or every week, or every month that they may retain such scholars from school, unless they have a good reason for so doing.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

ROBERT LEES, SUPERINTENDENT.

My statistical report which I forwarded a short time ago, is imperfect in several respects, especially in reporting the number of children between the ages of 4 and 7, 7 and 15 and 15 and 20; as will be seen, the number of children reported between those ages is 4,098, while the total number of children between 4 and 20 is 4,443. Without doubt, the latter amount is the nearest to the truth, for some district clerks are known to have omitted reporting the number of children between the different subdivisions of 4 and 20.

The financial statement is also untrustworthy, for it makes out the receipts to be \$25,382.46, and the expenditures, with the amount on hand, to be \$27,905.13; so it appears that district treasurers are losers to a considerable extent. The fact is, district clerks seldom examine the treasurer's accounts before reporting, and to save trouble, guess at the receipts and disbursements. The only items that are correct enough to be relied on, are the teachers' wages. One would naturally expect that clerks would report the amount expended on building, correctly, but such is not the case. The whole amount expended in the county

for building and repairing, as reported, is \$1,477.34, when in fact, there has been at least three times as much expended for that purpose; seven school houses having been built within the year, the poorest costing over \$200 and the best over \$800. The total amount expended for school purposes, as reported for the year, is \$20,075.11, when \$25,000 would be below the amount.

COMPENSATION OF DISTRICT OFFICERS.

It may be asked, who is to blame for these imperfections? I certainly do not hold myself wholly responsible, as I have written to town clerks to be more careful than usual, and to have district clerks correct any apparent errors in their reports. However, the district clerks in most cases claimed they had spent all the time they had to spare on the report, and refused to do anything more about it. Now, it seems to most of us in this county that clerks are excusable, because there are but few of our farming population able to lose from one to three days during the stacking season, for the purpose of taking the census of those of school age, and then pore over the treasurer's book until everything looks blue, (and generally the longer they look the bluer it gets) for nothing. How would our town and county offices be filled if we paid the incumbents in the same coin? Then why make school district officers an exception to the general rule that "The laborer is worthy of his hire?" I do not claim that salaried offices are always well filled, by any means; but they would undoubtedly be much worse attended to if the honor was the only recompense attached to them; and I consequently believe that our reports would be more reliable, and district affairs in better shape, if we paid district officers for the time lost in attending to their duties.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

As I have already stated, there have been seven school-houses built within the past year. Those in districts No. one of Glencoe, No. one of Dover, No. four of Gilmanton and joint district No. one of Modena and Gilmanton, are tasteful and comfortable buildings, constructed according to the plans in the school code,

and they speak volumes for the public spirit and thriftiness of their respective districts. The village of Mondovi is also building a school-house costing \$2,800, designed for a graded school of three departments, which will be completed in time for the winter term of school. When furnished, it will cost nearly \$3,500, which is six per cent. of the assessed value of the real estate in the district. This speaks sufficiently of itself for the enterprise of the inhabitants, and shows their zeal in matters pertaining to education. I am sorry to say, however, that there are a number of districts, perfectly able to build substantial and comfortable school-houses in place of the small, tumble-down concerns honored by that name, but which are afraid of the additional taxes, and go on term after term crowding their children together, neutralizing the efforts of the teacher, and absolutely wasting time and money for the want of suitable buildings. The most notable examples of this kind are to be found in the town of Nelson, and more especially districts Nos. one and two of the same town. It would be an act of mercy to the children to condemn the old school-houses, and thus compel the people to build new ones.

APPARATUS.

But very few of our school houses are as yet provided with outline maps, globes or other necessary adjuncts to a well organized school, and most people seem to think they have done their whole duty when the school-house is finished and the teacher hired, never seeming to consider that the teacher's services can be rendered doubly valuable by spending a small sum, not exceeding a month's wages of the teacher, on maps, charts, numeral frames, etc., and at the same time add to the attractions of the school room. Our county being comparatively new, everything can not be provided for on the start; but it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when school apparatus will be considered as essential as a comfortable school room.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

Nine public examinations have been held within the year, and 111 teachers licensed out of 152 applicants; but I regret to say

that one-fourth were licensed at private examinations. This is caused by the scarcity of teachers, and clerks had to hire teachers from abroad, who were unaware of the time of the public examinations, and consequently had to be examined privately. Of the 111 certificates granted, 1 was of the first grade, 13 of the second, and 97 of the third grade, including special certificates, a few of which I had to issue so as to provide teachers for all the schools. Most of those who are following teaching are keeping abreast of the times, as is shown by their examination papers, and for such there are plenty of opportunities to teach at fair wages, male teachers averaging \$43.16 per month, and female teachers \$30.62.

INSTITUTE.

An Institute of four day's duration was held at Fountain City during the last week of September, conducted by Prof. C. H. Allen, whose ability and genial manners pre-eminently fit him for the arduous position, as one and all who were present are willing to testify. The teachers unanimously agreed that they had spent a pleasant and profitable week of it. Lectures and addresses were delivered in the evenings, to large and attentive audiences, by Prof. Allen, Hon. A. Finkelnburg, Hon. Edward Lees and George Harper, Prof. Allen's lecture on Chemistry being especially instructive and entertaining. Interesting essays were also read by R. D. Thomas, formerly principal of the Fountain City, school, and A. H. Pfund, principal of the Alma school. It is believed that the influence of the Institute will be felt in our schools this coming winter, and that henceforth it will be a standing institution in this county.

In conclusion, I believe the educational interests of the county have not retrograded during the past two years, and I hope their progress will be accelerated by the labors of my successor.

BURNETT COUNTY.

W. H. PECK, SUPERINTENDENT.

Since my last report, several improvements have been made in the school-houses, both inside and out, and one, on an acre lot, fenced in. There is a general wish to keep pace with older counties, as fast as means will permit, and for the engagement of competent teachers. At present, we have but three school-houses; but other districts are talked of, and will be established shortly. Many are anxious and willing to give their support for that purpose.

CALUMET COUNTY.

A. W. HAMMOND, SUPERINTENDENT.

The accompanying abstract of the town clerks' reports is not so reliable as I had hoped to have made it. The census report in columns 5, 6 and 7 of general statistics, does not at all correspond with that in column 16, and in a few districts the financial statements were estimated instead of being compiled. All items which could be gathered from the teachers' register, I think are reliable.

I can safely say that the condition of the schools of this county has never been so prosperous as at present.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The increase of school-house property for the year has been full 22 per cent. of the whole amount reported in 1870. The whole amount so invested now is \$35,456, which would give an average of \$545 to each district. A fine school-house, built of stone, has just been completed in Chilton, at a cost of \$6,000, and three others of respectable pretensions are under contract.

We have a county teachers' association, which is doing good work. I have made it a practice of devoting one day, at each of my public examinations, to Institute work.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.

We have just closed a Normal Institute of four weeks, holding at Chilton two weeks, and then at Stockbridge the same length of time, thus passing the good things around. At this Institute Capt. De La Matyr, of Elkhorn, and Rev. A. O. Wright, of New Lisbon, are responsible for more good work than has ever before been accomplished in the same length of time in this county. The great benefit was mainly owing to the time given for the accomplishment of it. Give *us* at least four weeks, each year, to be devoted to Institute work, is the prayer of all our earnest teachers. Our people need more of these educational gatherings in their midst to overcome their egotistic and fossilized notions.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Formerly there was considerable prejudice existing in this county against the county superintendent system, but for the last three or four years I have not heard an argument raised against it. I have done so much "field work" in the county, that my *turnout* is known by every school-boy and citizen in it; not from its attractiveness, I assure you, but from its frequency in their neighborhood. In fact my horse has got to be next thing to a nuisance, for he *will* turn up at every school-house.

 CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, SUPERINTENDENT.

In looking over the reports of county superintendents for 1870, as published in the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, we cannot fail to observe in them cause for congratulation. Never was the public mind more alive on the question of education than it is to-day. It is the "question of questions," claiming precedence of all others, and one that should enlist the co-operation of every good citizen. It is not a question of party—for it should stand far above the jarring discords of sectarian or political strife. It is the great national question of the day.

PROGRESS.

The inhabitants of this county, living on what may be called the outskirts of civilization, are becoming yearly more interested in educational matters. School-houses more suitable for the purpose intended, are supplanting the rustic log dwelling. Globes, maps, charts, and other useful appendages to a school room are in demand; men are now being called to perform the duties of officers who feel an interest in their schools.

Four years ago we had 37 organized districts; now we have 47 with 4 joint ones. The number of children between four and twenty years who attended school last year, exceeded the number four years ago by 600. The average wages of male teachers for the last few years, have increased from \$32 to \$47 per month.— And the total amount received last year by the eight townships, (that is our number) for school purposes was \$26, 969.03, exceeding that received four years ago, by \$12,952.89.

One township alone, consisting of 12 districts, has expended the last year in globes, maps, charts, library and writing material, \$1,200. Another, in a distant part of the county, has furnished one of their schools with Andrews' improved school desks, reading charts, and writing material. Much of this progressive spirit is to be attributed to the deep interest that the school officers in these two localities take in school affairs.

During the last two years I have issued to school directors, teachers and parents, eight printed circulars. In these I pointed out the more prominent defects, which then existed, in connection with their schools, and suggested what I considered proper remedies: a proper system of classification, uniformity of class-books, the advisability of introducing reading charts, and the necessity of providing scholars with writing material, were each urged upon their notice as forcibly as I could.

INSTITUTES.

Since my report of 1870 was forwarded, I have had two Institutes, both of which were well attended, and each continued with unabated interest, for an entire week. In conducting these I was ably supported by several talented teachers, who acquitted

themselves creditably in the different branches to which they were assigned.

CERTIFICATES.

From December, 1870, until the present month (Nov.,) I have granted 96 third grade certificates; of these a few were special.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

M. E. MUMFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

In making my annual report, I find much difficulty arising from incompleteness and errors of town clerks' reports. With two exceptions the financial statements did not balance, while several were very imperfect and inaccurate in the footings, etc. From experience I know that district clerks transmit very incorrect statements to town clerks, and it becomes almost impossible for the town clerk to get correct statistics without calling on the district clerk in person. Very few of our districts pay their clerks for services rendered. In many cases this results in choosing persons wholly incompetent to perform the duties of the office of district clerk. I cannot understand why district officers should not be paid for their services, as well as other persons who serve the public.

Generally speaking, upon the clerk depends the success of the school. If a clerk has fair abilities, liberal views and is not fearful of losing a few days in looking for an efficient teacher, he will be enabled to secure the services of a competent person to teach the school. If he waits, however, for teachers to apply for the school, the most successful teachers are all engaged before he has an application. The resulting consequences are, he accepts the first so-called teacher that applies, and the people's money is worse than thrown away and the time belonging to the children is wasted. I am somewhat encouraged, however, by the manifested feeling of interest on the part of a large number of district clerks in the county as shown in their efforts to secure the services of teachers having good reputations as instructors.

TEACHERS.

Many of our teachers, I think, fully realize this, and are endeavoring to fit themselves for the duties of their profession.

Very little attention has been given to "theory of teaching" in our county until recently; but I am pleased to say, a large number of our best teachers have taken up the subject with a view of improvement, feeling sensibly that they lack the normal training and instruction received at the state normal schools.

INSTITUTES.

During the past school year we have held two teachers' institutes. These have been sources of profit and pleasure, as by interchange of ideas we have been mutually benefited in many respects. The oftener teachers can meet for the purpose of discussing the different phases of education the more effective they will be as instructors.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Several fine school houses have been constructed during the present season. The Wauzeka village school-house has cost about \$3,000, and is nicely furnished with finished furniture from Sterling, Illinois. At Gay's Mills a building has been erected after plan No. 1 of the school code; cost about \$1,500, with same kind of furniture as Wauzeka. Marietta village rejoices in having a new school-house in place of the old shell. Several other villages will build school rooms next year. The public schools at Prairie du Chien are in a fair condition, and have excellent teachers in charge, but many regrets have been expressed by the enterprising portion of the town in consequence of the failure to erect a large building for the establishment of a union high school. This town can well afford the expense of such a school, and the friends of general education deplore the lack of unity in this matter. Let the enterprising ones make another effort at sometime in the future.

WORK.

During the year I have made 125 visits, and think (without

wishing to be egotistical) some good results have followed. I have been cordially received by teachers and parents, and a general feeling of hearty co-operation seems to exist.

Seventeen examinations have been held during the school year, at which 150 applicants were present. Of this number 115 received full certificates, or limited certificates, for six months. Last year I was troubled considerably by applicants for private or special examinations. This fall I began my examinations the 11th of September, and will close the 22d of November. This virtually puts an end to special examinations, as it is not reasonable to ask for a special examination before the public examinations close. As I depend more on oral than on written examinations, I do not need many different sets of questions.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

D. B. LYON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The following table will show the number of children over four and under twenty years of age in the county; the number that have attended school; the number of days taught; the number of teachers employed during the year; the average wages per month; the cost of school houses, and the amount paid out during the year for educational purposes, including teachers' wages, buildings, repairs, etc.

Whole number of children over 4 and under 20 years of age in the town.....	18,674
Number over 4 and under 20 who attended district school.....	8,779
Number of days school has been taught.....	31,463
Number of teachers employed	810
=====	
Average wages of male teachers.	\$41 50
Average wages of female teachers	25 00
=====	
Value of school houses	\$97,643
Amount paid for school purposes during the year.....	\$61,708 75
=====	

The number of children who have attended school is greater by 1,007 than the number reported last year.

A great evil still exists in the irregular attendance of many who for the most part of the time might be kept steadily in school. It is encouraging, however, that this evil is being gradually overcome by the improved accommodations provided, and the tact of teachers in rendering their school rooms more attractive, and their instruction more pleasing and practicable.

As a rule the schools have been making satisfactory progress during the past year. It is true there have been some sharp district quarrels, which, for the time being, were regarded as calamities by many; but, as in the material world, there can be neither heat nor light without the operation of contending forces, so it may be presumed that humanity could not be greatly enlightened, or comfortably warmed, without these occasional quarrels. It is scarcely possible for the mission of education to be wholly peaceful. The age is too active to allow ignorance, however blissful, to repose in endless tranquillity.

IMPROVEMENTS VISIBLE.

As yet the country is not distinguished for its high schools or costly establishments of learning. These are questionable luxuries that the people have not provided. But no one, we think, who takes the trouble to look about the country, will fail to discover external evidences of improvement, such as we gladly hail as tokens of enlarged views and liberal intentions in respect to our common school system. A number of neat and commodious school-houses have been built during the past year. Many school yards that were formerly open to the commons, have been enclosed. Some have gone so far as to plant shade trees within the enclosures, and begin the work of adornment, and a few have followed the recommendation, intended to be general; that is, to provide a good well of water in every school yard. Water is a great civilizer, and I have not hesitated to recommend more water, for the benefit of every school in the country, which otherwise might be left unwatered or dependent on the scanty supplies drawn from wells and cisterns remote from the school room.

IMPROVEMENTS INVISIBLE.

Since my last report the county has been divided, in respect to its school system, so that we are to have two superintendents in the place of one. Many persons have disapproved of this division, as having taken place unexpectedly, and without knowledge or consent of the people concerned. I trust, however, that the reasons for this measure which as yet lie hidden from the masses, may soon become manifest. It ought to be true, in reference to school management, the same as it is in reference to all other matters, that two heads are better than one, and in the matter of visiting schools, especially, the field is ample, and two superintendents may become eminently useful. And if this department of labor is to be left wholly to county superintendents, there is no telling how many will be needed for that purpose. I have recently been informed that still further improvements have been proposed by our county board of supervisors, which is to return to "the old township system." I presume the public may be reluctant to acknowledge the wisdom and philanthropy of this measure also. It might be surmised that the more we multiply offices of this nature the sooner they may be brought to contempt. It is true, the honors and rewards of office are desirable, and no deserving persons in the county should be left wholly unhonored and unrewarded. But when we consider fully the educational interests of the county, (and, indeed, they should be considered as fully as the criminal affairs of the county, which have to be managed with some degree of dignity,) and the attendant costs, we ought to surrender the foregoing advantages for their sake. It is not best to be extravagant in our notions of education. We wish all things in the county to occupy their true position. But human nature is imperfect, and human society may become like an inverted pyramid, with its top, which should point heavenward, buried in the mud.

TEACHERS AND INSTITUTES.

The number of persons examined as teachers during the past year has been 498. Of these 244 received third grade certifi-

cates; 27 received second grade certificates, and first grade certificates were awarded to 3. The average wages in the county has been \$41.50 per month for male teachers, and for female teachers \$25.00. The most of our schools are taught by male teachers during the season of winter. The ladies take the field during the season of summer, no one disputing their natural rights.

As a class, our teachers are wakeful, and aspiring to larger growth. Quite a number have recently undertaken a more extended course of instruction, either in the Normal school at Oshkosh, or the College in Ripon, and a short time since, if my memory serves me, full half a score of them expressed their entire willingness to assume my position, and carry on the labors from which I have waited to be relieved. We accept this consideration as an evidence of the growth and good will of our teachers, and cordially transfer our responsibility to those whom the public have selected for that purpose.

There have been three Institutes held in the county during the past year—one in Ripon and two in Fond du Lac. The first was conducted by Prof. Robert Graham, now of the Oshkosh Normal school. The second and third by Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, and Mr. Fowler, one of our own teachers, and a young man of much promise.

These Institutes have become a marked feature in the educational system of the county, and teachers have learned to look to them as the sources from whence they derive much of the inspiration and encouragement essential for their peculiar work.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION.

Unquestionably, these are dainty times in which we live, and public sentiment throughout the land generally favors a sugar-plum sort of education, as more in accordance with the taste and disposition of society. Our children, particularly in the cities and towns, have grown delicate, and have to be handled with more gentleness and care than formerly, in order that they may not be injured in respect to their sensibilities and tender frames. Nor has it escaped our observation that many, in proportion as they become intellectual, cease to be sensible and useful.

I have taken pains, in the past four years, to remind parents and teachers of these facts, and to recommend such active measures as might remedy these defects. In some portions of the county it has become customary for school children to rise and remain standing for a moment whenever a school officer or visitor is introduced in the room. I approve of this custom as contrary to the prevailing tendencies of this age, and as one of the gentle ways of teaching Young Americans the lesson of respectfulness and propriety. Respect for superiors and obedience to the law should be held boldly up before the young of this age, and the parent or teacher who fails in this overlooks the first elements of good citizenship.

The loss of this principle from the household and schoolroom is the fruitful source of all those frightful evils that pervade society and threaten to overthrow the institutions of the land. The school instruction of the land is too exclusively intellectual. The schools are looked upon as the place where brains, and only brains, are to be treated by master workmen employed for that purpose. New branches of study are added, and books are multiplied, *world without end*. Mathematics is the leading article in school, and it is not uncommon to find boys who have run to seed in mathematics before ever their literary tastes have sprouted, or their moral natures received the sunlight.

Certainly the world has had enough of education if it means that the wits of children are to be treated as so many pin points which are to be polished and sharpened in order to pierce, or if it means that they are to be fed and fumigated and bethumped with science continually for so many years, until they are spurred into a fast gallop to run the race of life quickly. There is no telling how much the human race has been damaged by such systems of nonsense. I venture the remark that society has never received one-half the injury from the native ignorance prevailing in its midst as it has from the sharpened wits of those who have undergone these mistaken processes of education. I trust, however, that these errors in mental discipline and training are yearly becoming less, and that the time is near when we shall treat the child more as a human being, having a body and a soul as well

as a brain, and that instructions adapted to the nature and wants of each will be given in just and even proportions. If we have exalted the intellect, we should attend more to building up the human body and expanding the soul with the truths derived from the great book of nature which God unfolds and fills with living lessons of wisdom.

VAGRANT CHILDREN.

It is a question of public policy what is to be done with the idle and vicious children, a few of whom are left in every community and who attend no school, either public or private.

This is a matter which should concern all the members of the community as well as officers of schools.

There are laws in our statute books against noxious weeds, as burdocks, snapdragons, etc., forbidding their growth. Possibly these laws might admit of an extended application, or be so amended as to embrace all idle vagabonds who are growing up in the midst of society without the benefits of good breeding or instruction in school. The time is coming when society will have to care for young vagrants, or to be cursed with old villians. And when we consider how much more it costs to care for one old villian than for a dozen children, the argument becomes strong in behalf of the children, even on economical principles.

CONCLUSION.

With this report will close my official connection with the schools of the county. The consideration and many kindnesses extended to me by the teachers and citizens of the county I shall always remember and esteem as my highest reward. As a private citizen I shall not cease to think, and act, and exhort, if need be, in behalf of the schools and nurseries of the young, believing that our dearest interests and hopes of society should center in them. Indeed, the preaching as well as the teaching of the age, should be brought nearer home to the cradle. Human cultivation is mostly lost, bestowed on old oaks and hardened sinners.

As a people we grow out of our child life too soon. We put away childish things in haste to put on the pomp and pride of

society. But what is greatness, and grandeur, and glittering adornments of wealth? What are railroads and cities and gorgeous palaces of wealth? A few months since we beheld a city rejoicing in grandeur, and nature itself in full robed beauty and bloom. How suddenly the scene of beauty became a desolation. If heaven withholds its rains, cities, forests and human habitations afford mankind no certain protection, but may furnish food for the fiery elements of destruction.

These are God's lessons to the age. As wise men and christians, let us fear God and uphold these sacred principles and institutions that tend to improve our civilization and promote personal and social purity. We shall exalt ourselves in proportion as they are exalted, or we may degrade ourselves in proportion as they are degraded.

DODGE COUNTY—EAST DISTRICT.

J. A. BARNEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

I find the same difficulty in arriving at anything like accuracy, in my report, that I found last year. The financial statement is unreliable, only one or two town clerks report the same amount of funds on hand to commence the year, that was reported at the close of last year. The number of children reported between 4 and 7, 7 and 14, and 14 and 20, is wholly incorrect, many districts not reporting at all upon it, and it does not compare at all with the whole number between 4 and 20. Town clerks experience the same difficulty in getting correct reports from district clerks, and very often the faults are as much with the district treasurers, as with the clerks; they keep their accounts in such shape, that it is impossible to make a correct statement from them. It does seem as if some method could be adopted by which this trouble could be avoided. Incompetent persons are often selected to fill these positions, and in fact those who are qualified cannot well afford to devote the time necessary to prompt performance of their duty, without fair compensation

therefor. If the people of each district would elect their best men as district officers, and pay them a reasonable sum for their labor, I think we should have less reason to complain of these matters.

The whole number who have attended during the year, as reported, does not vary much from last year's attendance; but in this as in other particulars, our reports are incorrect. There are twenty-six private schools reported, but there are at least thirty in the district.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

As I have strictly adhered to the idea advanced in my last report, of "refusing to grant certificates where qualification does not exist," the number who have failed is necessarily large. From September 1st, 1870, to August 31st, 1871, I held ten public examinations and examined 202 applicants, of whom four obtained first grade, two received second grade, and ninety-nine received third grade certificates. During that time I granted private examinations to thirty others, of whom thirteen failed; making 232 applicants, of whom four received first grade, two received second grade, 116 received third grade certificates, and 110 failed. Several of the latter received special certificates upon request of district boards. Many who failed last year, came forward and were successful this year; while some who passed then failed now. There is a disposition among many of our teachers to qualify themselves for the higher grades, and nearly all are working with a will to raise their standing.

Our Institutes have been well attended, and productive of much good.

WORK.

I have made over a hundred visits during the year, and have everywhere met with a cordial reception from both teachers and patrons. I have endeavored during these visits, not to find unnecessary fault, nor to discourage either teacher or pupils by too severe criticism, but rather to cheer and encourage them in their work, not hesitating to point out any improvement that suggested itself, or to commend what I saw deserving commendation. Upo

the whole I am well pleased with the progress our schools are making. We have many good teachers, and of course some poor ones; but the teachers of the county will, I think, compare favorably with those of any other, and if we can keep public opinion on the march, there is no reason why we may not have as good schools here as anywhere in the country.

DODGE COUNTY—WEST DISTRICT.

L. M. BENSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

For statistical information I must refer you mainly to my annual report, which is as correct as I could make it out of the materials placed in my hands. The reports received from some of the town clerks were very inaccurate and incomplete. Very few of the district clerks make correct reports to the town clerks, therefore the town clerks are unable to report correctly.

I have taken much pains when traveling through my district to induce town and district clerks to make complete and accurate reports, yet for some reason or reasons, we receive but few that are even passable.

WAGES.

The average monthly wages of male teachers in this district the past year has been about \$44.00, and the wages of female teachers about \$26.00. The whole amount paid male teachers in this district during the last school year was \$11,684.78, and the amount paid female teachers \$14,762.50, making in all the sum of \$26,447.28 paid for teaching the common schools in the district.

EXPENDITURES.

This district has paid for building and repairing the past school year, \$4,764.20; for apparatus and library, \$156.70; for furniture, registers, etc., \$796.70; for other purposes, \$4,462.34; making in all the amount expended for the common schools in this district the past school year, \$36,627.31.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS AND STUDIES.

We have in this district 104 school-houses and 115 departments. About one third of those departments are filled by able and experienced teachers the; balance are mostly young and inexperienced, though there are a few among the two thirds that are in their dotage. The average experience of teachers in this district is only about 14 months. More than two thirds of our teachers are females. They teach nearly all of the schools in the summer, and also many in winter. Our female teachers, generally, commence teaching at about 18 years of age, teach from one to three years, get married and quit the business, (except to teach their own children, which is a great desideratum). Our male teachers, generally, follow the business till something else turns up that will pay better, so that, on the whole, we have but a *very few* that follow teaching as a business or profession.

Our schools suffer very much on account of this state of things, and he who will prescribe the remedy must be considered a great benefactor. As long as the lad of 18, or the lass of 16 years, does the teaching *mainly*, so long will our schools fall short of what they ought to be.

In my opinion, we are requiring too many branches taught in our common schools. The scholar who designs to teach must study some ten or twelve branches. He crams himself with a portion of many of these daily, goes along hastily, and when he comes before the examiner, he fails for want of thoroughness or for lack of knowledge of first principles.

For a third grade certificate, I believe we should require the applicant to be well versed in the following branches only, viz.: orthoepy, orthography, reading, arithmetic (not separating mental and written), geography, grammar (including analysis), penmanship, and theory of teaching (leaving out "art.") For the second grade I would add United States history, physiology, algebra and physical geography. For the first grade I would still add geometry and philosophy.

The "constitutions" I would leave out, not because a knowledge of these is not important or useful, but because our curriculum is far too extensive already for our common schools. A

knowledge of chemistry—as now applied to agriculture—physiology and commerce is, in my opinion, of far more importance than a knowledge of our “constitutions,” yet I would not introduce into our common schools chemistry as a branch of study. We are requiring scholars to go over too much in a brief space of time, and this prevents thoroughness and healthy mental discipline. The usefulness of our teachers should be measured by their thoroughness in teaching, not by the number of pages they rush their pupils over in a given time.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

All, when young, should establish the habit of close and hard thinking; and in after life great difficulties will be easily overcome. As reported, the whole number of volumes in the school district libraries in this superintendent's district is 741, and the value of the same is about \$835. Our school district library system seems to be a failure, and in my opinion we should have town libraries in their stead.

In the year 1868 I introduced a bill into the Legislature to allow towns to establish libraries. The bill passed, but I think few towns have availed themselves of the privileges granted by this enactment.

CERTIFICATES.

During the past school year I have had about 380 applications for certificates, counting all grades. I have granted two certificates of the first grade, thirteen of the second grade, 135 of the third grade, and 98 limited in some way. I have rejected 127 applicants. I am trying to raise the standard in this district, gradually though surely, even if it does disappoint a few that are poorly qualified. All of our better teachers and most enlightened people sustain me in this. I have had many applications this year, as usual, for private examinations, and would renew my suggestion made last year, “that each applicant, before requesting a private examination, be required by law to pay into the county treasury the sum of three dollars, and present the superintendent a receipt from the treasurer, showing that said sum had been so paid.”

WORK.

I have made about 150 school visits the past year, and have done all that I could to encourage both teacher and pupil in their labor.

For want of numbers I did not hold any Institute, although I gave notice for four short ones. I shall try again in the spring, probably.

In regard to the "township system," I hope (if it is a good thing) that the legislature will soon cause its general, or rather universal adoption. On the whole I can truly say that many of our teachers, many of our school district officers, and many others, are doing all they can consistently, to improve the condition of our common schools, fully realizing that the existence and prosperity of most if not all of our best institutions depend upon a general diffusion of knowledge.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

W. H. LOCKWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

It can with truth be said that the schools in this county have not retrograded during the year. I trust they have advanced. One reason at least for this pleasant state of things, lies in the fact that there has been an increased interest in the public mind in the great question of education. And in this direction a superintendent may do much good or he may do much evil. If he is unwilling to work according to a fixed plan—if he seeks only after popularity—if he is very sensitive concerning giving offense—if he is not determined, like the granite hills, to keep up the standard to highest point possible, of the qualifications of teachers, then there will come a collapse, and the people themselves can hardly determine the reason.

The present incumbent does not claim that he has done all this. Here, however, is his ideal, and here he feels a sense of condemnation, as far as he has failed. The things left undone trouble him. All this, however, is predicated upon the supposition that

a public officer has a conscience, and allows it to work, and that there is something more than quarter day to his vision.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Many new school-houses have been built during the year. In their construction there has not been consulted a contracted economy, but an enlarged liberality. The feeling has been: "We want good school-houses, cost what they may. Let them be well furnished, for our children must have the best facilities possible." We take the fact as a ground for encouragement.

SCHOOL TERMS.

In some of our sparsely settled districts, there has been a weary work to run the schools for five months, which seems to the minds of some all that the law recommends or justice demands.

If three months were the standard, it would be the same. And may I not say if six months were the fixed term, the law would be honored more in the observance than the breach?

COMPULSORY LAW.

Have we not come to the point when this can be said, that the school year must be six months? I have found that in every case where the law drew the reins a little tighter in school matters, those upon whom the heaviest burdens rested, declared they were glad of it. Here the people will stand a great deal of pressure—more than the cautious are willing to admit. When you work down to a man's intelligent convictions on this subject, the response is clear and ringing, "my children must have an education," and he will not even think a compulsory law tyranny, that benefits his children. In this county, as yet sparsely settled, where many are struggling in the midst of difficulties, I am satisfied, by investigation, that more stringent laws would be acceptable,—nay laws that required, on pain of penalty, the forced attendance of children at school, a fixed period of the year. At least it may be said that progress in this direction, on the part of our intelligent law makers, is desirable.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED.

There is still to be desired an increase of enthusiasm on the part of school boards in visiting and inspecting the schools. A good, hearty revival is needed in this respect. If also there could be a diminution of bickering and quarrelling in many of the districts, upon the most trivial matters in connection with the schools, the Superintendent would often be led to say "*laus Deo.*" As it is, he is often at his wits' end, in his endeavors to mix oil and water. He learns, however, a good deal of mixed human nature.

More wall furniture is still needed, in the shape of maps and charts, and more teaching that shall take the form of the "object system." A heavy adherence to the text book, on the part of teachers, is the source of many intellectual woes.

With these desultory remarks, we conclude with claiming the deepest interest in all that is connected with education.

 GRANT COUNTY.

W. H. MOLFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

INSTITUTES.

I have visited one hundred and nine schools, being a less number than I visited last year; but I have held four institutes of two days each, one of two weeks, and one of four weeks. I also appointed another two days' institute, but owing to the short time it was advertised, too few teachers were present to justify us in calling it an institute. These institutes have greatly benefited every teacher who has attended them, and the schools that these teachers are yet to teach, will thus be greatly improved. And I call upon school officers and patrons of schools to take notice of the fact that the instruction given at the institutes and normal schools causes a very marked growth and development of the teacher in both mind and mould, and, also, a physical develop-

ment (where there is an improvement in action, gesture, manners and bearing, there is physical improvement),—and that it is to these institutes and normal schools that the improvement in your schools, to which I call your attention, will be owing. And after observing the success or lack of success of both classes of teachers, those who attend these institutions and those who do not, if they agree with me that such institutions are the source from which our common schools do and must receive benefit, I still further call upon those interested in schools, and especially do I call upon school officers, to encourage and even urge teachers to attend institutes and normal schools whenever it is possible for them to do so. By the institutes held since last spring, dozens of teachers have been greatly developed and improved, and much better qualified for the work; hundreds should have been thus benefited.

EXAMINATIONS.

I have examined five hundred and ninety applicants for certificates—two hundred and fifty last fall (1870), and three hundred and forty last spring (1871.) Last fall about sixty per cent. “passed” for a full certificate, and last spring about sixty-two per cent. I still continue the practice of teaching, or developing, whatever is suggested by my questions, (and I endeavor to render my questions suggestive of what the teachers should study and know, as well as to render them a test of their ability.) This teaching I do, of course, *after* I have received the answers of all. I am very confident that this practice is a good one, for even teachers who have not attended an Institute nor a Normal School, and who were once noted as those who do not improve, have improved during the past year; and they tell me and others that this practice is in a great measure the cause of it; but I assure all such that they would have improved far more had they attended a Normal School or an Institute, or both, and then had these suggestions in addition. Another reason for my considering this practice a good one, is that teachers are fast becoming anxious to have it continued. I also notice with pleasure that the average

“STANDING” OF TEACHERS

is gradually improving; this shows that they study, and thus discharge a duty that no teacher should leave undone.

“LICENSES.”

Last fall, at the request of school officers, I “licensed” about forty per cent. of those applicants who failed to obtain a full third grade certificate; and last spring about thirty-two per cent. of such. Very few school boards have asked it this fall, and I am glad of it, for I shall grant no license to any person who is unable to take a third grade certificate, while any qualified teacher in the county is unemployed. I think that here the practice of licensing has already been continued too long.

DISCOURSES.

During the year, evening discourses have been delivered by the county superintendent in most of the villages in the county, and in many of the country districts. I think that these meetings have been productive of good, and that in many places the public interest in relation to schools has been improved.

WORK—SALARIES.

This county should be divided into two superintendent districts, and then each superintendent could find more work to be done than he could do. If this cannot be, the county superintendent should be allowed an assistant. Had I an assistant, I could keep him as busy the year round as a farmer in harvest; and that, too, at something that would be very beneficial to the schools. I am aware that this would cost something more than now, but I feel quite sure that if both would do their duty, the people would be better satisfied to pay the salary of the two than they now are to pay that of one.

I am also aware that some complain that the salary of the county superintendent adds much to the taxes, and benefits the schools but little; yet I feel very confident that if all such persons will look over the whole field, note carefully and without prejudice the improvement in our schools as a whole, within the

last ten years, give this system credit for all it has done in the matter of general improvement, and give it credit for that which is, so to speak, even now budded and ready to blossom for the future improvement on what we now have, and then count the cost, they will all say that much has been done, and that little money has been used in doing it. This county contains nearly 39,000 inhabitants. Now, if there were only 38,000, a tax of three cents to each person would pay a salary of \$1140.00; of four cents each would pay a salary of \$1,520.00; of five cents each, a salary of \$1,800. Thus a salary of \$1,000.00, my present salary, costs less than three cents to each person; and a salary of \$1,800 would just buy each one of us a five cent cigar. I think that I know that any good, live man, thoroughly interested in his work, will do more good by far in this office than the worth of any salary he will get. I am sure that if I had, not one-half of this county, but eight or ten towns to superintend, I could do the work so well that the people of the eight or ten towns would be very willing to pay me as much or even more than I now receive. I have been sick two weeks this fall, and that in the midst of my examinations and the making out of my report to you; yet I did not let the work stop, but hired one man to conduct the examinations, and another to attend to the office work and make out the report.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

A great many school-houses are rendered very uncomfortable and inconvenient, and in many cases, comparatively useless, yet with the same outlay of money, they could have been rendered comfortable and convenient, and every part of the building within, and every portion of the space, could have been made very serviceable; and the rooms could have been so constructed and arranged as to be healthful places for the pupils and teacher to occupy. But those school-houses have not been thus constructed and arranged. The trouble arises just here: When a school-house is to be built, or when it has been built and it is to be finished and arranged within, the chimney to be located, the opening for ventilation to be made, the stove to be set, the teacher's desk, and platform to be placed, the amount of black-board

to be decided upon, the distance from the floor or platform to the bottom of the black-board to be named, the kind of seats and desks to be chosen, the arrangement of them and the way they shall face to be specified, etc. etc.,—the builders consult farmer Thompson, or blacksmith Jones, or merchant Thomas, or lawyer Smith, or saddler Ludwick, or saloon-keeper Hulse, or mason Barns, or—well, really, any person except an experienced school teacher, for his opinion in the matter. And of course, the person whose advice is sought guesses at what would be best, and gives directions according to his ideas concerning the matter. Now, it is a notorious fact that in relation to any matter, it is possible for us guess right just once, but it is very probable that we shall guess wrong many times; hence in the particulars enumerated and in many others, we very frequently find that great mistakes have been made; and the consequence is that pupils and teachers suffer, and the school cannot be what it should be. Now, so long as I may be county superintendent, I shall feel very grateful to school officers of districts about to build school-houses, if they will let me know the time and place of meeting at which they are to determine the location, position on the plat of ground, size, shape, and internal arrangement of the school-house to be built. If they will do this I shall meet them even though I have to ride nights and Sundays to do so; (and this I can do feeling that I am not breaking the Sabbath, yet knowing that I am injuring my health), and I promise them that my coming shall pay them for their trouble of notifying me of the time and place of meeting; not because my judgment in general is any better than theirs or even as good, but because this is my business, and if I have not given it sufficient thought to render me better capable of giving advice in relation to school matters than one who sells goods or works in iron or tends the farm or does any other work not pertaining to schools, why, then I am not fit to be county superintendent and some one else who is fit should be chosen, and this work should be given him to do. As it now is in many places, much money is used in this direction and comparatively little benefit is derived from the investment.

GREEN COUNTY.

D. H. MORGAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith transmit to you my annual report for the year 1871. Some delay has been caused by the district clerks being unable (or unwilling) to fill all the blanks. One town clerk sent a district report back three times for correction, and two of the town clerks made no returns for columns 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, and they came to late for correction.

I am thoroughly convinced that some other method, than the present, should be adopted for getting true and reliable reports. One town clerk said that his report came nearest to making something out of nothing, that he ever undertook.

Taking our schools as a whole, they are improving slowly and surely from year to year. Teachers are manifesting a growing interest in their work, and begin to see that, if they wish to continue in the business they must keep pace with the times. They also understand that teachers' meetings and teachers' institutes are of *consequence*, and to be absent, when they are held, is a real loss to themselves.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I hope the time will come when our legislators will see fit to enact some judicious law for the compulsory attendance of pupils between the ages of seven and fifteen. I report three less school-houses this year than last, and all owing to the indifference and stupidity of the school patrons in certain localities. These three houses have been unfit for school purposes for several years, but the county superintendent has been hoping that the members of those districts would see that the old log shanty must give way to better buildings; but such is not the case. The buildings are *entirely* unfit for use, and they care too little for the education of their children to make any effort to erect new ones.

I am credibly informed that many of the children of these communities are growing up as ignorant as the native Indian. Now, it does seem to me that there should be some way of

compelling these people to educate their children. They may have to build school-houses, but they will do as they please about sending their children to the schools afterward. I frequently hear men complain of being taxed to educate the children of their neighborhood, but the children *may* or *may not* receive this education, according to the whim of the parents. It appears to me that the natural sequence of compulsory taxation for the education of the masses, is compulsory education.

IOWA COUNTY.

SAMUEL PARKS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In my report already forwarded to you, are needed some explanations to render it intelligible. It will be seen that while the number of days school has been taught, is not less, but a trifle larger than last year, and the average wages of teachers about the same, the receipts and expenditures are each less than one half, or over \$20,000 less than last year. This is owing to the fact that no taxes of any kind were collected in this county last year, and many of our teachers are still unpaid for their last winter's services.

It is unnecessary here to give a history of the causes which have led to such an unfortunate condition of affairs, except so far as is necessary to explain the financial deficiency in my statistical report.

A judgment of a large amount was rendered in the Supreme Court last year against the county, on account of an old railroad bond debt. A writ of mandamus was served upon the county board and town officers, compelling them to levy and collect the amount; and also requiring the law to be placed in the same column with the state and local taxes so that no other tax could be collected without collecting the bond tax.

The town treasurers all failed to procure the large amount of security required before receiving the tax roll; and the consequence was that no taxes of any kind were collected in any town

in the county: and the school districts were left without the means to pay their indebtedness for the winter schools.

In the spring, in a communication through the county paper, I recommended the districts to call a special meeting, vote, and collect, themselves, taxes sufficient to pay their indebtedness, and provide for the summer schools. Most of them neglected to do this, believing that some arrangement would soon be made, or some plan devised by which the district taxes already voted could be collected. Some districts borrowed money and paid their teachers; others gave orders bearing ten per cent. interest; and others did nothing; and all are more or less in debt for both the winter and summer schools.

This accounts for the small amount of money received and paid out, in my financial report, and also accounts for the fact that many districts have reported paid out more than they have received; as in many instances where money was borrowed, or order given, the district clerk reported it as paid out, but not received.

As may be supposed, this peculiar unfortunate financial condition very materially affects the business and prosperity of our county. And it especially bears harder upon the school and educational interests than any other. The schools were taught an average of seven months, the past year. The present year, the average will be much less, many districts, at their annual meeting, having made provisions for five months only.

But amidst the difficulties with which we are surrounded, it affords me much pleasure to be able to testify to the faithfulness and efficiency of our teachers. Although embarrassed in many instances for want of their pay for services rendered, they have never done a more thorough work than has been done, the past year, in our schools."

JACKSON COUNTY.

J. K. HOFFMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is very gratifying to see the changes that have been made in the last few years, for the better in regard to the common

schools in this county. Improvement has followed improvement, shanties and log houses have been supplanted by good and convenient houses, and among a large portion of the teachers there has been a commendable ambition for a better standing and a higher grade of certificate. Good teachers are in good demand, and fair wages are being paid. Much of this improvement is due to the improved method of teaching and a general interest taken by a majority of the people. During the past year, the schools have all been visited, and I have endeavored to incite an interest among both teachers and people.

INSTITUTE.

An institute was held in September—attended by sixty-five teachers and many district officers and friends of education—the most pleasant and profitable one ever held in the county; made so particularly by the presence of that genial gentleman and successful instructor, Prof. C. H. Allen. The address of our highly esteemed State Superintendent, Samuel Fallows, and the assistance rendered by Major A. J. Cheney and others also added materially to its success.

BLACK RIVER FALLS.

The union high school edifice mentioned in my last report, is about completed, and it is not merely an ornament to the village of Black River Falls, but to the county and state. Much credit is due to the school board, consisting of E. D. Cheney, H. B. Cole and J. V. Wells, for the effort they have made to secure a corps of efficient teachers, with Professor W. W. Freeman, a gentleman who comes highly recommended, as principal.

The following are the various departments, with their heads:

High school—Prof. W. W. Freeman.

First and second grammar—S. P. Wilder.

First intermediate—J. M. Burk.

Second intermediate—Mrs. J. M. Millikin.

First primary—Miss M. E. Robinson.

Second primary—C. M. Tyler.

As the people of this county has placed me at the head of their

educational interests for the third term—although bitterly opposed by aspirants, and by persons upon whom I would not and could not honorably bestow personal favors, and by political opponents, who, rather than not have a man of their choice, would have placed over our schools a man who has not the moral stamina to control his appetite, yet whose talents and education, when sober, would qualify him for almost any useful position, I enter upon the duties of another year sensibly feeling the responsibility of the position, yet, with renewed energy and a determination to labor for the advancement of the schools, to secure for the county a corps of efficient teachers; to raise the school from mere shams to realities and making all my acts and labors subservient to the common good. During the present winter—as an experiment—I propose to hold in each town a short institute, thereby bringing together all that are interested in the progress of the schools, and discuss the best means for their improvement.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

T. V. MAGUIRE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools have been in successful operation during the past year. Great interest has been manifested by teachers, school officers and patrons. This is evidenced by the symmetrical development which marks the growth of the "Public School" everywhere throughout the county.

Several new school-houses have been built during the last two years, on the most modern plan; and many of the old ones are being repaired and furnished with outline maps and such other necessities as subserve the requirements of a well-regulated school-room.

At the annual Institute of 1870, a County Teachers' Association was organized, having jurisdiction throughout the county, and officered as follows: President, two vice-presidents, a secretary and treasurer. This association holds semi-annual meetings of three days each.

The county is divided into two districts, the eastern and west-

ern. The Vice-Presidents of the County Teachers' Association are residents, one of the eastern and one of the western division; and each acts as president of his district. These sub-districts each have a secretary and treasurer. Meetings are held semi-monthly during the school year. Reports are required of the subdivisions, at the meetings of the County Teachers' Association, thus producing unity of thought and action, while it also animates a pleasant and profitable emulation. From this arrangement, the cause has received a stimulus, which has more than met the expectations of its most sanguine friends.

The County Superintendent made ninety-one visits to schools last winter, and seventy last summer, making a total of one hundred and sixty-nine. Delivered four lectures, one each in Salem, Brighton, Paris and Pleasant Prairie. Was able to detect but twelve communications in schools visited during the summer.

About four-fifths of the applicants for certificates were successful at the fall examinations, and three-fifths at the spring examinations.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

GEO. PATON, SUPERINTENDENT.

STATISTICS.

There are sixty-eight schools in the county;

2	of these were maintained.....	for 9 months;
7	.....	for 8 months;
20	.....	for 7 months;
22	.....	for 6 months;
10	.....	for 5 months;
1	.....	for 3 months;

Which gives an average of nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ months school during the year, in each district. This is far below what it should be, and I hope less than it will be next year.

There are 4,583 youths between the ages of 4 and 20 years, in the county, not including those in the city of La Crosse. Of this number, 1,149 are between the ages 4 and 7; 2,240 between 7

and 15, and 994 between 15 and 20. Of the whole number, 2,912 are reported as attending school, at least a part of the year. This number you will observe, is only 472 more than the number of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the county, and but 63 per cent. of the youths between 4 and 20. By a careful inspection of teacher's records, I am satisfied that not more than 52 per cent. of the children (so called) of the county attend school regularly, for the average time of $6\frac{1}{2}$ months during the year. Of course, this estimate is not absolutely correct, yet I believe it is nearly so---so near, that it should awaken us to greater activity in developing and utilizing educational interests and advantages.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since I reported to you before, district number six (in village of West Salem) has made rapid progress in school matters, having purchased the building formerly used for an academy, and converted it into a public school building. It has been well seated, provided with good black-boards, and furnished with an excellent globe, tellurium, and a complete set of outline maps. As an indication of the interest manifested in starting and maintaining a good public school here, let me say that many if not all, the citizens of the town, who held stock in the academy, and furnished means to erect the building, donated their stock, requiring the district to pay only the mortgage upon the building, which was but little more than one-third the real value, while one citizen expended about \$40 in setting out shade trees on the grounds. This district now employs three teachers—Mr. Leete, Miss Leonard and Miss Marshall, under whose instruction the school improves rapidly, meeting, I believe, the most sanguine expectations of our citizens.

District No. 6, Shelby, has built a fine school-house of stone, furnishing it with the very best furniture; they are now waiting to have a thorough, competent teacher sent them, and I will use every endeavor to find them such a one. District No. 1, Onalaska, is coming rapidly to the front rank. Since my last report, the old school building has disappeared, and a fine new building

has been constructed, furnished with single desks in the grammar department and in the others with the double desk. The building, furniture and site cost about \$4,000. The tax is quite heavy upon the inhabitants of this district, yet at my next visit, I hope to find the people willing to furnish a globe and a set of maps and charts.

District No. 4, Bangor, has repaired and added to the old school building, so as to make it very comfortable; reseating it throughout with the new patent desk. Two teachers are employed here, the principal, Miss Watson, at a salary of \$500 for ten months. No. 3, Bangor, has built a commodious new frame school-house, and is very anxious to start fair with a competent teacher. And here let me remark, that teachers holding limited certificates are becoming a relic of the past; in fact all *our* young teachers, at examinations are candidates for competent certificates or none, choosing to wait until entitled to a complete certificate before assuming the responsibilities of a teacher.

TEACHERS.

We have seventy-four teachers in the county actually employed in the public schools, at an average range for male teachers of \$40.38 per month; for females, \$29.82 per month. The total amount expended for wages during the year is \$15,410.71, and it may be truly said that an equal amount of money is expended upon no other public servants in the county who render more faithful, efficient or enduring services than these. Indeed, much of the public intelligence, refinement and virtue it is theirs to create and stimulate, and these responsibilities are usually accepted, I believe, with an honest purpose to meet them faithfully and with an intelligent service that will cause the exconium, "Well done good and faithful servant." Let the teacher magnify his profession, for when works of stone and brass and iron shall have crumbled again to dust, his workmanship will endure.

SCHOOL LAW.

Has the time not come when it may be safely enacted that districts, in order to be entitled to a share of the public fund, shall maintain schools for seven months during the year?

Let it be enacted by our next legislature that district clerks be paid a specified sum for their yearly services, and let that sum be proportioned, say to the number of teachers required to teach the schools in their respective districts.

Our most conscientious and efficient clerks sometimes have to spend two or three days in finding teachers suitable for their schools. At least one day in the year must be employed in making the annual returns; it is but just that these and kindred public services, rendered by them as district clerks, be paid for from the state, or raised by the district. Were these officers paid a reasonable remuneration for their services, returns from them would be more complete and their schools more effective.

CONSTITUTION.

We feel much pleased with the enactment requiring that the constitution of the United States and State of Wisconsin, be taught in our public schools. We will begin in this county with the constitution of the United States, as it is. The fundamental law, the state constitution springing from it. Our teachers are studying Story's or Kent's commentaries, or both, carefully before attempting to hear their classes; and indeed, only that teacher who has a clear analysis of the constitution in his own mind can hope to instruct others in it.

If there are any other works published giving a clearer analysis of the constitution than those I have mentioned, we would like to learn their title, and where they may be purchased. I think a circular from the State Superintendent touching these points would be of use to our teachers.

EXAMINATIONS.

There were ninety applicants, this fall, for certificates, forty-five of whom succeeded in passing. I do not attempt to make the examinations difficult; my aim is simply to learn whether the applicant understands the branches to be taught in our schools well enough to teach them; whether he is of good moral character, and if he can govern well. I rely more upon the oral than upon the written method, assigning at least two days for the exam-

ination of each class; sometimes, when the class is very small, finishing in one, and again using three days.

The superintendent can accomplish much for his schools, by doing this part of his work well; and it is a source of great pleasure to me that parents generally appreciate my labors, and make me welcome as a friend and warm advocate of common school interests, as I go back and forth among them. Any hints, suggestions or papers from the State Superintendent's office, tending to the increased prosperity of our schools, will be thankfully received.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

MICHAEL KIRWAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

The past year has been one of considerable progress of matters pertaining to the common schools of this county. Many districts had terms of more than the usual length, and in a majority of instances, school was maintained during a portion of the summer, in addition to the regular winter sessions. Several new school buildings were erected in the country districts, and a few of the old schools supplied with globes, charts, and outline maps. In the city of Manitowoc the inhabitants voted to build two new school-houses—one to cost \$12,000; the other \$20,000. The former building is now nearly completed, and will soon be occupied; the latter will be built next summer.

INSTITUTE.

An Institute was held here in October of the present year, with Professor Graham in charge. Nearly one hundred teachers were in attendance throughout the session, which lasted five days, and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the results. These Institutes have done more than any other educational agency to improve our teachers, to impress them with a sense of the responsibility and importance of their work, and to inspire a love for their profession.

EXAMINATIONS.

The public examinations have been well attended. Few private examinations have been sought, and still fewer granted. Since last April only one applicant has been thus examined. A large proportion of our teachers obtain only limited licenses, and when thus armed they appear happy and contented with their lot. Persons of this class often have very urgent business that can not be neglected, about the time Institutes are in session. They do not always attend the examinations, but will call on you, in a day or two afterward, and explain that they "didn't expect to teach," or that their absence was unavoidable; but having engaged schools, and the people being so desirous to secure their distinguished services, you are assured that it is all right, and requested to furnish the customary evidence of incompetency, in the form of a limited license.

ABSENTEEISM.

Absenteeism is an evil of as great magnitude in this county as elsewhere. Impassable roads in winter, the long distance to be traveled, the poor accommodations of the school-room, the indifference of parents, and the inefficiency of the teacher tend to enlarge this difficulty. These conditions will change as the country becomes older and more populous, and each improvement in our common school system will be conducive to better attendance.

MARATHON COUNTY.

THOMAS GREENE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Since my last report, Marathon county has, in many respects made a decided improvement in educational matters. The interest of parents and friends of education, also of the teachers, seems to be aroused. Everywhere throughout the county the people are desirous to secure the services of male teachers, capable of doing their work well.

SCHOOL HOUSES, ETC.

There are now fifty-two districts in the county, and fifty school-houses. Eleven are good, handsome frame houses, and two are elegant buildings, which would do credit to any village or town. One is in the thriving village of Knowlton; the other is in district number two, Marathon city. A large, handsome school-house is being built in the flourishing village of Jenny. The population is so greatly increasing as to require a graded school. A large and elegant brick school-house is to be built in the village of Wausau early in the next year. A large, commodious school-house is greatly needed, as the old one is fast wearing out, and is far too small to accommodate the greatly increased number of pupils.

District No. 9, in the town of Berlin, has been reorganized and has a new school-house of brick, and is ready for occupation.

"Onward the tide of emmigration forces its way." A new district has been organized in the town of Texas, four miles above the Pine River Mills. A school-house is to be built soon.

Ten schools are supplied with globes, and 27 with good outline maps of the United States.

WORK.

Forty-seven schools have been visited, some twice, others three times. In all I have made 62 visits.

The Marathon county teachers' institute was held in Wausau, on the 26th of September, continuing five and a half days. The meeting was pleasant and profitable. Fifty-one teachers were present.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—*Second District.*

JAS. L. FOLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The three towns which compose this district, have 3,533 persons of school age. Of this number, 1,733 have attended the public schools a part of the time, and at least 500 more have at-

ended the private schools here, or some of the schools in the city of Milwaukee.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

I am happy to be able to say that the old dilapidated buildings which have stood the storms of more than thirty winters, have well-nigh all disappeared and given place to other structures more in keeping with the times. A new school-house has been erected in the village of Wauwatosa, which, with its site, is worth about \$8,000. It is built of brick; is neat, commodious, attractive, well ventilated, will seat about 200 pupils, and is without doubt the most comfortable house of its kind in the state. District No. 8 of the town of Milwaukee, at a cost of \$900, has put up a new house which will accommodate seventy pupils. Provision has been made in another district to commence work in the spring. There will still be three log houses left, which are worthy of condemnation, and would be condemned, did I think that the cause of education would be assisted thereby.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

At the five which were held during the year, 75 applicants were present. Of this number, 2 received first grade, 3 second grade, and 43 third grade certificates. Considerable difficulty is found to secure suitable teachers.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE,

At the one held in the village of Wauwatosa during the last week of October, all the teachers living in the district except three, were present, and manifested a lively interest throughout. The exercises were ably and most successfully conducted by Prof. J. C. Pickard, and I. H. Stewart, Esq. The State Superintendent, in his pleasant forceable manner, delivered a lecture on "Our Educational System."

VISITING SCHOOLS.

As the district is small it is a decidedly pleasant task to supervise the schools. Hence I have visited them on the average

there times. This is regarded as the most important work of the superintendent, and I think that more good results from the faithful performance of this duty than from all others combined. I regret that my visits were the only official ones paid to many of the schools during the year.

QUALITY OF TEACHERS.

Until last year we had but one second grade teacher. Now we employ the holder of a state certificate, a graduate of the Whitewater Normal School, two of the first grade, three of the second, and twenty-eight of the third grade.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM OF SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

A meeting, attended by the school officers and teachers of the town of Granville, was held last March. Having fully considered the "township system," a vote was taken, which resulted in its favor. A similar meeting in Wauwatosa, during the same month, discussed the subject, and it was found that the opponents of the system were stronger, in numbers at least, than its friends. Owing to its certain defeat at the polls it was not placed before the people at the spring election. The measure finds many enemies. Some fear to delegate so much power as would fall into the hands of the executive committee. Others think that partiality would be shown to particular localities. A still larger class, because taxation would not be lessened by its adoption. These, with many others, make it certain that, in its present form, it will not be favorably received in this quarter.

OCONTO COUNTY.

H. W. GILKEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

A review of the educational work accomplished by the public schools of this county during the past year, shows results exceedingly gratifying. The many obstacles that obstructed the work two years ago, such as poor inexperienced teachers, irregularity

of attendance, apathy among district officers and dissatisfaction among parents, have gradually disappeared, and the machinery of education can be said, now, to be in successful operation.

MEANS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Among the instrumentalities employed to accomplish this much desired result, may be mentioned, earnest, experienced and qualified teachers, frequent visitation and thorough examinations. An elevation of the standard of qualification of teachers, together with an advance in wages, has placed the majority of our schools in charge of first class teachers. I find good teachers to be the real lever by which our schools are to be elevated; and it is truly gratifying to me to know the popular sentiment among the people is: we want good teachers and we are willing to pay for them.

By frequent visitation, I have been enabled to become acquainted with the practical workings of each school, and to understand its condition and wants, and where improvements were needed in school government, classification, or in the teacher's method of conducting recitations or imparting instruction, they were freely suggested and practically illustrated, when necessary, and, as a general thing, cheerfully acted upon by the teacher; thus securing, in a measure, a uniformity of instruction throughout the county. This I find very advantageous here, owing to the fact of such frequent changes of teachers as this county has been subject to. There has been a decided change for the better in this respect, however, and during the past year most of the teachers have been engaged for the school year. The responsibility of recommending or engaging our teachers has, by mutual consent, devolved almost wholly upon the superintendent. This task, although an arduous and responsible one, is attended with beneficial results to the schools; for by frequent visitation and personal intercourse with parents and school boards, I am enabled to learn the peculiarities of each district, the requirements of each school, and hence am better prepared to know as to the kind of teacher that is best adapted to each locality, thus generally securing the right teacher for the right place, and at the right time to have the term begin. This duty, if left to dilatory and inex-

perienced clerks, often results injuriously to the interests of the schools and the cause of education. I think a modification of our school law, in this particular, would be attended with beneficial results—so that the teacher should be employed only upon the recommendation or nomination of the county superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Monthly reports, which the teachers are required to fill out and transmit at the close of each school month, and from which an abstract is made and published in our county paper, have contributed largely in securing punctuality and regularity of attendance among pupils, and in awakening an interest among patrons, by getting them out to visit the schools. Teachers also are stimulated to action thereby; since these reports are taken as a sort of criterion of their success.

THE FIRE.

Our per cent. of attendance, although much greater than last year or at any previous time, would have been larger still if it had not been for local hindrances, in the shape of smoke and fire, that prevailed to such a fearful extent throughout the entire county, that, oftentimes it became necessary for the children to remain at home to “fight” it; while on several occasions teachers were compelled to close their schools and seek places of safety and comfort. This state of things continued for weeks, until the mighty fire tornado came, devouring in its fury, homes, parents, school-houses and pupils, causing the temporary suspension of the majority of the schools, and destroying nine school buildings. One of our teachers was burned to death, and another made a cripple for life, if, indeed, she recovers from the terrible wounds received in her efforts to escape; while not less than one hundred and fifty school children perished in the flames, and have gone, we trust, to attend schools in the better land. Between three and four hundred are deprived of school privileges, for three or four years, at the least, unless the state should come to our relief and re-build the school-houses; for the settlers have been stripped of all their earthly possessions; and, although the

state and people have contributed nobly to the relief of their present necessities and sufferings, yet it will require years of industry and perseverance on their part, before they will be able to do much beyond their present necessities. Yet, I think, if they had school-houses, with what public money they will receive, they would be able to maintain school five or six months during the year.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I would say, that with the exception of the burnt district, educational matters look truly encouraging. The interest of the people has been awakened to the importance of the work, and their co-operation secured. Teachers are laboring, with commendable zeal, to rise in their profession, while district officers are more attentive to their duties; and with the experience and observation of the past two years, I enter with renewed courage upon the responsibilities of another term, resolved to employ every legitimate agency in my power to promote the interests of the schools, for in them rests our future hopes of success and prosperity.

PEPIN COUNTY.

D. F. REID, SUPERINTENDENT.

The condition of the schools in our county is, on the whole, encouraging. We have, however, some difficulties to contend with. Some of the employers have had but little schooling, and that little was under the old constitution; and these are the ones who know exactly how schools should be managed, and how every branch should be taught. Our district boards, generally, perform their duties very well, and so, with some interruptions, all are moving along with as much peace and progress as could be expected.

THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.

We have a large and interesting proportion of adopted citizens in our newly settled county. One whole town is almost ex-

clusively inhabited by Swedes. They are a peace-loving and orderly people, and very desirous of having their children enjoy the benefits of a good English education, though many of the parents can hardly speak, or understand, our language. It requires a great amount of patient perseverance in our teachers, to have the children pronounce our words correctly. In these schools the first thing to be done is to teach the English language, and I insist on my teachers being very diligent in training them in the elementary sounds which belong to our language, and not to theirs. To this intent, I have succeeded in having every school in the county supplied with a dictionary. I believe that in all cases the right pronunciation may be obtained. We have also one whole district in another town composed almost entirely of Germans, and what I have said of our Swedes in Stockholm, may be said of our Germans in Albany.

EXAMINATIONS.

I have held four public examinations since my last report, and have licensed forty-eight teachers—forty-seven third grade, and one first grade.

VISITATIONS.

With two exceptions, I have visited all the schools in the county twice during the school year, and those two I visited each once. I have conducted the exercises of classes, have had the teachers conduct the exercises, and have recommended such exercises as I thought would be beneficial; and, as talking is a good part of my life-business, I scarce ever fail to do what I can to encourage both teachers and pupils to be diligent in their school hours, assuring them that the great reward will be theirs. I am glad to see that, in many of our schools, religious training is neither neglected nor treated with indifference.

TEXT BOOKS.

None of our towns have adopted a set of text books, but I do think that if a selection were made in your office, our towns would all secure the books selected, at their earliest convenience. I would not prescribe, but am well pleased with the Analytical

series, especially the Fifth. I would be glad if our state could make a selection, and I think it has the authority to do that, as well as other things it has done and is still doing.

INSTITUTE.

We had a very pleasant and profitable Teachers' Institute, held in the village of Pepin, September 18—22, conducted by Professor C. H. Allen. By mistake, or otherwise, the time of meeting was changed from 19th to 18th, so the beginning of our exercise was on Monday. As few arrived on Monday, the exercises appeared dull, and we were discouraged; but each day brought new members, and the interest increased from day to day, and I do think much good was done; and a unanimous vote of thanks was given to our worthy conductor, at the last session.

MUSIC.

In some of our schools, some attention is given to vocal music, and I hope the time is not far distant, when the science and the art of music will be a regular branch of our common school education. If our Creator had not intended music for the benefit of the human race, why did he give man a constitution that finds so much enjoyment in the art? And why does He hold out the perfection of music as one of the chief enjoyments of the redeemed in heaven?

BLANKS.

Would it not be an improvement to have the headings in the blanks for town clerks, and those for county superintendents, to correspond with each other in place and number?

POLK COUNTY.

CHARLES E. MEARS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The experience of another year in the school-work of our county, more fully convinces me that we are going ahead. While to one who feels anxious for improvement, the progress seems

slow, yet, I think our schools are in a better condition than they were one year ago.

TEACHERS AND WAGES.

There is a growing demand in our county for better teachers, and more of them. While some of our districts wish for better work at low wages, many of them are offering higher wages than ever before, and very few desire to employ cheaper teachers. Live, active teachers are the kind we need in our schools, and I notice district officers soon learn that the other kind are not profitable, either for our pupils, or to them, in the sometimes more important matters of dollars and cents. A *cheap* school is generally a *poor* school. A *cheap* teacher is generally a *poor* teacher, who is always willing to work very little and draw his salary regularly. I do not wish to be understood as saying that a poor teacher will not take high wages if he can get them; or, that a good teacher does not sometimes work for small pay. But, if he is alive to the importance of his work, and feels a vital and thorough interest therein, even though he may know and feel that he is not paid what is justly his due, his work will be the same, and his interest and desire for success just as great as though he were receiving all he might ask.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The number of school children in the county, over four years and under twenty, as taken from the town clerk's reports, is 1,385, a slight increase over the number reported last year. The number of different children who have attended school during the year, is 974, which leaves the very large number of 411 who have not attended school. I know that a portion of this difference is due to the fact that many of our people live in the more newly settled portion of our country, and away from schools. But, I also know that much of the responsibility of this delinquency rests with parents who live almost in sight of a school house. Do we not need a law, in a measure compulsory, to reach evil? It seems necessary.

SCHOOLS AND VISITS.

Our schools have been generally successful as an average, although we have had some total failures. Experience is a good teacher; if her teaching be heeded, good results may follow. I shall guard against the same trouble in the future; at least so far as the same persons and schools are concerned.

I have visited all the schools once each term, and some of them twice during the year, also the officers of the districts maintaining no school. I generally devote an entire day to each visit to a school, and am as thorough in the examination of the classes as the time will permit me to be. In many schools I notice a decided improvement, and can speak in praise of the work of a number of my teachers.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

But two new school-houses have been built during the year. Many old houses have been repaired and rendered more comfortable. District number one, Farmington, purchased new furniture for its house in the spring. They have the finest lot of desks in the county. The house is also supplied with good, new blackboards.

REPORTS OF TEACHERS AND DISTRICT OFFICERS.

My teachers, with few exceptions, have reported promptly at the end of each school month. Their reports contain a statement of the number of pupils enrolled; number of days' absence; average attendance; number of cases of tardiness; exercises in declamation and composition; monthly wages of the teacher; visits of the teacher to the patrons, and of the patrons to the school; and many other items of information. I should not feel satisfied without these reports.

In connection with my visits to the summer schools I called upon nearly every district clerk and treasurer in the county, and conversed with them in regard to the proper manner of keeping their books and making their reports. I found many districts in a very bad condition. Some without any books or accounts.

The result of the visits is that our district reports are in a better condition than ever before.

Our school children are truly the wards of our districts. For this reason the theory that the men who perform our school business should perform it for nothing, is, perhaps, good to talk about, but it is certainly in practice miserably poor. We have no right to ask men to work for nothing. But, it matters not how much we may ask them, the result shows that they will not do it. I respectfully suggest that the school law be amended so that district officers may be entitled to receive pay for their services, and then elect the best, most prompt business men in the district to such offices.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

A total of seventy applicants have been examined during the year. I report no first grade certificates; but one second grade, and twenty-one full third grade certificates. Of the balance, thirty-five were limited third grade, and thirteen applicants were refused certificates. For a full third grade certificate we require an average marking of eight; for a limited third grade an average marking of seven and six; no certificates are issued on an average marking of below six. I think it would be well to make our first grade certificate a state certificate, limited to a term of years.

Many of our leading educators think that as a general rule persons under the age of sixteen ought not to be allowed to teach. As the law now is, a superintendent can license a person of twelve or fifteen years of age as a teacher. Would it not be well to take this authority from the superintendents, and amend the law so that none under the age of sixteen can be licensed? We certainly need men and women, either self trained or otherwise, in our schools, as teachers—not boys and girls, as persons under the age of sixteen can only be classed.

INSTITUTE AND ASSOCIATION.

As an evidence of the increased interest on the part of our teachers in their work, I refer to our institute and association. A very successful and profitable institute was held at Osceola Mills,

in September, 1870, continuing in session three days. Also a meeting of our association at St. Croix Falls, in March, 1871, continuing in session three days. The people at each of these places were very kind, and gave us all the assistance we asked for.

Charles W. Fenlason, is President of the Teachers' Association, and Willis Scott is Secretary. The Association has made arrangements to publish an Educational Record of Polk county. It will probably be issued in January, 1872.

IN CONCLUSION,

I can say that our educational prospects, on the whole, look brighter. Many of our teachers are taking a deeper interest in their work. I have sufficient confidence in them to think that they will continue to improve. During the past two years nearly all of them have responded cheerfully to my calls for work, and I believe they are ready and willing to continue to do so. We try to work together for the common good of our schools.

In entering upon my second term, with more experience, and a more extended knowledge of the wants and needs of our school, I hope to perform better work, and, at least, as much of it as I have in the past.

RACINE COUNTY.

LYMAN EARLE, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is with some degree of satisfaction that I can report to you that the school interest in our county was never better than it is to-day.

Our people are becoming awakened to the great fact that our schools should be made better, hence there is a greater demand for better qualified teachers than ever before; and in order to meet this demand and create among us more interest in the work, we have held two institutes since October 20, 1871, and teachers'

associations once in three weeks in each of the association districts.

That these meetings are productive of much good, no candid person can for a moment doubt. No more efficient aid can be found for the earnest and wide awake teacher than these periodical meetings. Similar gatherings are recommending for the future.

INSTITUTES.

An institute of one week was held at Burlington in the month of October, 1860. Eighty-four teachers were present. The institute was conducted by the superintendent, assisted by the teachers. Professor Arey, of Whitewater, and Professor Albee, of Racine, were each present one day, and rendered valuable aid.

LECTURES.

School Government, by Professor Woodworth; Common Schools, by Superintendent Fallows; Needs of Our System, by Professor Albee; Schools, by Rev. Mr. Odiorne, of Rochester; Digestion, by Dr. Newell, of Waterford; Education, by Rev. Mr. Howard, of Mt. Pleasant; Circulation, by Dr. Newell, of Waterford; Philosophy of Thinking, by Rev. S. M. Merrill, of Lyons; Connecting Links, by Rev. Dr. Barry, of Fond du Lac; Duties of Parents to Children, by Rev. Dr. Barry, of Fond du Lac; Nervous System, by Dr. Newell, of Waterford.

EXAMINATIONS.

During the past year we have held nine public examinations; examined 275 applicants; granted 175 certificates and permits; of these three received first grade and twenty received second grade. Here allow me to say that it has been my practice to confine all my certificates granted in the spring to six months' time, thus bringing all to my fall examination.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

A very large per cent. of the school-houses in this county are in good condition, but still we have too many poor ones. Two

school-houses have been built, costing from \$1,000 to 1,500 each. In several districts steps are being taken to build the coming year.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL.

About fifty of our teachers are subscribers for our excellent *Journal of Education*. I wish they all were.

TEACHERS' REQUIRED.

It takes 84 teachers to fill our schools. We have had 130 different teachers during the last year. It is a fact worthy of note, that the best schools are to be found in those districts which engage the same teachers term after term.

TEACHERS WAGES:

The average per month for male, is \$42.84; the average per month for female, is \$27.66; for the year previous it was for male teachers, \$44.28; for female teachers, \$27.32.

GRADE OF CERTIFICATES.

We divide our teachers in respect to "Theory and Art" of teaching into three grades, styled respectively, 1st, 2d and 3d. Those teachers having a mark from 60 to 70 degrees, the third grade; from 70 to 80 degrees are the second grade; from 80 to 90 degrees are the first grade. Here let me say that as a rule, 80 degrees is all we give a person who has never taught, but when we visit his school and find him alive and doing well we mark him accordingly.

TEACHERS.

A good per cent. of our teachers will come under the first grade, but the majority belong to the second class, while a few, I am sorry to say, belong to the third class.

Our teachers, as a rule, are exerting an influence in this county that is most potent for good. They marshal a host of girls and boys every day, through which they can, if they will, exert a mightier influence for good than all other persons beside. We may, however, except the parents.

SCHOOL TERMS.

By the advice of the Superintendent many of our districts have decided to have the school year divided into three terms instead of two as formerly, commencing the first of September, and closing by the 4th of July.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION.

In supervising the work of the schools, a constant effort has been made to promote our educational interests by advising with district boards in matters relating to them, and with teachers relative to school government and by exemplifying class drill upon the various subjects taught.

Each school has been visited at least five times during the two years.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

GEO. W. PUTNAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

As my term of office is soon to expire, you will allow me to extend my report beyond the close of the fiscal school year.

You are well aware that the county school superintendent system has been quite unpopular in this county. The impression very generally prevails that school visitation is entirely useless; and I am of the opinion that it is only of secondary importance, as it is usually conducted. During my connection with our schools as superintendent, I have labored to counteract this opposition to the system, by endeavoring to awaken a spirit of enterprise and emulation among the teachers, and thus incite them to strive for a higher grade of qualifications and greater zeal in their work, and thus, through the teacher, elevate our schools and awaken an interest in education among the people. In this I think I have partially succeeded. To accomplish this work in this location, I have considered that the main instrument to be employed in this work was

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

They have continually grown in favor with the people and are now considered of prime importance. An institute of one week's duration, was held at Richland Center, in November, 1870, conducted by Professor Robert Graham. About sixty teachers were in attendance, who manifested a willingness to work and the teachers were quickened for the labors of the coming winter. The lectures and discussions awakened a lively interest in the community, and I deemed it a fit time to make an effort to secure more institute work in the county. Up to this time only short institutes of four or five days had been held in the county.

At the convention of county superintendents at Madison an arrangement was partly made for holding longer institutes, which has been quite successfully carried in this county.

In the spring of 1871, I held two institutes. The first of three weeks, was at Marshall, in March. The weather was unfavorable, but the attendance was fair, about twenty seven enrolled; interest in schools increased, and some good was accomplished. The other, of four weeks duration, was held in April, at Sextonville. We had the assistance of Professor H. Barns in that work, and he succeeded in creating a greater interest in institutes, than had ever existed here. Eighty names were enrolled and much real good was done for the cause of education. A joint institute of four weeks, with Superintendent W. H. Holford of Grant county, was held in August, at Muscoda. This was also conducted by Professor H. Barns. The circumstances were not as auspicious as at Sextonville, yet I believe that considerable good was accomplished. About fifty teachers were enrolled.

Our annual institute was held at Richland Center this fall, conducted by Prof. C. H. Allen. Fifty-six names were enrolled, and it was pronounced the most successful short institute ever held in the county, and, by the way, I consider Prof. Allen to be the right man in the right place.

My faith in institutes is not in the least diminished, but I have come to the conclusion that they are the means to be used, in sections of the state away from our Normal Schools, to elevate our common schools. I have also come to the conclusion that in

most localities a two weeks' institute will prove of more real benefit than either a one week or a four weeks' institute. I think a more uniform attendance could be secured for two weeks than for four. I hope that provision may be made this winter by which aid can be furnished by the Board of Normal Regents, for holding two weeks' institutes.

SCHOOL VISITATION.

Enough time has been devoted to the visitation of schools during the year to satisfy me that work done in the institute will pay. I find almost invariably that those teachers who are regular attendants of our institutes are the most successful; the scholars are interested, and the school rapidly improving. I almost as invariably find that those teachers who never attend institutes have dull schools and their pupils are making but little real progress.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

I have found that some of our most successful teachers were among those who held third grade certificates. Desiring to acknowledge their merit and to stimulate them and others to increased exertion, I resolved to make three classes of third grade certificates, known as classes A, B and C, printed in different colors. Class A includes those who have taught at least one year, and are known to the superintendent to be successful teachers; class B includes those of less experience or partial success as teachers; class C includes those who have never taught. I think the plan works well.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

During the year 1871, I have had 360 applicants at the several examinations. Of that number there have received—

First grade certificate.....	4
Second grade certificate	10
Third grade certificate, class A.....	76
Third grade certificate, class B.....	70
Third grade certificate, class C.....	33

Quite a number have also been granted six months' certificates. A portion have taught during the summer term, and there were

others too young to teach, but whose attainments seemed to merit some recognition.

TEACHERS' REPORTS.

During the last term I have required teachers to make monthly reports to me, and I have made up reports from them as received, and published them weekly in the county paper, which I think has had a good influence.

In conclusion, I can truly say that there has been a commendable improvement manifested in our schools during the time they have been under my supervision. Teachers are better qualified, and good ones better appreciated; patrons are more interested; old, dilapidated school-houses are gradually disappearing, and better and more commodious ones are taking their places; many districts are being supplied with maps and apparatus, and on the whole the friends of education may take courage, and go on with the work of improvement.

ROCK COUNTY.—FIRST DISTRICT.

I. W. HARRIS, SUPERINTENDENT.

There are errors in the report, which I cannot correct. We never can have accuracy in these matters, until district records are properly kept, and that never will be done, even approximately, until men are fairly paid for their time and labor in doing it. Many of the districts give no report whatever on many of the items called for, while others are very fragmentary and incorrect. As a result, the report from one town gives \$2,314.36 "received;" \$2,704.57 "paid out," and \$73.35 still "on hand!" Another did not give the "No. of children over 4 and under 20 in those school districts which have maintained school five or more months," in a single district in the town! This was returned, rather than to throw the town out of its public money, and in waiting for it, I am considerably behind time.

CERTIFICATES.

Several of those to whom certificates have been given, during the year, have attended examination twice, which makes the number of certificates given, considerably greater than the number of persons licensed.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND INSTITUTES.

Two teachers' associations were organized during the year, one in the northern part of the district and one in the southern.

Besides the institute of four days, conducted by Prof. Graham, we have had nine one-day institutes, or "teachers' meetings:" four during the winter term, and five during the summer. These meetings have been held in different parts of the district, so that all could attend at least one during each term. A programme of exercises was prepared and distributed, beforehand, and parts assigned to different persons. They have been a great help to us. Evening lectures were delivered in connection with these meetings as follows: By Judge Knapp, on "The Isotherms of North America;" by Prof. S. S. Rockwood, "Culture not in Text books;" By Rev. Edward Morris, on "The Different Branches of Education."

Prof. Graham's stay with us was "as good as a year's schooling." We shall not soon forget the lessons he taught us, or lose the impulse to study, which he gave us. All were grateful for his earnest, faithful drill.

HIGHER QUALIFICATIONS IN TEACHERS NEEDED.

The conviction has grown on me, ever since my connection with the work, that our standard of qualification is not generally high enough. The schools need experience of life, a general knowledge of things, and an understanding of the laws of mind, not found in many who teach. Rightly to educate children, teachers need very much knowledge not found in common textbooks. One who is not a thinker, cannot teach others to think. If he does not understand mind, then he is not prepared to control and develop it. Merely to "hear lessons," is a very small part of a teacher's work. Power of mind, to stimulate thought,

and such a knowledge of mind as will enable the teacher to reach it and bring it into healthy action, in the pupil, are essential to anything like success in educating. Very little of this is generally required of the teachers of our common schools. Yet, through them the masses are to be reached, if at all. The work done in them will do more to give character to this nation, and to decide its destinies, than any other one influence of the land. "Common school education" is, therefore, one of the most important causes to which our attention can be directed. It is worthy of our best talent, energies and efforts.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

W. E. CADY, SUPERINTENDENT.

In addition to my annual report, already made out, I will simply state a few facts relative to our county.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

From first to last a great number of the thinking voters of our county are opposed to the system. However discouraging it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the system has been of but little value to our schools. A few of the leading schools have been supplied with better teachers than formerly, while a large majority are supplied with mere children as teachers—children in the eye of the school code and of statute law; and children in ability and maturity. More than two-thirds of those licensed are less than twenty years of age. Almost invariably, where these children are employed as teachers, a general apathy pervades the district, or a general disturbance is bred, and of course, the teacher is not employed in the same school for a second term. Now comes another child as teacher, and a renewal of the old scene.

Now, whether this is chargeable to the system or to the officers, I will not attempt to say. One thing I know, viz: dur-

ing the ten years of county superintendency this has been the rule in our county. Now the question of expense to the county arises. It will cost our county \$1,800 from January 1st, 1870, to January 1st, 1872, to superintend schools. A sum for which no one competent for the position will be willing to give his entire time. If the system is worthless, the tax is heavy. If one accepts this position, he at least tacitly agrees to do the duties thereof.

FIELD OF LABOR.

There are fifteen towns in our county, containing one hundred and fifteen school-houses—two houses with three departments, two with four, two with one department in summer and two in winter. These schools have all been visited during the year, or rather will be before January, 1872; a goodly number of them during each term. How much good has been accomplished by these visits, time alone can tell. It has occupied all of my time, and whatever ability I possess. A few schools have been benefited by the visits. A large majority were doing as well before the visit as after. A large number of our better teachers advise not much visiting from the county official. Their argument is: suggestions made, modes of teaching presented, etc., will not be carried out. Advice is gratuitous, and “as that which costs nothing is worth nothing,” so a great many teachers expect an official speech, and there it ends.

EXAMINATIONS.

I have ever tried to make the examinations searching and suggestive. Some good has been done here, I hope. A great many applicants have been refused certificates, which of course has caused ill-feeling. I place more confidence in examinations and institutes than in all the professional visits which can be given, however good the intention of the visitor. Two examinations have been held each year in each examination district. Twelve hours were required to go through the written examinations, and from one to four hours, according to the circumstances, for the oral examinations. My aim has been to make the examinations thorough. This year there have been very few applicants for

special examinations. Examinations have been so conducted that it was policy for incompetents to attend the public examinations. Last year it was quite different.

INSTITUTES.

Last October, we held a two weeks' institute, at Sheboygan Falls, conducted by the county superintendent. But few teachers were present. Those who needed such teaching most, were "unavoidably" (?) absent. Prof. R. Graham was with us three days, nearly. He was, through mistake, booked for another institute, at the same time. Superintendent Fallows rendered us very efficient aid, by way of an able lecture; as also did Prof. Alden, from Whitewater, who gave us a public reading, both instructive and laughable. Finding that I failed to draw out the teachers to attend a county gathering, I have tried to call together the teachers of a town for one day, or a part of a day. But here, also, I find it impossible to draw out those who most need to attend such a gathering. To keep up our time-honored (?) custom of changing superintendents each term, the duties of the office will fall on the shoulders of some one else, after January, 1872.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

AMOS WHITING, SUPERINTENDENT.

Trempleau county contains about 800 square miles, and by the last census, 10,728 inhabitants. The population at the present time is probably not less than 12,000. Many of the recent settlers are immigrants from Europe, the Norwegian element predominating. They have settled in the rougher portions of the county and many of them at present live remote from school-houses, and a large number of children are thus debarred from the privileges of school. But a few years will probably work great changes; roads will be built, district boundaries will be adjusted to the wants of the new settlements, school-houses will be erected, and

the whole population reasonably accomodated, if we are allowed to judge of the future by the past.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AND ATTENDANCE.

The whole number of children of school age is 4,184, an increase of 312 during the year. The whole number of days school has been taught is 9,062—an increase of 832. The whole number of children of school age that have attended school during the year, is 2,553—a decrease of 159, and a balance on the wrong side. This leaves a grand total of 1,631 unprovided with instruction in the public schools; an ample field for educational missionary work. The classified report of the children of school age in the county, develops the following facts: The number between the ages of 4 and 7 years, is 1,108; between 7 and 15, 2,382; between 15 and 20, 732.

The number who have attended school during the year belonging to the first class, is 517; belonging to the second class is 1,700; belonging to the third class, 387. Leaving unprovided with instruction of the first class, 586; of the second, 682, and of the third, 345. This report differs slightly from the other, showing a grand total of 4,217 children of school age in the county, indicating the probability that a few children were counted twice in the classification.

EXPENDITURES—WAGES.

The amount of money expended for services of male teachers is \$5,980.00, and for female teachers, \$7,647.09. The average wages of male teachers is \$36.02, and of females, \$27.80; against \$36.27 for males, and \$27.28 for females for the year 1870. And although the average is no higher than during past years, the difference between the wages paid to superior and inferior teachers is constantly increasing.

The public sentiment in regard to education is healthful and progressive; a somewhat severe crisis has been passed favorably, and the hearty co-operation of a large majority of the people in the good work may reasonably be expected.

THE TEACHERS.

The teachers of this county have shown a commendable spirit in their hearty co-operation in their efforts to raise the standard of attainments and improve the methods of teaching in the county, although it involves a large outlay of time and money. They possess the true, professional pride, and are satisfied only while personally conscious of going higher; and I hear no complaints of the severity of the examinations, except from the few who were unable or unwilling to attend the Institutes and Teachers' Associations, and who look upon teaching as a mere make-shift for present needs.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS, ETC.

During the past school year I have held eight public examinations, (most of them continuing three days,) in which considerable Institute work was also done, especially in the matter of illustrating and explaining the more difficult printed questions. This plan seemed to work well, and give satisfaction. The number of certificates granted at these examinations, was 94; of these, 4 were of the first grade, 11 of the second, and 79 of the third. Of the whole number examined, 36 were gentlemen and 58 ladies. As yet, a few districts are happy only while having a teacher who holds but a special license, but the number is decreasing. The great difference in the mode of examination pursued, and in the actual standing required in this and adjoining counties, provokes much comment, and produces some dissatisfaction. Let us have uniformity, if possible.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

No new school buildings have been erected during the year except some cheap, temporary ones in the new districts; but many improvements have been made in those already built. District number one, Arcadia, has procured a fine bell, and several houses have been furnished with the most approved school furniture, charts, clocks, etc. Several good houses will be built next season, and the spirit of improvement is manifest throughout the county.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Two Institutes have been held in the county during the year, both of which were well attended. The first was a "short Institute," held at Galesville, commencing February 28, and conducted by Robert Graham, assisted by the state superintendent. It was attended by about fifty teachers, and by many ladies and gentlemen of Galesville and vicinity. The second, or "Normal Institute," was held at Trempealeau, commencing August 15th, continued one month, and was conducted by professors S. S. Rockwood and C. H. Allen. This was the great school event of the year, and met the approval of all classes of the people. The meetings of our "County Teachers' Association" have also been well attended, and the future educational prospect of the county is at least hopeful.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

FRED. REGENFUSS SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith transmit my annual report of the condition of the schools in Washington county, and in doing so it gives me high pleasure to be able to say, that, as a whole, they are making progress in every direction. There are some schools in this county, that may be regarded as models, and are entitled to rank nearly among the best in any county. Many school districts are repairing their school houses, enclosing the sites, buying outline maps, etc. Interest is also manifested in some places, in introducing higher branches in school.

Want of punctuality on the part of the scholars attending school is a great evil, yet to be remedied. When the attention of parents is properly directed to this subject (as I always do) and they understand the evil consequences that flow from this source, I believe that a sure remedy will be applied.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

THEO. S. CHIPMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

During the year there has been a general interest in the schools of the county, which has resulted in marked improvement and progress. There have been very few "district quarrels," which are always detrimental to the schools, and a general satisfaction has been manifested by the people.

NORMAL SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES.

There have been held two county normal schools and one institute. The first school, of seven weeks, was held at Plainfield, in September and October, 1870, with an attendance of 67. Robert Havenor, Esq., ably assisted in the work of instruction, and Wallace Dunn, Esq., of Hancock, gave a good lecture on Fractions. The second school was held at Auroraville, in March and April, 1871, in connection with an institute. The attendance at the school was 87, increased at the institute to 100. Daniel Cate, principal of the school at Auroraville, very ably assisted at the school. R. Graham, state agent, conducted the institute for three days and Mr. D. E. Holmes, principal of the Berlin high school, and Mrs. M. E. Holmes assisted by a number of the Berlin teachers connected it for the remaining two days. This institute resulted in much good, as the teachers picked up many of the suggestions presented on methods of teaching, and have applied them in their schools.

CERTIFICATES.

Of the 176 certificates issued, 21 were limited certificates, limited for six months.

Number of certificates granted to females 15 years of age.....	4
Number of certificates granted to females 16 years of age.....	16
Number of certificates granted to females 17 years of age.....	18
Total number granted to females under 18 years of age.....	38
Total number granted to females over 18 years of age.....	87
Number of certificates granted to males 17 years of age.....	1
Number of certificates granted to males 18 years of age.....	1
Number of certificates granted to males 19 years of age.....	9
Number of certificates granted to males 20 years of age.....	4
Total number of certificates granted to males under 21 years of age....	15
Total number of certificates granted to males 21 years of age and over	36

Of this number, 142 were residents of the county, and 34 non-residents. Many applicants have been refused certificates, "on account of the age of the applicant" being too young.

TEACHERS.

One hundred and seventy-two persons have been employed during the year to teach the schools, when only ninety-three (besides the number of male teachers required in those districts which have a male teacher for the winter term,) are actually needed.

We believe it would result in much benefit to the schools if districts would employ the same teacher for several successive terms. When a new teacher is employed in those districts which require a male teacher during the year, or a female teacher for the year, let it be on trial, with the understanding and expectation that said teacher will be retained by the district as long as he or she secures success in teaching in that district, and that the wages will be increased accordingly. We have too many teachers who only aim to teach one term in a district, and too many districts that only require a teacher for one term. Changing teachers every term for the sake of having a "new teacher," we believe to be detrimental to the schools.

The school-house at Centreville, in the town of Leon, was burned during the spring of 1871. A temporary building was erected and a school held during the summer.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

H. A. HOBART, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having received only last month the appointment to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of our former thorough and efficient superintendent, Samuel Shaw, it can hardly be expected that I should become fully acquainted with educational interests of each district and town in the county, or that I should

make a lengthy report. There are very few schools holding fall terms, aside from the "graded schools," but as far as I have visited, I find them in excellent condition, and mostly under the management of teachers of long experience.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

From the observations I have been able to make, I am led to believe that the people of this county feel a great interest in the welfare of the public schools, and as a natural result, they have been greatly improved within the past few years. The people should feel grateful, as they doubtless do, to Mr. Shaw, who has labored so earnestly and faithfully to bring about an increasing interest in favor of the improvement and elevation of our schools and in creating a healthy and wide-awake public sentiment on education throughout the county. The teachers, especially, feel grateful for his efforts to improve and promote their interests. As a county, we feel the loss of one who had done so much for the educational cause; who was always so firm and so true to all that is noble and elevating in society, and essential to the public good.

THE FUTURE.

It shall be my aim to carry out the many worthy plans of my predecessor, as far as I may be able, and to vigorously sustain and defend every worthy measure that will improve the schools and promote the welfare of the rising generation. I desire to bring my whole attention to this great work, and trust that the schools of the county will meet with no retrograde movement, but that they will continue to improve and receive the approval and support of every friend of education in the county.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

The Teachers' Associations have been of very great benefit to the teachers, and all who have taken part, besides creating a strong public sentiment in favor of a more vigorous prosecution of whatever seems best for our schools. We hope to continue these meetings and render them worthy of patronage.

The opening of the State Normal School at Oshkosh, under its present efficient crops of teachers, will contribute much to aid our teachers, and we hope to see it extensively patronized, and trust that its influence will be felt far beyond the limits of our county. I shall be pleased to listen to any suggestions you may feel like making, and shall also be glad to have you visit our county and its schools.

ADAMS COUNTY. *

J. W. FREEMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

At the closing up of my second term of office, and of my official connection with the educational interests of the county, it may not be improper to furnish you with a few items relating to the condition and prospects of the schools in this county.

I am happy to believe that the educational interests of Adams county have been considerably advanced during the past few years. I will briefly refer to some points of improvement.

SCHOOL-BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.

Fourteen new houses have been erected; most of them well built, convenient and commodious. The average cost would not vary much from \$800. The largest and finest school-building in the county is at Friendship—built last year at a cost of more than \$2,000. The house is designed for two departments, though at present but one teacher is employed—Mr. Chas. F. Crosby, late principal of the public school of Kilbourn City. Some of the old buildings have been thoroughly repaired and furnished, and are now in good condition. In many of the districts out-houses have been constructed, so that nearly every district is now supplied with at least an apology for one. Twelve districts have procured full sets of outline maps. Larger and better black-boards have been provided, and quite a number of districts have globes.

* Received too late for insertion in its proper place.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEXT BOOKS.

Heretofore the great diversity of text books, and a scant supply of such books as were used, had a retarding influence upon the prosperity of our schools. This has been met by the adoption of a uniform series, in many of the districts, and providing a more general supply of such books as were needed.

The fact that the chief difference in text books written by different authors is in the employment of language to express the same ideas—fundamental principles always remaining the same—has led me to recommend that a classification of our schools be made according to the advancement of the scholars, and not according to the books used. This recommendation relates, of course, to those using the same branch, and if adopted would necessitate topical recitations. More attention has been given to the primary scholars, to which they were justly entitled. Slates and pencils have been provided, and they have been taught to write, print and draw. Even the making of pictures is not now considered a very wicked thing, as it used to be.

IMPROVED MODES OF TEACHING AND SCHOOL GOVERNMENT.

This in the main is the result of Institute work; where those of our teachers who have availed themselves of these special means for improvement have received not only thorough instruction, but have had presented to them the most approved modes of instruction.

Our teachers have been instructed to be highly practical, and to pay special attention to those branches which would be of most advantage the scholar in after life. Reading—perhaps the most important branch taught in our schools—generally comes in as a sort of wedge to fill up time. In the course of my visitations, I have been pained to see the indifference manifested by some of our teachers with regard to this particular branch, while some failed to appreciate its importance, others neglected it for want of knowledge to properly conduct the exercise. In either case the scholar was left to grope his way along as best he could, subject to no criticisms but those made by the class; thus not only

The study of geography, is, under improved methods of teaching, made very interesting. By the use of outline maps, globes, and the indispensable crayon, the dullest scholar can be interested. A majority of our teachers give some attention to map drawing; some make it a specialty. We have taught, that in the study of geography, the scholar should commence at home; and that a clear and comprehensive knowledge of one's own country, is of greater value than a superficial knowledge of the entire globe. Hence we have given special attention to the study of the United States.

So with regard to other branches; the object has been to impress upon the teachers, the importance of not only being thorough, but of bringing every subject within the scope of the child's capacity to understand, by object lessons and practical illustrations.

School government is not of that arbitrary and despotic type which characterized it twenty years ago; but, is more generally based upon the principle that "a soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger."

WORK PERFORMED.

The duties of the office are nearly identical with those in other counties; the most important of which are conducting examinations, visiting schools, and holding Institutes. With reference to the examination of teachers, we have aimed to secure a gradual, but steady advancement of the standard. On account of the scarcity of teachers, we have been obliged to keep the standard lower than we otherwise would have done. A sufficient number of teachers must be licensed to supply the schools, and such material must be used as is furnished. We have not practiced granting indiscriminate licenses, as we have good reason to believe has been the course pursued by a few superintendents but have sometimes felt obliged to certify to what we knew was not strictly true. Can not a remedy be devised?

During the past year I have not been able to give that attention to school visitation which was intended, on account of very imperfect health. I do not, however, attach that importance to these necessarily short and unfrequent visits which many do: for, as a general thing, the character of the school when being inspected by the Superintendent, cannot be taken as a true index of what the school was yesterday, or will be to-morrow. In one respect, however, I admit that it is highly important, as being, perhaps, the most reliable test of a teacher's tact and ability to manage a school. The Superintendent can make suggestions to teachers; and give some very salutary advice to the scholars, and go away feeling conscious of having done his duty, and at the same time have but little confidence that his suggestions or advice will be heeded. * * * *

INSTITUTES.

Two four days Institutes have been held the present year Prof. R. Graham was with us in the spring, and Prof. Allen in the fall. Both these gentlemen gave good evidence of their perfect adaptation to the Institute work. The Board of Regents manifested wisdom in assigning Prof. Graham to an important position in the Normal School at Oshkosh, and no less wisdom in appointing Prof. Allen to fill the vacancy, as being without doubt the very best man in the state for the position.

It was much to be regretted that so few of our teachers availed themselves of Prof. Allen's services. In addition to the regular work of the school-room, he delivered three interesting lectures. In this connection, I must be allowed to express my high appreciation of the important personal service rendered by yourself, and your lamented predecessor, as well as the valuable and timely assistance given by the Board of Regents, either in funds or by sending an agent to conduct our Institutes. Every application made for aid, received a prompt and favorable consideration.

COMPULSION NEEDED.

Notwithstanding all of these special means for improvement, quite a large per cent. of our teachers have not been directly benefited. I have become to be strongly in favor of a compulsory school law,—or a law requiring parents to keep their children in school a specified amount of time; and I am equally in favor of an enactment prohibiting those from teaching who neglect to avail themselves of all special means for improvement, without a reasonable excuse. There is a class of teachers who are known not to be fit for anything else; and they engage in the business because they associate with it the idea of rank. Anything in the shape of a license answers their purpose. There ought to be some means devised of reaching this class. As a rule, our young teachers receive certificates of low standing. It has occurred to me whether it would not be a wise policy to require these young teachers, or all teachers, to go through a regular course of study; certain branches to be assigned them each year, in which they must be found well qualified, or be suspended from teaching till they were.

In addition to Institute work, a Teachers' Association was organized three years ago this winter. Several interesting and profitable meetings have been held. * * *

Notwithstanding adverse circumstances, I think our people manifest commendable zeal in trying not only to maintain our public schools, but to constantly increase their usefulness. There is a more general inquiry for well qualified teachers, and more liberal wages are being offered, which facts are calculated to give encouragement for the future. * * *

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

1872-'73.

County.	Name.	Post Office.
Adams	J. M. Higbee.....	Plainville.
Ashland	John W. Bell	La Pointe.
Barron	A. B. Finley	Prairie Farm.
Bayfield	John McCloud.....	Bayfield.
Brown.....	Martin Lynch	Holland.
Buffalo	Lawrence Kessinger....	Alma.
Burnett.....	Matthew McMillen.....	Grantsburg.
Calumet.....	W. B. Minaghan	Chilton.
Chippewa*.....	John A. McDonald.....	Chippewa Falls.
Clark*.....	S. S. Smith	Loyal.
Columbia.....	LeRoy J. Burlingame ...	West Point.
Crawford	F. D. Mills.....	Seneca.
Dane, 1st dist.....	W. H. Chandler	Sun Prairie.
Dane, 2d dist.....	O. J. Taylor	Middleton.
Dodge,* east dist.....	John A. Barney	Mayville.
Dodge,* west dist.....	L. M. Benson	Lowell.
Door	Chris. Daniels.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas*	Irvin W. Gates.....	Superior.
Dunn	W. S. Johnson	Menomonie.
Eau Claire	A. Kidder	West Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac, 1st dist....	W. L. O'Connor	Rosendale.
Fond du Lac, 2d dist....	Morris Moriarty	Armstrong's Corners.
Grant*	W. H. Holford	Bloomington.
Green*	Daniel H. Morgan	Monroe.
Green Lake*	A. A. Spencer	Berlin.
Iowa	Thomas Patefield.....	Mifflin.
Jackson*	John K. Hoffman.....	Black River Falls.
Jefferson	S. A. Craig	Fort Atkinson.
Juneau	A. O. Wrigh†	New Lisbon.
Kenosha.....	T. V. Maguire.....	Paris.
Kewaunee*	John M. Read.....	Kewaunee.
La Crosse*.....	George Paton	Hamilton.
La Fayette.....	George A. Marshall.....	Darlington.
Manitowoc*	Michael Kirwan.....	Manitowoc.
Marathon*.....	Thomas Greene	Wausau.
Marquette	S. D. Forbes	Packwaukee.
Milwaukee,* 1st dist.....	James F. Devine	Milwaukee.
Milwaukee,* 2d dist.....	James L. Foley.....	Butler.
Monroe	N. H. Holden	Spa a.
Oconto*	Harding W. Gilkey.....	Oco o.
Outagamie	A. H. Conkey	Ap
Ozaukee*	John T. Whitford	Grafton.

County Superintendents—continued.

County.	Name.	Post Office.
Pepin*	D. F. Reid	Pepin.
Pierce	Eugene F. Case	Ellsworth.
Polk*	Charles E. Mears.....	Osceola Mills.
Portage.....	W. R. Alban	Plover.
Racine	George Skewes.....	Ives' Grove.
Richland	William J. Waggoner ..	Richland Center.
Rock, 1st district	Edson A. Burdick	Janesville.
Rock,* 2d district	C. M. Treat	Clinton.
St. Croix.....	J. R. Hinckley.....	Hudson.
Sauk	Moses Young	Reedsburg.
Shawano	Charles R. Klebesadel ..	Shawano.
Sheboygan.....	Emmet A. Little	Plymouth.
Trempealeau*	Amos Whiting.....	Trempealeau.
Vernon	Hartwell Allen.....	Newton.
Walworth*	M. Montague	Allen's Grove.
Washington*	Fred Regenfuss.....	West Bend.
Waukesha	A. F. North.....	Pewaukee.
Waupaca	William B. Mumbrue...	Weyauwega,
Waushara*	Theodore S. Chipman...	Berlin, Green Lake Co.
Winnebago	H. A. Hobart.....	Winneconne.
Wood*	J. Q. Emery.....	Grand Rapids.

* Re-elected.

REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BELOIT.

T. L. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

It is a fact of notoriety, that Beloit has long and justly fostered a spirit of commendable pride in the character and standing of her educational institutions. Of these, the public schools naturally enough, more especially elicit the sympathy and support of the whole people, since nearly every family has a direct personal interest of immediate concern in their success. This is doubtless the grand first cause of the generally prosperous condition of our schools, and the high standing they have gained in the public estimation. But this is not all. The recent greatly improved condition of our schools, since the consolidation of the two districts of the city into one, with one high school, results essentially from the excellent provisions of the legislative enactment whereby this union was effected—involving, of course, organization and functions of the school board—in our view as wise as beautifully unique. For particulars in this regard, reference is here made to my report for the year 1869, included in the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for that year.

All departments of our schools have now commenced another year under auspices peculiarly favorable, never more so, heretofore, as we think. Our new principal of the high school (and virtually of all the schools,) Mr. Eastman, and his two lady assistants, Misses Hotchkiss and Merriam, are already established in the confidence of the people, as well as in the respect and affection of their pupils. Naturally looking to the more extended and higher culture of the older eastern states for principal and

assistants of eminent qualifications, we have not been satisfied with mere intellectual ability and learning; but have sought for still greater essentials, moral qualities, with general culture, tact and skill to inspire and control. To these considerations we attach paramount importance, not content with that instruction that only makes the scholar; but earnestly insisting that each teacher shall feel a measure of responsibility for the early training of the pupils to a careful observance of the proprieties of life, inculcating correct moral sentiments, and enkindling ennobling aspirations.

Including the principal, our whole number of teachers is sixteen. These all attend the teachers' meetings, held once in two weeks, in charge of the principal. He carefully limits this meeting to one hour, so that the exercises shall not become oppressive to the teachers, after the toils of the week. His object is so to vary and adapt these exercises, as to make the meetings, seasons of pleasurable entertainment with instruction, rather than dreaded hours of tasks imposed. The teachers are expected in these interviews, to compare views as to the best modes of managing and teaching, as learned from their own experience. In short, like the members of any large business firm, they find it profitable, as well as pleasant, to confer together, to talk over their business matters, to take counsel of each other, to report on the past and present, and to plan for the future. This the teachers believe has far more of practical interest and benefit for the schools, than any entertainment they might enjoy in listening to lectures on literary topics; or the practice of reading before the meetings essays of their own, which cost them so much of perplexing anxiety and labor, and necessarily detract so much from proper devotion to classes in the school room.

In the high school our new principal has introduced an excellent system of weekly reports. Each pupil has a little book properly prepared for the purpose, in which is contained a daily record of attendance, deportment and recitation. This is weekly presented to the parent or guardian for inspection and signature, and then returned to the principal. From our own personal experience, elsewhere, in the use of a similar system of weekly

reports, we have learned to attach much importance to it, as a means of the greatest efficiency in maintaining in school the highest degree of order, sound discipline and earnest study. We hope to have this system adopted in some of the lower grades; at least in the common schools. Although this is not made a substitute for the monthly reports to the board of education, it is deemed of far more real value in its beneficial influence on the pupils themselves.

Our course of study is essentially the same as heretofore reported, both in the high school and the lower departments.

The high school now contains 121 pupils. A large proportion of these are studying, in connection with the higher English branches, either Latin, Greek, German or French languages, in all of which we have competent, thorough instructors.

In conclusion, allow me to say, that we sustain the high school in its advanced character, not as an isolated institution, confining its benefits to the comparatively few, who even attain to membership in it; but we regard it as of indispensable value, as the head and heart of the lower departments, diffusing through all its own hightoned light and life, offering to young aspirants the extra stimulus of a noble ambition.

BERLIN.

W. G. M. STONE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our schools are passing through a crisis. With the year just beginning we start off with a new principal and five new under teachers. Six years Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have wrought for us and successfully carried forward the work so well begun by their predecessors. Under their management our schools have grown up into stalwart proportions. So excellent has our system become that no one of our citizens sends son or daughter away to be educated, while on the other hand many send their children here to school. Not less than fifty tuitional scholars have attended during the year.

It seemed a calamity almost irreparable to have Mr. and Mrs. Holmes leave us; yet it is with pride that we give to the State Normal School, at Oshkosh, two workers so efficient. We cheerfully feel that in leaving us they extend their field of usefulness; while with Mr. Shaw as their successor, we are hopeful and expectant. Under the new regime our schools open well and promisingly.

Our school buildings are superior—seating no less so—blackboards plenty; but in apparatus of all kinds we are as yet lacking. With this lack supplied, we would be prepared for still better work.

During the past year we have maintained a normal class, and found it of much value, and shall continue it in the future. By this means we are able not only to better fit the teachers who go out to teach our country schools, but also, in some measure to meet our own wants.

We are glad to see on the part of the educators of the state a movement looking toward a prescribed and uniform course of study for our public schools. There ought to be one, and we hope it will be given as soon as consistent with maturity and perfection. When it is done it ought to be made to dovetail into our university course, even though that should be made to undergo revision to meet the high school course.

I would add that all sects, Lutherans excepted, unite fraternally in our work. Our Catholic friends coöperate with us freely, cordially and earnestly. For all this union in our work of education, we have abundant cause for gratitude, and hope it may never cease.

FOND DU LAC.**THOMAS S. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.**

The number of pupils enrolled is 3,517. The number in this city, August 31, 1871, between the ages of 4 and 20, was 5,338. The number of schools is 38, in which were employed 47 teachers; viz.: in the high school, 3; in the grammar department, 4; and 34 in the primary department. I am happy to report our schools are still prosperous.

GREEN BAY.**A. H. ELLSWORTH, SUPERINTENDENT.**

It affords me great pleasure in stating a very prosperous condition of the public schools of this city. During the past year we have completed and neatly furnished a brick building of six rooms, with large and ventilated play-rooms in the basement. The building seats, with single desks, 250 pupils, leaving ample room for class and other drill.

Our Board has retained a large portion of its teachers in the departments, where they have given good satisfaction, believing it a better plan than to change by promotions.

The past year has been marked by decided progress, the number in attendance having increased and the interest manifested by the patrons has never been as great as during the past year. Their visits at the school-rooms have increased more than seventy-five per cent. This hearty co-operation between parents and teachers has done more for our schools than all other efforts combined.

JANESVILLE.

LYMAN J. BARROWS, CLERK OF SCHOOL BOARD.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase	Decrease
No. children in city entitled by age to schooling	3,678	3,776	98	.....
No. children in city public schools during all or a part of the year.....	1,612	1,905	263	.....
Average number of members of schools	1,126	1,109	.....	17
No. of members in actual attendance ..	1,004	1,027	23	.....
No. days possible attendance.....	218,280	216,333	.....	1,947
No. of days actual attendance.....	193,838	200,019	6,181	.....
No. days lost by absence.....	24,442	16,314	.....	8,128
No. cases of tardiness.....	10,965	3,386	.....	7,579
No. single seats in school buildings ...	1,279	1,346	67	.....
Per cent. regular attendance of members	89.2	92.4	3.2	.....
Per cent. constant absence.....	10.8	7.6	.....	.....
Per cent. prompt attendance	97.4	99.1	11.7	.....
Tax cost for actual attendance per capita. per year of ten months.....	\$9 95	\$9 73	\$0 78	.....
Cash value of absence on tax levy.....	\$972 00	\$750 00	.....	\$222
No. school buildings	5	5	.....	.....
No. of school departments organized...	16	17	1	.....
No. teachers employed.....	26	27	1	.....
Average salary paid teachers per month	\$34 90	\$36 19	\$1 29	.....

The schools opened August 29, 1870, with a corps of teachers selected with care, and possessed of more than the ordinary enthusiasm for the work. The teachers entered school with an understanding of the duties to be performed, having been specially instructed by means of printed circulars, oral teaching and exemplification of methods, with a view to effect a unity of purpose and a similarity of process.

Twenty-six teachers were employed until September 27th; then twenty-six until January 9th, and twenty-seven through the remainder of the year. The changes in teachers have been detrimental to the schools.

In each of nine situations has been one teacher only; in each of ten situations have been two teachers; in each of five situations have been three teachers; in each of two situations have been four

teachers: in one situation there have been five teachers; making 57 appointments of 40 different teachers, with 17 transfers of teachers from one department to another, during the year. Many of these changes were unavoidable, yet fewer changes would have occurred under the payment of salaries equivalent to the salaries paid by neighboring cities. Instability in the teaching force of a few departments has prevented the progress expected. Pupils have found their time consumed in learning forms instead of facts; and especially is this criticism applicable to those positions where three, four, or even five teachers have succeeded each other during the year. Pupils become inattentive, insubordinate and, frequently, openly rebellious, under changes in discipline; thus, not only dissipating the energy of the school, but forming irregular habits, of thought and action, which can not make good citizens. The first term continued four months, closing December 16th. The second term commenced January 9th and continued three months, closing March 31st. The third term commenced April 10th and closed June 30th, having continued three months, and making ten months in the school year.

Sixteen departments were organized at the commencement of the year: the third Grammar Department, located in the first ward building, was added September 26th, making in operation at the close of the year, primary departments 8; intermediate departments, 5; grammar departments, 3; high school department, 1: total departments, 17.

All the schools have made a creditable advance in attendance, and have correspondingly improved in scholarship.

ITEMS taken from reports made weekly by teachers in the several departments.

1870-71.	Number of different pupils enrolled.	Average number of members.	Number days possible attendance.	Number of days actual attendance.	Number of days absence.	Number cases of tardiness.	Per cent. attendance.	Per cent. actual attendance.
Primary	941	483.9	94,360.5	85,396.5	8,964.0	1,237	90.5	99.3
Intermediate	523	347.0	97,665.0	63,537.0	4,128.0	1,279	93.7	98.9
3d Grammar	65	47.0	9,165.0	8,780.0	385.0	143	95.8	99.1
2d Grammar	93	70.3	13,702.5	12,762.5	940.0	101	93.1	99.3
1st Grammar	129	71.1	13,864.5	12,729.0	135.5	361	94.7	98.5
High School	154	90.0	17,562.5	16,814.0	755.5	205	95.7	99.3
Total	1,905	1,109.4	216,333.0	200,019.0	16,314.0	3,366	92.5	99.1

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Per cent. actual attendance of possible attendance.			Per cent. punctual attendance of actual attendance.			Number of days absence.			Number cases of tardiness.		
	1869-70	1870-71	Inc.	1869-70	1870-71	Inc.	1869-70	1870-71	Dec.	1869-70	1870-71	Dec.
Primaries ..	83.3	90.5	2.2	94.6	99.3	4.7	12,366	8,964	3,402	7,793	1,237	6,556
Intermed. ...	88.8	93.9	5.1	71.8	98.9	27.1	7,011	4,128	2,893	1,393	1,279	114
3d Gramm'r		95.8			99.1			385			143	
2d Gramm'r	90.2	93.1	2.9	92.8	99.3	6.5	1,625	946	679	659	161	498
1st Gramm'r	88	94.7	6.7	91.2	98.5	7.3	1,966	1,135.5	880	798	361	437
High Sch'l.	91	95.7	4.7	96.9	99.3	2.4	1,474	755.5	718	322	205	117
Total	89.2	92.5	2.3	87.4	99.	11.6	24,442	16,814	8,513	10,965	3,386	7,722

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In 1869-70, there was an average of twenty-one days' absence by each pupil; in 1870-71, an average of fifteen days—a decrease of six days.

In 1869-70, the city tax for current school expenses was.....	\$9,000
The per cent. of regular attendance of pupils was 89.2, making	
89.2 per cent. of \$9,000, available	8,028
Lost by absence	\$972
In 1870-71, the city tax for current school expenses was....	\$10,000
The per cent. of regular attendance of pupils was 92.5,	
making 92.5 per cent. of \$10,000, available.....	9,250
Lost by absence	\$750
Excess loss of 1869-70.....	\$222

This statement verifies the belief that within certain limits, increase in expenditure for schools, especially for teachers' salaries, makes the original outlay more effective. Thus \$1,000 increase in tax and expenditure in current expenses in 1870-71 over 1869-70, made 3.3 per cent. more of the outlay available.

1869-70.

Six per cent. interest on the total value (\$104,500) of city school property	\$6,270 00
Current expenses of city schools.....	14,720 59
Total, interest on permanent investment and current expenses..	\$20,990 59
Ten and three-tenths per cent. of \$20,990.59, lost by absences .	\$2,162 03

1870-71.

Six per cent. interest on the total value (\$104,500) of city school property.....	\$6,270 00
Current expenses of city schools.....	5,020 96
Total, interest on permanent investment and current expenses.....	\$21,290 96
Seven and six-tenths per cent. of \$21,290.96, lost by absence ..	\$1,613 11
Excess of loss by absence, of 1869-70 over 1870-71.....	\$543 92

In 1869-70 the average number of members was 1,126, and the actual attendance was 1,004 every day; in 1870-71 the average number of members was 1,109—seventeen less than the preceding year, and there was an actual attendance of 1,027 pupils—

twenty-three more than the previous year, owing to a greater regularity in the attendance of those who were members.

With the membership of 1869-70, there was a possible attendance of 218,280 days, and an actual attendance of 193,828 days; in 1870-71 there was a possible attendance of 216,333 days—1,947 days decrease—yet the actual attendance was 200,019 days—an actual gain of 8,127 days attendance.

No comment is necessary upon tardiness, other than to repeat that in 1869-70 there were 10,965 cases; in 1870-71 there were 3,387 cases, a decrease of more than 70 per cent.

The pupils have gradually acquired more systematic habits of study, and have entered more fully into sympathy with the graded system. The importance of thoroughly preparing and reciting every lesson has been more fully recognized, until now, sickness of pupils, inclement weather and bad traveling constitute the principal causes of retardation.

Monthly examinations have been held throughout the year, of all grades above the primaries, by means of written and printed questions and written answers. By means of these examinations individuals and grades have been promoted or retrograded according to circumstances, and thus a constant ambition to do more than the average work of the grade, has encouraged the strong and stimulated the weak. These examinations would be rendered yet more effective by spreading the entire standing of the grade and of each member thereof before the parents. A glance would thus indicate just where to apply stimulus or to place a check.

In the several schools the grades are distributed as follows:

First Ward.

Third Primary	3 grades
Second Primary	2 grades
First Primary	2 grades
Second Intermediate	2 grades
First intermediate	2 grades
Third Grammar	2 grades

Second Ward.

Primary	6 grades
Intermediate	4 grades

Third Ward.

Second Primary	3 grades
First Primary.....	2 grades
Intermediate	4 grades

Fourth Ward.

Primary	6 grades
Intermediate	4 grades

Fifth District.

Primary	3 grades
Second Grammar.....	4 grades
First Grammar.....	4 grades
High School	6 grades

In the supervision of the schools Superintendent Parker has endeavored to be familiar with the details of work done by every teacher, and so to direct the management of each department, and the instruction of the pupils of the grades therein, as to make the whole schools a unit, so as to best prepare the children for citizenship.

With these ends in view, he has inspected the departments at least twice a week, and has exemplified class drill, school management and other details, as cases demanded. It is believed that the performance of these duties, the encouragement of teachers and pupils, the harmonizing of interests otherwise in conflict as between teachers, pupils and parents, have done much to create a strong sentiment, and to promote the general welfare.

Teachers' meetings have been held semi-monthly, and have been a valuable means of promoting the fervor of teachers. The teachers have worked at these meetings with enthusiasm and their attendance has been quite prompt and regular.

Except the high school, which was regraded, by order of the board, September 26th, each grade of the public schools resumed the study where it was left at the end of the year 1869-70, and prosecuted it through the year.

As a whole, the pupils of the city public school are believed to have made progress in study, in general discipline, and in loyalty to properly constituted authority during the year 1870-71.

OCONTO.

D. P. MORIARTY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Upon my accession to office I found the schools in rather an irregular condition; governed, each one, according to the respective opinions of each teacher, without a standard—without method. I immediately inaugurated the graded system, establishing ten grades, based on those regulated by the Milwaukee schools.

As my report shows, I established a regular series of teacher's meetings, which have been conducted in turn by the teachers; and I am led to believe that they must have been of great benefit to the participators. I also caused to be formed a teacher's association, with a view to secure a basis for some literary entertainments, during the winter season especially, and for the future establishment of a library. My aim was to create, if possible, among the young a desire to read select writing, and to secure a means by which idle hours may be turned to some advantage.

In these efforts I met the hearty co-operation of every teacher, and there appeared to be an anxious desire on the part of the citizens to assist us. I advanced as far as the selection of suitable places for books, magazines, etc., and procured catalogues and specimen copies of binding, etc., from the leading houses in the country. It however appeared to some unusually erudite spirits that volumes of science and learning, folios of lore and history, calf-skin and moroco, should spring up, as if by magic, from pittances—paltry at that—and ignorance, with its twin, little *petit* jealousy, stepped in and feared least one should disturb the great American Republic by our recent desire of improvement. I have left the good work to be followed up, for yet a while, by other minds, for trial, hoping in all cases for future success.

Our schools are prospering, our attendance is good, the grades of teachers' certificates improved. I continue to urge ambition for higher and more respectable grades.

WATERTOWN.

W. H. ROHR, SUPERINTENDENT.

By the additional statistics required this year a report it is more like a report and you may better judge of the efficiency of the schools in the different parts of the state. It appears, that all children from 7 to 15 years, this being the average period of our children who attend school, are enrolled and do attend at either the public or denominational schools in this city without legal compulsion. The attendance is still improving, it being 3 per cent higher than last year 95 per cent. Teachers wages have been raised by the Board of Education, and our teachers feel that their noble work is appreciated. A fine \$600.00 brick school-house is now in the course of erection and a \$1600.00 site purchased for the 4th Union school in this city, to be built so soon after this, as may be convenient. The expenses of carrying on our schools have been about the same this, as last year after deducting price of site and other expenses of building.

As a whole the cause of education is all that may be desired in this city.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Ex-Officio Regent.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1872.

6th Congressional District,		ANGUS CAMERON,	-	-	La Crosse.
4th	do	C. S. HAMILTON,	-	-	Fond du Lac.
2d	do	J. C. GREGORY,	-	-	Madison.
2d	do	N. B. VAN SLYKE,	-	-	Madison.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1873.

2d Congressional District,		R. B. SANDERSON,	-	-	Burke.
4th	do	F. O. THORPE,	-	-	Fond du Lac.
1st	do	J. R. BRIGHAM,	-	-	Milwaukee.
3d	do	W. W. FIELD,	-	-	Boscobel.
6th	do	H. D. BARRON,	-	-	Falls St. Croix.

Terms expire first Monday in February, 1874,

3d Congressional District,		H. H. GRAY,	-	-	Darlington
5th	do	AUG. L. SMITH,	-	-	Appleton.
1st	do	B. R. HINCLEY,	-	-	Oconomowoc.
5th	do	JACOB S. BUGH,	-	-	Wautoma.

OFFICERS.

C. S. HAMILTON,
President.

JOHN S. DEAN,
Secretary.

STATE TREASURER,
Ex-Officio Treasurer.

Executive Committee,
N. B. VAN SLYKE, J. C. GREGORY, R. B. SANDERSON.

Farm Committee,
R. B. SANDERSON, B. R. HINCKLEY, H. H. GRAY.

ANNUAL REPORT.

To his Excellency, the Governor of Wisconsin:

SIR:—I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin, for the year ending September 30, 1871:

PRESENT CONDITION AND NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Faculty.

Since the last annual report, the Regents have secured the services of a President, in the person of Rev. J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D., of Boston, who entered upon his duties with the opening of the present collegiate year. His high character, and long experience in collegiate and educational management, with his energy and practical knowledge, lead the Board to congratulate themselves and the University upon the good fortune which enabled them to place him at the head of the University.

The Board have also the pleasure of announcing the election to the Professorship of Military Science and Engineering, of Major W. J. L. NICODEMUS, a graduate of West Point, who unites much experience in teaching the studies of his department, with entire fitness in qualifications. The vacancies which existed in the above positions at the date of the last annual report, are thus filled, enabling the Board to announce every department of the University in complete working order.

Attendance.

The present or first term of this collegiate year has opened with a greater number of students than ever before, and the

labors of the whole corps of instructors have been fully taxed. The Regents have great satisfaction in reporting the utmost harmony in the Faculty, from highest to lowest, and a cordiality between teachers and students which has called forth a marked energy and progress in studies, and a general good conduct on the part of students. Instances of ill conduct calling for discipline are very rare, and few exceptions are found to diligent study.

The college classes are above the average of former years, both in numbers and scholarship, while an unusually large number of the preparatory students are fitting for the regular courses. Every feature of the present points to a steady growth in numbers and widening usefulness.

Buildings, Improvements and Repairs.

The Legislature of 1870 appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of a Female College building—the first instance of an appropriation by the State for University buildings. With this the Regents have built a fine stone structure 50x75 feet, with a wing 40x87 feet, all three stories high and basement. It is provided with porticos, piazzas, and ample halls and recitation rooms, the conveniences of water distribution, closets, furnaces, laundry, cooking range, &c:—the basement arranged for domestic uses. It is entirely completed, everything included, plans, specifications, wells, cisterns and building—at a cost of \$46,570.36, leaving in Treasurer's hands, \$3,429.64 balance, which has been used in partially providing suitable furniture.

The building for military drill and gymnastic purposes has since the date of my last report, been finished, as also the Laboratory for analytical chemistry and metallurgy, the cost of which has been paid in part from funds of the current year, thus apparently increasing the sum expended for improvements. The improvement fund is charged \$39,123.64, from which deduct payments for Female College, \$33,957.49, leaving balance paid for other improvements, \$5,166.15. The grounds have been much improved by clearing up, opening roadways, and putting out trees, and the older buildings have been generally repaired, painted, &c., at a cost of \$2,259.01.

Female College.

The completion of the Female College building and its opening, marks an era in the history of the University. While other high educational institutions of the country have opened their doors to the young women who seek college education, we claim for our State, a step in advance of all others, in making such provision that the young women may avail themselves of all the privileges of the University, or may choose their studies entirely within the limits of a Female Seminary of the highest character.

The Regents take great pride in the perfection and excellence of the Female College building, and in the arrangements for the education and cultivation of the young women of the State, and they especially invite attention to this department, and the low rate of charges—the whole annual expense not exceeding one hundred and seventy dollars for the collegiate year—which is believed to be less than one-half the cost at similar institutions. At the present writing of this report, the Board of Regents have not been able in full meeting to lay down distinct rules for its governance; but in advance of such meeting, instructions have been given to the President of the University to adopt such a course in its management as will preserve its distinctive character as a Female College. As such, and under its present control, we believe it will take rank with the highest in the land.

The growing conviction in the public mind for many years back, that very many avocations might be fairly opened to women, who had thus far in the history of the race been debarred from them, has borne fruit in a liberal acquiescence to woman taking her place in the acquisition and practice of some of the scientific professions. An offshoot of this tendency of opinion, is the theory now advanced of educating the sexes together in all the departments of academic and college pursuits. This subject of co-education is one that has its advocates in every village and county of the state, has been frequently brought to the notice of the Regents, and has received from them attentive consideration. It is vehemently urged, that in their collegiate

course, no distinction should be drawn between the sexes; that in study, in discipline, in recitation and lectures, the women should be required to take their places on the same footing with the men. The chief reasons alleged by the advocates of this system are, its refining influence upon the men, the great stimulus to study to both sexes; and further, that the system has been found to work admirably in the schools and academies at home.

These arguments have great force when applied to students at home, where they pass from the control and oversight of the parents, directly to that of the teacher, and thence back again to the family. It is very different when several hundred young men and women from different parts of the state, strangers to each other, meet at the University as college students, thrown together for a course of several years of study and college life. In such a case, the continual guardianship exercised by the parent and teacher is removed, and the students left much to their own discretion and propriety of conduct; while any dereliction or failure to meet the just expectations of their friends, would be charged directly to the University. It is for these reasons, that instructions have been given to carry out a system of education for the Female College, which while it opens every department of the University to both sexes alike, yet leaves to the choice of the lady students as ambition or taste may dictate—to pursue in their own college under lady teachers—or with the regular college classes, the studies in which they desire full accomplishment.

This course I feel assured will commend itself to the friends of education, for while it complies fully with the organic law of the University, in extending equal privileges to male and female students, it is yet a conservative course, midway between the theories of those who would ride a hobby to personal popularity, and that of fogysm which yields nothing to the demands of a growing public opinion.

NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

A State institution of learning, in order to prosper, must be fostered and cared for by the State alone. It is not an object of

private munificence as is the case of colleges founded by individual gifts, but must rely solely on the good will and care of guardians of the State.

The State of Michigan has given to its University an annual appropriation of \$20,000, has erected all its buildings, and during the past year has erected an additional building at an expense of \$75,000. The same State has given to its agricultural college (a separate institution, and located in a different part of the State), since its establishment, a no less sum in lands and money than \$390,000.

In Wisconsin, a State of about equal population and wealth, with a University no way inferior (save numbers), in all the high characteristics of a great school, there has been given as follows: To the University for one college building, \$50,000. To its Agricultural College, nothing. For the latter, the Regents as yet have never asked for an appropriation. Its incorporation as a part of the University, saves the State from the necessity of any separate appropriation, while the combined advantages to students are apparent to all. As the University grows with the wealth and numbers of the State, its expenses increase, and it has been only by the closest scrutiny of every expenditure that the Regents have been able to keep within the limits of the annual income.

There is urgent need of books for the library; of apparatus for the school rooms and laboratories; for enlargements of the cabinets of natural history and mineralogy, and for maps and furniture, all essential for thorough teaching, but entirely beyond the means at the disposal of the Regents.

A stringent need is for a public hall or chapel. I have heretofore called attention to this great want. It is a necessity, and calls for prompt attention. It is important in the highest degree, that the University should have one room large enough to assemble all the students under the eye and voice of the President once each day. We have no room of sufficient size to enable the largest classes to recite together—none where the usual devotional exercises can be had in the presence of the whole school. An observatory is an essential part of a great school—

but it is one which for a time we can do without, while the other needs enumerated are absolute. The regents believe these wants will be appreciated by all who take interest in the growth and development of our chief high school, and that the Legislature will give the University a chapel and such an annual appropriation as will enable the Board to meet these pressing calls.

I invite your attention to the closing paragraph of my last annual report, in reference to the importance of such legislation as will enable the Regents to reserve from sale a portion at least of what remains of the University and Agricultural College lands. These lands amount to something over 200,000 acres, and are located almost entirely in the northern portion of the state. The present and prospective development of the northern counties, by the building of a net-work of railroads, will tend greatly to enhance the value of these lands. Must these lands all be sold at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, when a few years will so immensely increase their value? If from the original endowment grants by Congress, there had been reserved until now, ten per cent. of the lands, we should have had an endowment second to no college in the country. If we can now reserve twenty-five per cent. of the lands that remain of all the grants, for a period of twenty years or so, a future generation of students will be able to reach all of the prosperity which the most sanguine of the friends of the University have ever hoped for it. Let not our posterity have to say of us that we ignored for them all the powers this generation holds in its hands, to lay such broad and deep foundations for our University, as shall hold it up for ages to come as a beacon light, reaching and searching with its rays for every path that leads in the direction of *true* PROGRESS. I also invite your attention to the organization of the Faculty and Instructional Force, the Reports of the Dean of the Law Faculty, the Professor of Agriculture, as also those of the Secretary and Treasurer, herewith appended.

C. S. HAMILTON,
President Board of Regents.

APPENDIX.

FACULTY AND INSTRUCTORS.

J. H. TWOMBLY, D. D.,
President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

JOHN W. STERLING, PH. D.,
Vice President, and Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

STEPHEN H. CARPENTER, LL. D.,
Professor of Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Latin and History.

ALEXANDER KERR, A. M.,
Professor of Greek Language and Literature,
and Principal of Preparatory Department.

JOHN B. FEULING, PH. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

JOHN E. DAVIES, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Natural History and Chemistry.

ROLAND D. IRVING, A. M., E. M.,
Professor of Geology, Mining and Metallurgy, and Curator of Cabinet.

MAJ. WM. J. L. NICODEMUS, A. M.,
Professor of Military Science and Civil Engineering.

R. B. ANDERSON, A. M.,
Instructor in Languages.

HON. L. S. DIXON, LL. D.,
 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
 Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE, LL. D.
 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
 Professor of Law.

HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON,
 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin,
 Professor of Law.

HON. HARLOW S. ORTON, LL. D.,
 Dean of Law Faculty.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,
 Professor of Law.

WILLIAM F. VILAS, LL. B.,
 Professor of Law.

THOMAS D. CHRISTIE,
 Instructor.

STEPHEN LEAHEY, PH. B.,
 Instructor.

MRS. D. E. CARSON,
 Preceptress.

MISS JOSEPHINE MAGOON,
 Assistant Preceptress.

MISS LIZZIE S. SPENCER, PH. B.,
 Instructor.

MISS ELLA SAGE,
 Music Teacher

I. COLLEGE OF ARTS.

The College of Arts is organized under the following section of the General Laws of 1866, chap. CXIV :

“SECTION 2. The College of Arts shall embrace courses of instruction in the mathematical, physical and natural sciences, with their applications to the industrial arts, such as agriculturc, mechanics and engineering, mining and metallurgy, manufactures, architecture and commerce, in such branches included in the College of Letters as shall be necessary to a proper fitness of the pupils in the scientific and practical courses for their chosen pursuits, and in military tactics; and as soon as the income of the University will allow, in such order as the wants of the public shall seem to require, the said courses in the sciences and their application to the practical arts shall be expanded into distinct colleges of the University, each with its own faculty and appropriate title.”

The plain object of this section is to provide, not only for a general scientific education, but also for such a range of studies in the *applications of science* as to meet the wants of those who desire to fit themselves for agricultural, mechanical, commercial, or strictly scientific pursuits. The course of study is such as to provide a sound education in the elements of science, and at the same time to give great freedom in the selection of studies according to the choice of the individual student. As higher demands are made, they will be met by adding to the list of elective studies, and by the enlargement of the Faculty of Arts, so as to form distinct colleges, as provided for in the act of reorganization.

The Departments of Agriculture, Mining and Metallurgy, and Engineering are branches of this college.

Those who wish to make Agriculture, Mining and Metallurgy,

or Engineering specialities, pursue the course of study prescribed in those Departments, but all the scientific instruction in this College is given with special reference to Agriculture and other useful arts.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1st. It is the design of the University to give in this department to the graduates of colleges, and to others of proper age and acquirements, a thorough course of instruction directly pertaining to Agriculture, which will enable them to conduct the operations of a farm both intelligently and profitably.

This course is so arranged that the instruction in the class room can be completed in a single year by students already well acquainted with the physical sciences, while an opportunity will be given to those who desire it for extended laboratory practice, for a higher course in Botany, and for instruction in conducting experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture, thus making a full three years course of study.

2d. To give a wide range of optional studies in connection with the department of Philosophy, so as to secure a three years course of instruction, that will combine thorough mental discipline with theoretical and practical knowledge of the relation of science to Agriculture.

With these ends in view, the studies have been so arranged that a student may devote his entire time to Agricultural studies, or he may take one study from this course, and such studies from the Department of Philosophy as he is able to pursue.

He can graduate when he has completed a course equivalent to that in the Department of Philosophy.

Students in this, as in all other Departments of the University, can enter at any time on examination, can pursue such studies as they choose, and receive a certificate of attendance.

Special attention is called to the following characteristics of the course:

BOTANY.—Besides a thorough course in Structural, Physiological, and Systematic Botany, that will familiarize the student

with the characteristics of the Natural orders, and their relations to each other, the course in Practical Botany will teach him the habits, extent, and relative importance of those species that are of practical interest.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—In this branch of instruction it is the design to give a thorough discussion of the most approved methods of conducting the practical operations of the farm, to give the results of well tried experiments, and the principles to be deduced from them, and to show how experiments must be conducted to make them of practical value.

To aid this department, the University farm will be used, as rapidly as it can be brought into suitable condition, for the conducting of experiments in Agriculture and Horticulture.

METEOROLOGY.—Besides the general principles of Physical Geography, and the laws of the formation and disposition of dews, frosts, etc., instruction will be given in the changes of climate produced by man, in building levees, in draining wet districts, and in the removal or planting of forests.

In **HORTICULTURE**, instruction will be given in forcing plants by artificial heat, in the various methods of artificial propagation, in the economic value of small fruits and the most approved methods of producing them, and in the general principles of laying out and beautifying ornamental grounds.

CHEMISTRY.—By reference to the course, it will be seen that as soon as the student has been made thoroughly acquainted with the elements, and the general principles of chemical affinity and combination, instruction will be given him in the laboratory, where he will, with his own hands, apply the tests required to determine the composition and properties of bodies, and thus become practically familiar with the methods used in chemical investigations. It is intended to make this course sufficiently thorough to fit him to enter upon a higher course of quantitative chemical analysis, should he desire it.

It will be seen that Organic Chemistry is taught with particular reference to its economic applications.

In Agricultural Chemistry proper, the course is sufficiently ex-

tended to give the student a thorough knowledge of the relations of Chemistry to Agriculture, and its applications to the various operations of the farm.

ZOOLOGY.—The entire course of this science is given with particular reference to the demands of the farmer. And in addition to the principles of classification and history of domestic animals, it is believed that the course in Entomology will prove of great value—teaching, as it does, the habits of injurious species, and the means of destroying them or of preventing their depredations.

FORESTRY.—The instruction in Forestry will include the best methods of cultivating forest trees, and the relative value of different varieties of trees for timber, for fuel, or for screens to modify the effect of severe winter winds.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.—Under this head it is proposed to give an account of the industrial productions of the country, and their relative commercial value.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION will consist of a brief account of the efforts that have been made in this and other countries, to advance the interests of agriculture, by the direct application of science.

In addition to the studies on agriculture, courses of lectures will yearly be given by the President, the resident Scientific Professors, and by Professors and Lecturers from abroad, who have made a special study of the various subjects relating to agriculture. By the employment of non-resident lecturers, the University will have the benefit of the scientific knowledge and practical skill of gentlemen in this and other States whose services as permanent professors could not be secured.

In the present state of agricultural education, any course of study may be regarded as an experiment. An institution, or any department of instruction in it, must be modified until it meets the wants of the people. Their wants will be learned by the demands the students make for instruction, when different courses of study are presented for their acceptance.

The foregoing course of study is believed to be one that will,

in the main, meet the requirements of the agriculturists of the State, embracing as it does, either as a distinct agricultural course, or in connection with the department of Philosophy, a full educational course, such as those Agricultural Colleges that have been most successful have adopted after years of experience.

The land given by congress has been located, and when sold will afford abundant means for carrying on this department in the most liberal manner. In the mean time every effort will be made with the means now at the command of the University, to meet the wants of all students who present themselves, as well as the reasonable demands of the people.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SCIENCE.

Physical culture, so long neglected in the schools of this country, is now everywhere claiming the attention of educators. Cultivated intellect, in the absence of muscular energy, is inadequate to promote the welfare of society, or the happiness of its possessor. Aware of this fact, the Regents have adopted means to secure the physical training of the students. The Military Department is thoroughly organized and placed under the direction of Major W. J. L. NICODEMUS, late of the United States Army. By action of the Board of Regents, military drill is required of all the members of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes, who must provide themselves with the prescribed uniform, on consultation with Major NICODEMUS. This uniform is cheap, neat, and suitable for ordinary wear. It is expected that many students not connected with these classes, will join the battalion. This is earnestly recommended as furnishing a most healthful exercise. Students will be required to drill only three hours a week. Those who join the battalion will be subject to all the rules of the Department, and cannot withdraw without special action of the faculty.

A commodious building has been erected for a *Drill Room and Gymnasium*.

*Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Department
of Military Science in the University of Wisconsin.*

ARTICLE I.

Organization.

1. All students of the Sophomore and Freshman and those the other classes who may so elect, shall be organized into a Battalion of two or more companies under the command of the Professor of Military Science.

2. Each company shall be designated by a letter of the alphabet and officered by one Captain, two Lieutenants, five Sergeants and eight Corporals.

3. The number of officers and non-commissioned officers as provided for in the preceding paragraph will be appointed by the President of the University in consultation with the Professor of Military Science.

ARTICLE II.

Uniform.

1. There shall be adopted a uniform dress, to consist of a sack coat, pantaloons and forage cap.

2. The sack coat shall be single breasted, of dark blue cloth one row of four buttons on the breast; turn-over collar; three small buttons on each cuff; pockets on the inside; top button on breast to be well up to the throat.

3. *Pantaloons.*—The pantaloons to be made of the same material and color as the coat, and made up plain with no trimmings.

4. *Cap.*—The forage cap to be of the same material and color as the coat, of the army pattern with a gold wreath enclosing the letters U. W. The wreath to be worked on black velvet and the letters to be embroidered in silver.

5. *Button.*—The button of the coat and cap to be of the same pattern as that of the general staff corps of the U. S. Army, with the addition of the letters, U. W., stamped upon it over the eagle.

6. *Equipments.*—The equipments and ensignia of rank shall be like those worn by officers and non-commissioned officers of the same rank in the U. S. Infantry.

ARTICLE III.

Military Exercises.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier, Company and Battalion; Skirmish Drill and Target Practice.

ARTICLE IV.

Military Science.

The following are the text books in use in this department, viz:

Smith's Topography.

Mahan's Military Engineering.

Mahan's Advanced Guards, Out Posts, etc.

Benet's Military Law and Practice of Courts Martial.

Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery.

Upton's Infantry Tactics.

United States Tactics for Field and Garrison, Artillery and Cavalry.

United States Manual of Signals.

United States Army Regulations.

ARTICLE V.

The Board of Regents at its Annual Sessions will forward to the Governor of the State, the names of five students who have gone through the above course, standing first on the list according to merit in their studies and military department, who shall be recommended to the War Department as proper persons to receive the appointment of Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

This department is in charge of Prof. W. J. L. NICODEMUS, a graduate of the United States Military Academy.

The object of this department is to give its students such instruction in the practice of Civil Engineering as to fit them, after a moderate amount of practice, in the field, to fill the higher positions in the profession.

This department has lately been re-organized by Prof. NICODEMUS. The course of Instruction is full and practical. Means

have been taken for securing the best European instruments and Models for teaching Engineering.

Students are permitted to take any part of the course for which they are fitted.

The requirements for commencing the Engineering Course are the same as those for entering the Junior class of the College of Arts.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

This department was established by the Board of Regents at their last annual meeting. The object of this department is to furnish instruction in those branches of science, a thorough understanding of which is essential to the intelligent worker either in mining or metallurgy.

ADMISSION.—Students who have completed the Freshman and Sophomore years of the College of Arts, may enter at once upon the studies of this department. Persons wishing to pursue this course who have not previously been students of the University, and who are candidates for a degree, must pass examination on the studies of the Freshman and Sophomore years.

THE COURSE OF STUDY will be arranged in detail at the beginning of the collegiate year. The course will occupy two years, and will be so arranged that all studies which should precede the course required in this department will be given in the Freshman and Sophomore years of the College of Arts.

Laboratories completely equipped have been prepared for practical instruction in Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Determinative Mineralogy, etc. Collections of Minerals, Ores, Rocks, Fossils, etc., are available to the student, and will be added to from time to time. The above information merely gives an outline of the work to be done by the new department. In some particulars, and especially in the large Assay Laboratory, just fitted up, the University has advantages not possessed by any other Western institution.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

The Law Department of the State University was organized and put in practical operation in the year 1868, and its success has been gratifying in the highest degree. The great advantage of professional schools for the rapid and thorough elementary training of professional men has been long since completely demonstrated, and no profession has more entirely accepted and heartily acknowledged the benefits of such schools than the legal profession.

The learning of this profession embraces almost all the relations of life, and as it is the result of the experience of many ages, is scattered through very numerous volumes of treatises, reports, statutes and digests. To obtain the mastery of the numerous topics embraced within the limits of the body of the law in such degree of perfection as marks the learned lawyer, requires many years of diligent study and practical experience.

This result is not to be attained by any mere student. What the beginner wants is to gain a comprehensive general view and analysis of the whole system, then to learn, without the careful reading which would occupy a lifetime, what the books contain, and where to search for more particular and detailed information; and to acquire the habits and modes of legal study and thought.

Superadd to this an acquaintance with the rules and principles of practice in the Courts, and the Student is prepared to begin the work of life.

This degree of attainment can be reached in the professional school in at least half the time that the student can otherwise acquire it, and with the additional advantage that there is no incumbrance of obsolete ideas or mistaken impressions, which are so difficult for any but a lawyer to distinguish from living doctrine among the great mass of legal writings.

To afford to the young men of Wisconsin and the Northwest ready facilities for such requirements, this Department has been established by the State University.

The Method of Instruction is for the most part by lectures, and by reading under the direction of the professors, with moot

court practice. The lecture system is peculiarly adapted to the study of law. Few text books are written for students. The most elementary works are designed as exhaustive treatises for the use of lawyers, and embrace not only the history of the growth of the doctrines, but also a discussion of the subject in far more detail than the student can advisably pursue so early. The lectures give a clear analysis of the subject under discussion, not involved with that which is obsolete or too minute.

The practising lawyer, acting as instructor, can refer the student to just such parts of the text books and to such adjudications in the reports, as present in the best manner the principles which it is important to know. This system of reading cases in connection with text books is of the first usefulness.

The Moot Court will be held weekly; and here the students are taught to perform, as students, just what they will be required to do as lawyers. The preparation of pleadings and the argument of questions—all selected from actual cases occurring in practice, and designed to illustrate the subjects discussed in the lectures—under the direction of the Dean of the Faculty, formerly one of the Circuit Judges of the State, will afford to the student unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical familiarity with the modes of administering the law. To those who know the difficulty with which the young lawyer acquires the easy confidence necessary to successful practice, this part of the school will especially commend itself.

An additional means to the same end, consists in the forming of clubs, by the students themselves, for which the instructors will afford every assistance, and the use of the lecture room is granted.

A certificate of graduation from this department will entitle the student to admission to practice in all the courts of the state.

The peculiar advantages which the city of Madison, as the capital of the State, affords the students of law, deserve mention.

All sessions of the Supreme Court are held here, and also one term of the U. S. Circuit and District Courts annually. The

Circuit Court for the County of Dane holds three terms annually; so that there is almost constantly some court in session.

The Law Library of the State, which is probably the largest collection of the kind in the Northwest, is at all times accessible to the Students. The advantage of this library to the Student can hardly be over-estimated. He can here become familiarized with series of reports and with many treatises which are rarely found in private libraries.

The Miscellaneous Library of the State Historical Society, numbering over 30,000 volumes, is also open to the Students of this school.

Admission.—Students will be admitted at any time; but those who are not Collegiate graduates must be 20 years of age to enter this Department.

No examination for admission is required.

Credentials of good moral character must be furnished.

II. COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

The course pursued in this College is the usual classical course, consisting of a complete course in Classics, Mathematics, Science and Literature, and is intended to be fully equal to that pursued in the best Colleges in the country. While great care is taken by the authorities of the University to furnish young men with the means of obtaining a thorough preparation for the various departments of business, those studies which enable the student to secure the treasures of ancient wisdom and bring him into sympathy with the great thinkers of past ages will receive a requisite share of the time of instructors and students.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The object of this Department is to fit young men for entering either the College of Arts or the College of Letters. It is not designed to do the work of Common Schools. Each member of the Faculty has a general direction of the studies pertaining to his department, and renders such assistance as may be required. Those who enter this Department are subject to the same rules, and allowed the same privileges as College Students. Many apply who are not fitted to enter. To prevent disappointment, application should be made by letter, stating the age and acquirements of the applicant.

Candidates must not be under twelve years of age, and will be examined in Reading, Spelling, Penmanship, Arithmetic through Interest, English Grammar and Descriptive Geography.

The Preparatory Course for the College of Arts, is as follows:

- First Term.* Physical Geography.
 History of the United States—Scott.
 Elementary Algebra—Robinson.
- Second Term.* Arithmetic—Robinson.
 Modern History—Labberton's Outlines.
 Elementary Algebra—finished.

Third Term. Sentential Analysis—Greene.
History of England—Smith.
Plane Geometry—Loomis.

The Preparatory Course for the College of Letters, consists of the studies given above, and also of the following:

Allen's Latin Grammar, Lessons, Reader (to p. 174) and Composition;
Four Orations of Cicero;
Leighton's Greek Lessons;
Goodwin's Greek Grammar and Reader;
History of Greece and Rome, (Smith);
Classical Geography and Antiquities.

NOTE.—The following three years' course is recommended to students who prepare for the College of Letters:

First Year. Latin begun; Physical Geography; Arithmetic; Sentential Analysis; History of United States, Modern *Europe and *England.
Second Year. Latin, continued; Greek, begun; Ancient History, Geography, etc.
Third Year. Latin and Greek, continued; Elementary Algebra; Plane Geometry.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

Bachelors of Art, Science and Philosophy, will be admitted to the University as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. They must devote two years to study under the direction of the President and Faculty, and pass a satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners appointed by the Regents.

The studies are optional but they must be selected from at least two sections, and the studies in some one section must be continued during the whole course.

Students who have pursued this course for one year, on satisfactory examination, are entitled to the Master's Degree.

The object of this course is to secure a higher degree of scholarship in Literature and Science than it seems possible to attain in the present state of our colleges, under the ordinary class system.

Those who enter upon it will receive all needed counsel and instruction; but they will be encouraged to pursue their studies as specialties, not limited as to time or interfered with by other studies as in the College course.

*Anderson's General History and History of England are recommended as substitutes for those above.

III. FEMALE COLLEGE.

The course of study in this College is similar to that in the College of Arts, and is designed to be fully equivalent to it.

In addition to the prescribed course, young ladies will be instructed in any study taught in the College of Letters or Arts, for which they are prepared. They may also attend all University lectures.

Ladies and gentlemen will unite in class exercises when, in the judgment of the Faculty, such an arrangement shall be desirable.

Students who do not desire to graduate may enter at any time, and pursue any study of the term for which they may be prepared.

The Female College building now in process of erection will be completed early in October; until that time the South College building will be occupied by the members of this College, and will be under the immediate charge of the Preceptress, who, with her associate teachers, will reside in the building.

This edifice has rooms for the accommodation of about eighty ladies. Besides these private rooms, there are others for the use of pupils in Music, Painting and Drawing; also a commodious and well furnished Hall for the use of the Castalian Society, organized by the ladies of the College.

The new building will be spacious and elegant, and will furnish accommodations for at least eighty students. It will also contain rooms for the accommodation of the female teachers, and for general exercises and instruction in music. This edifice, by furnishing the means of relief to apartments now overcrowded, will greatly increase the educational facilities of the University. The annual rental of the furnished rooms in the new building has not yet been fixed by the Regents.

Mrs. D. F. Carson, favorably known as Preceptress in the High School at Beloit, has been elected Preceptress in this College.

The Department of Boarding, both in the South College building and in the new building, will be under the direction of a judicious matron. Board will be furnished at \$3 per week, and no students will be allowed to board themselves in either of these buildings after the next term. Students who wish to board themselves can readily find rooms for their purpose, convenient to the University.

It is designed to give much greater attention to the Fine Arts than they have heretofore received. A thoroughly trained and skillful teacher of music will be employed, and pianos will be furnished at reasonable rates to students desiring to practice. Instruction will also be given in Drawing and Painting. A knowledge of these arts is essential to a complete education, and every necessary effort will be made to furnish the young ladies of this State the means of acquiring a finished culture.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

College of Letters.

College of Arts.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS, - - -	Higher Algebra begun. Loomis.
LATIN—Cicero's Philippic and Ver-	ENGLISH—Mulligan's Structure of
rine Orations.	the English Language.
GREEK—Greek Historians.	FRENCH—Otto's French Grammar.
OPTIONAL, - - -	Scandinavian.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS, Algebra completed, Solid Geometry begun. Loomis.	
LATIN—Livy.	ENGLISH—Mulligan completed.
GREEK—Xenophon's Memorabilia.	Craik's English of Shakespeare.
	FRENCH—Otto's Grammar.
	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Norton.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS, Geometry completed, Plane Trigonometry. Loomis.	
Botany, - Gray's Manual and Lessons.	
GREEK—Homer's Iliad.	FRENCH—Otto's French Reader.
	NATURAL PHILOSOPHY—Norton.

Themes and Declamations throughout the year; also Latin and Greek Composition in College of Letters.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS, Conic Sections and Analytical Geometry. Loomis.	
German, - Comfort's Course.	
LATIN—Horace.	SCIENCE—Agriculture, Lectures.
	Meteorology. Loomis.
Lectures, - - -	History of Roman Empire.

Second Term.

Science, - - -	Anatomy and Physiology. Hitchcock.
	Zoology begun, Agassiz.
LATIN—Germania and Agricola of Tacitus.	MATHEMATICS—Calculus. Loomis.
GREEK—Prometheus of Æschylus.	GERMAN—Comfort's Course.
LECTURES, - - -	FRENCH—Otto's Reader.
	Mediæval History.

College of Letters.

College of Arts.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS,	Spherical Trigonometry. Loomis.
LATIN—The Latin Poets.	MATHEMATICS—Surveying, etc.
Greek—Demosthenes de Corona.	Loomis.
REVIEW—Latin and Greek Grammar.	SCIENCE—Zoology completed.
LECTURES—Greek and Roman Literature.	German—Comfort's Course.
LECTURES	FRENCH—Fleury's Histoire de France
	Modern History.

Themes and Declamations throughout the year; also Latin and Greek Composition in the College of Letters.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term

CHEMISTRY,	Fownes or Barker.
MECHANICS,	Snell and Lectures.
RHETORIC,	Bain and Lectures.
GREEK—	GERMAN—Whitney's Reader.
OPTIONAL,	French Historical Geography.

Second Term.

PHYSICS,	Snell and Lectures.
HISTORY,	Hallman's Middle Ages.
LATIN—The Rudens of Plautus.	CHEMISTRY—
Harrington.	GERMAN—Whitney's Reader.
GREEK—The Clouds of Aristophanes. Felton.	
OPTIONAL,	French.

Third Term.

ASTRONOMY,	White.
CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW—	
LATIN—Juvenal.	ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.
Greek—Plato's Gorgias.	GERMAN—Whitney's Reader.
OPTIONAL,	French History of Government.

SENIOR YEAR. .

First Term.

MENTAL PHILOSOPHY,	Haven.
ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Shaw and Lectures.
ÆSTHETICS—	Bascom.
SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE. Whitney.	DETERMINATIVE MINERALOGY.
LECTURES,	Comparative Philology.
	Mineralogy.
OPTIONAL,	Metallurgy, Assaying.
	Latin. German.

College of Letters.**College of Arts.***Second Term.*

MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	-	-	-	Hopkins.
LOGIC,	-	-	-	Jevons.
GEOLOGY,	-	-	-	Dana and Lectures.
OPTIONAL,	-	-	-	Metallurgy, Assaying.
				Latin. Greek.

Third Term.

NATURAL THEOLOGY,	-	-	-	Chadbourn.
PHILOSOPHY AND RHETORIC,	-	-	-	Bascom.
POLITICAL ECONOMY;	-	-	-	Perry and Lectures.
LECTURES,	-	-	-	Evidences of Christianity.
				History of Civilization.
Optional,	-	-	-	Economic Geology.
				Latin, Greek, German.

FEMALE COLLEGE.

The course of studies for the Female College is the same as that of the College of Arts, with the following substitutes allowed:

Sophomore.

<i>First Term.</i>	Elementary Rhetoric, (Hart) in place of Agriculture and Meteorology.
<i>Second Term.</i>	Elementary English Literature, (Gilman) in place of Calculus.

Junior.

<i>Third Term.</i>	German Literature in place of Analytical Chemistry.
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Senior.

<i>First Term.</i>	Studies in Early English, (Chaucer) in place of Determinative Mineralogy; or some Elective Study, approved by the Faculty.
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Schedule of Recitations for 1871-2.

FIRST TERM

<i>Class.</i>	<i>9-10.</i>	<i>10-11.</i>	<i>11-12.</i>	<i>12-1.</i>
SENIOR	Astronomy	Eng. Lit. and Aesthetics.	Mental Philosophy.	
JUNIOR	Rhetoric, M., Tu., W., Th.	Mechanics.	Chemistry.	German, Tu., F.
SOPHOMORE	* Agriculture and Meteorology.	Higher Algebra finished.	German.	Homer, M., W. Horace, Tu., Th. History, F.
FRESHMAN	Higher Algebra begun.	Greek. *Mulligan, M., T., Th., F.	Latin. *Hist. of U. S., T., W., Th., F.	* French, M., W.

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SECOND TERM.

SENIOR.	Anatomy, Physiology and Zoology, M., T., W., Th., * German, F.
JUNIOR.	Anatomy. Physiology and Hb.
SOPHOMORE	
FRESHMAN	* Natural Philosophy, Tu., W., Th., F. * French, 3 P. M., M., W.

* College of Arts, instead of Latin and Greek.

Schedule of Recitations for 1871-2—continued.

THIRD TERM.

10-11.		
by of Rhetoric, M., ., Th.		
ly.		
1 Geometry, Tu., ., F.	*German, M., Tu., Th., F. Latin, M., Tu., W., Th.	-- -- Tu., W., Th. ., W., Th.
Geography, M., ., F.	Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.	Latin, Tu., Th. *French, M., W.

*College of Arts, instead of Latin and Greek.

† Elective—the student required to make a choice.

TECHNICAL COURSES.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

BOTANY.—Structural Botany, including microscopic examination of tissues and other minute structures. Physiological Botany, including the germination and growth of plants. Systematic Botany, or classification of plants, including a discussion of the general principles of classification in the different departments of Natural History, the limitations of species and origin of varieties, with exercises in Botanical analysis

Second Term.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—Location of farm. Division into fields. Arrangement and planning of farm buildings. Farm implements. General principles of tillage. Principles of drainage. Laying out and construction of drains. Methods of seeding. Harvesting of crops.

METEOROLOGY.—Dews, Frosts, Fogs, Clouds, Rain, Hail, Snow, Winds and local causes affecting climate, as proximity to mountain chains, to forests, or to bodies of water. Effect produced by the removal of forests, or by planting screens of timber. Meteorological instruments, their methods of use and advantages to the agriculturist.

Third Term.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.—Botanical characteristics and geographical distribution of the natural orders, with their relative importance. The general and species having agricultural value; those having commercial or medical value; those having ornamental value, and those which are noxious or detrimental—as weeds or poisonous plants.

HORTICULTURE.—Hot beds, their construction and use. Methods of propagation of plants, by layers, by cuttings, by budding or grafting, etc. Transplanting. Varieties of small fruits and the best means of cultivating them. General management of nurseries. Landscape gardening.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

CHEMISTRY.—The forces, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism. Chemical affinity and the laws of chemical combination. The Elements, their history, properties, combinations and uses. Applications of Chemistry to the arts and manufactures. Laboratory practice will be begun as soon as the student has become sufficiently advanced, taking up the special re-action of the elements, and the laws of chemical decomposition and precipitation.

Second Term.

ZOOLOGY.—Principals of classification. Descriptive Zoology, comprising the systematic arrangement of animals in accordance with their natural affinities, into classes, orders, families, etc. Natural history of domestic animals.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Composition of organic bodies and their special characteristics. Chemistry of germination, of nutrition, of vegetable growth, of decomposition of fermentation, of saponification.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Including general analysis, analysis of Minerals, Blowpipe analysis, analysis of soils, manures and ashes of plants. Volumetric analysis and its applications to acidimetry and alkalimetry.

Third Term.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—General principals of Farm Economy. Care and feeding of Stock. Manures, animal, vegetable and mineral, their management and mode of application. Preparation of the soil for particular crops. Cultivation of crops. Management of grass lands. Improvement of soils by physical means, as draining, subsoiling, etc. Conducting experiments. Industrial Statistics.

ZOOLOGY.—General Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Embryology. Entomology, including classification of insects. Habits of noxious species and best means of checking their ravages. Habits of beneficial species.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

FORESTRY.—Planting and management of Forest Trees. Soils adapted to their growth. Value of different kinds of trees for fuel, building and other purposes.

GEOLOGY.—Dynamical and descriptive. Origin of soils. Building materials. Coal and metals.

Second Term.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Composition of soils. The relations of air and moisture to vegetable growth. Connection of light, heat and electricity with growth of plants. Chemical changes attending vegetable growth. Chemistry of the various processes of the farm, as plowing, following, draining, etc. Preparation, preservation and composition of manures. Artificial manures. Methods of improving soils by chemical means, by mineral manures, by animal manures. Chemical composition of the various crops. Chemistry of the dairy.

Third Term.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—Breeds of domestic animals, their characteristics, and adaptation to particular purposes. Principles of stock breeding. Veterinary surgery and medicine.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the same branch sometimes occurs in different parts of the course. In some cases this has been found necessary

in properly arranging the studies into terms. In other cases this necessity arises from the different methods in which the same subject will be discussed; these methods belonging to different departments of instruction, some of them adapted to students in the earlier. and others to those in the later part of the course.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.

ROADS AND RAILROADS	-	Gillespie and Lectures.
DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY	-	Church.
CHEMISTRY	- - -	Lectures.
TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING	-	Elementary Topography.
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING	-	Orthographic, Spherical, Isometric projections.
ELECTIVE	- - - -	Rhetoric, German.

Second Term.

BUILDING MATERIALS	- -	Mahan and Lectures.
THEORETIC MECHANICS	-	Rankine.
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY	-	Qualitative.
TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING	-	Maps of Farm, Topographical and Hydrographical Surveys.
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING	-	Shades, Shadows, Perspective, Colors.
ELECTIVE	- - -	History, German.

Third Term.

STRUCTURES	- - -	Mahan and Lectures.
PRACTICAL MECHANICS	-	Rankine.
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY	-	Quantitative.
ASTRONOMY	- - -	White and Lectures.
TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAWING	-	Plans, Profiles, Sections of Roads, Railroads, Canals.
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING	-	Stereotomy, Structures.
ELECTIVE	- - - -	Qualitative Analysis, Constitutional Law, German.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.

PRIME MOVERS,	- - -	Rankine and Lectures.
GEODESY,	- - -	Rankine.
MINERALOGY,	- - -	Determinative.
METALLURGY,	- - -	Lectures.
ÆSTHETICS	- - -	
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING,		Steam Engine, other Prime Movers, Machines, Projects.
ELECTIVE,	- - -	Quantitative Analysis, English Literature, Science of Language.

Second Term.

BRIDGES, - - -	Haupt and Lectures
COMBINED STRUCTURES,	Rankine.
ASSAYING, - - -	Lectures and Practical Exercises
GEOLOGY, - - -	Lectures,
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING,	Bridges, Machines, Projects.
ELECTIVE, - - -	Moral Philosophy, Logic.

Third Term.

WATER ENGINEERING, -	Bresse and Lectures.
RAILROAD ENGINEERING,	Scribner and Lectures.
ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY, -	Lectures.
GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, -	Hydraulic Motors and Works.
GENERAL REVIEW.	

Practical exercises, such as field practice, with the use of instruments, laying out railroad curves, preparing projects, with drawings and specifications of machines and structures, etc., continue through the entire course.

Theses are required for graduation.

DEPARTMENT OF MINING AND METALLURGY.

The Course of Study in this Department, will be fully arranged at the beginning of the coming Collegiate Year. Instruction will be given in the following subjects:

Descriptive Geometry,	Quantitative Analysis.
Shades, Shadows and Perspective.	Blowpipe Analysis.
Mechanics.	Determinative Mineralogy.
Civil Engineering.	Assay of Ores.
Mining Engineering.	Metallurgy.
Drawing.	Geology.
Chemistry.	Economic Geology.
Qualitative Analysis.	

LAW DEPARTMENT.

First Term.

JUDGE ORTON, - - -	Personal Property, Partnership, Corporations, Contracts of Sale.
PROF. CARPENTER, -	Criminal Law.
JUDGE COLE, - - -	Domestic Relations.
PROF. VILAS, - - -	The Constitution and Jurisdiction of Courts. Common Law Pleadings.

Second Term.

JUDGE ORTON, - - -	The Law Merchant, covering negotiable paper, suretyship and guaranty. Insurance. Fixtures.
PROF. CARPENTER, -	Contracts.
JUDGE LYON - - -	Practice.
PROF. VILAS, - - -	Equity Pleading. Pleading under the Code.

Third Term.

JUDGE ORTON, -	-	-	The Law of Real Estate, Uses, Trusts, Powers, and Wills.
PROF. CARPENTER, -	-	-	Bailment and Agency.
JUDGE DIXON, -	-	-	Equity Jurisprudence.
PROF. VILAS, -	-	-	Law of Evidence.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

SECTION I. NATURAL HISTORY—

Botany.
Mineralogy.
Geology.
Mining.

II. CHEMISTRY—

Chemical Philosophy and Physics.
Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.
Applied Chemistry.

III. MATHEMATICS—

Pure Mathematics.
Mechanics and Physics.
Astronomy.
Engineering.

IV. PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY—

History and International Law.
Psychology and History of Philosophy.
History and Criticism of English Literature.

V. PHILOLOGY—

Latin and Greek Languages and Literatures.
Comparative Philology.
Modern European Languages.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

POLICY.

It is the aim of the University to meet the educational wants of every student in the State. The courses of study as laid down are intended to be the mere outlines of work. In the optional studies and post graduate course there is provision for all the demands of higher scholarship which are now made upon the Institution. And it is confidently expected that by the sale of lands and in other ways, provision will be made for the constant growth of the University as greater demands are made upon it.

It is advisable that students should pursue the prescribed courses if possible, adding to them as they are able, from the optional studies; but, by special vote of the Regents, the Faculty may excuse a student from any study in either course and substitute for it any other of equal educational value, such action of the Faculty being a matter of record.

The whole policy of the Institution is determined by the Regents who as a body represent the people, and no particular sect or party.

GOVERNMENT.

Students are held responsible only for good order and the diligent use of their time. Those who fail to conform to this simple requirement are at once dismissed. The University is no place for idlers, for disorderly persons or for those who do not propose to give their *whole time* to the work prescribed for them by the Faculty. The loss of a single recitation not only injures the student, but those connected with him.

Leave of absence will not be granted except in cases of absolute necessity.

Each Faculty has special care of its own College or Department, but all the instructors teach wherever their services are required. Weekly reports are made by each Professor to the Faculty, of the work in his own department and of all cases of delinquency.

The students and Faculty are assembled for prayers daily, fifteen minutes before the morning hour for commencing recitations. At this time all public announcements are made, and the President also gives directions and instruction to the students in regard to all their general duties as members of the University.

No student is required to attend any religious exercises of any kind, but all directions in regard to this matter, given by parents or guardians, will be cheerfully followed.

LECTURES.

In addition to the lectures given in connection with the recitations, some subjects are taught entirely by lectures, the students being required to take notes, and to recite upon the lectures the same as when a text-book is used.

The following are the regular courses of lectures:

To the SENIOR CLASS, on Mental and Moral Philosophy, by the President; on Geology and Mining, by Prof. Irving; on English Literature, Logic and Evidences, by Prof. Carpenter; on Astronomy, by Prof. Sterling; on Comparative Philology, by Prof. Feuling; on History of Civilization, by Prof. Allen.

To the JUNIOR CLASS, on Chemistry, Physiology and Comparative Zoology, by Prof. Davies; on History, by Prof. Allen; on Civil Polity and International Law, by Prof. Parkinson; on Mechanics and Physics, by Prof. Sterling, and on Rhetoric and English Composition, by Prof. Carpenter.

To the SOPHOMORE CLASS, on Structural and Sysematic Botany, by Prof. Davies; on Practical Botany and Agriculture, by Prof. Daniells, and on History by Prof. Allen.

To the FRESHMAN CLASS, on the Laws of Health and Methods of Study, by the President; on History, by Prof. Allen; and on Natural History in its relations to the Arts, by Prof. Davies.

TO SPECIAL STUDENTS, on Analytical Chemistry, by Prof. Daniells.

In addition to these courses, other Lectures are delivered on Special subjects, by members of the Faculty and other scientific gentlemen.

LIBRARY.

The University Library comprises nearly four thousand volumes.

All the students have access to it free of charge. Valuable additions have been made during the past year.

Students also have opportunity, free of expense, to consult the State Historical and State Libraries, the former numbering thirty five thousand volumes, and the latter comprising a choice collection of miscellaneous works and a very complete Law Library. Each is furnished with commodious rooms kept comfortable at all hours of the day. These are Library privileges unsurpassed in the West, and equalled in very few institutions in the country.

EXAMINATIONS.

At the close of the first and second terms there is a public examination of all the classes of the University in the studies of the term.

During the week preceding the Commencement, the several classes are examined, in presence of a Board of Visitors, in the studies of the year.

Promotion from class to class is made to depend on these examinations.

DEGREES.

Students who complete the course of study prescribed in the College of Letters are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and, after the expiration of three years from the time of graduation, upon application to the Faculty, accompanied with evidence of satisfactory proficiency, are recommended to the Regents to receive the degree of Master of Arts.

Students who complete the course of study in the College of Arts, are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and, after the expiration of three years from the time of graduation, on recommendation of the Faculty to the Regents, as in the case of Master of Arts, receive the degree of Master of Science.

Students who complete the prescribed course of study in the Law Department, upon examination and recommendation of the Law Faculty, are entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Students who complete the prescribed course in Civil Engineering, are entitled to the degree of Civil Engineer.

Students who complete the course in Mining and Metallurgy, are entitled to the degree of Mining Engineer.

Students who hold a first grade certificate, approved by the State Superintendent of Common Schools for the State of Wisconsin, and also all graduates of Normal Schools of the State, are, after one year's study under the direction of the Faculty, entitled to appropriate University degrees.

Graduates of the Female College receive the same degrees as graduates of the other colleges for the same course of study.

APPARATUS AND CABINETS.

The University is provided with extensive and valuable Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets and collections in Natural History; also with well selected Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

Important additions have been made, the past year, to the means for teaching Chemistry and other Natural Sciences. As funds increase from the sale of lands, constant additions will be made to the Board of Instruction and to the means for teaching the sciences in all their applications to the Arts.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Arrangements have been made so that students in the University who desire to study any branch taught in the Madison Business College can do so for two-thirds the usual fees.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

The Literary Societies—Athenæan, Hesperian and Castalian—are sustained with great interest, and furnish valuable aid in the intellectual training of the student. Each has a library of several hundred volumes. Spacious and commodious rooms have been provided and furnished at the expense of the institution for these societies.

These societies admit to membership only students connected with the regular classes. Another, called the *Philomathean Society*, has been organized for Preparatory and University students.

ROOMS.

Private rooms, under certain restrictions, can be secured by gentlemen on application to the locating officer, at the opening of each term.

No student will be allowed to occupy a room until his bills for the term are settled.

Students from abroad have the preference in the assignment of rooms.

Those in the regular classes are allowed the choice of rooms, and in the order of the classes.

Regular students, in previous occupancy, if on the ground at the opening of the term, are permitted to retain their rooms, unless needed for those in higher classes.

Rooms are furnished, except stoves, at the expense of the students, who should bring their own bedding, towels, etc. Other furniture can be obtained here second-hand, or new, at moderate prices.

Students will not be allowed to board themselves, except in the North Dormitory Building.

Occupants of rooms are held responsible for all damages to the same.

Students not accommodated in the University, and not residing with their parents in Madison, will lodge and board in town, under such regulations as the Faculty may prescribe.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The Commencement Anniversary is on the Wednesday preceding the last Tuesday of June, and is followed by a vacation of nine weeks.

There are three terms in each year, and three vacations.

The first term opens on Wednesday, nine weeks from Commencement, and continues until the Friday preceding the last Thursday in November. The second term commences on the third Wednesday after the close of the preceding term, and continues till the Friday preceding the third Wednesday of March. The third term commences on the second Wednesday after the close of the second term, and continues till the Wednesday preceding the last Tuesday in June.

REPORT OF BOARD OF VISITORS.

To the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, members of the Board of Visitors, having attended to the duties assigned us by your honorable body, beg leave to present the following report:

We found the University in a very prosperous condition. The Faculty and Instructors have performed their work with marked ability and faithfulness. They are entitled to your entire confidence and support.

The examinations of the classes evinced thorough instruction and earnest study. The classes of ladies showed a scholarship not inferior in any respect to that of the gentlemen.

The Department of Agriculture is well organized and well conducted. Its results, in time, will prove invaluable to the farmers, fruit growers, and gardeners of the State.

The Department of Military Science promises a happy success.

The Law Department is peculiarly fortunate. In addition to having able and thorough instructors, the students have free access to the State Library, and can frequently witness the proceedings in the several courts held at the Capital of the State. The examination of the class was well sustained. We were impressed with the value of previous scholarship in entering upon professional studies. The tendency to enter the learned professions without thorough preparation should be discouraged. The future bar and bench of our State are largely in the keeping of this Department of the University.

The Preparatory Department has been well taught. The pupils, certainly, give promise of future scholarship and usefulness. The want of academies in the state will necessitate the

continuance of this department to the present; and hence the importance of its distinct and thorough organization. Its courses of study should be with special reference to the Scientific and Classical Colleges, and it occurred to us that the standard of admission should be higher. This might lessen the number of pupils but it would secure better scholarship and an easier discipline. And your committee would earnestly recommend the selection of a Principal of this Department who should give his exclusive attention to its government and instruction. The Department thus organized and under the general supervision of the Government of the University, would, we believe, soon furnish a large number of well prepared students for its colleges.

Your committee would also suggest the propriety of allowing the ladies and gentlemen, pursuing the same studies, to recite in classes together. Accepting the fact that they are to be educated together, we fail to see the necessity of having a distinct department known as the "Female College." Such an arrangement would save the time and strength of the professors, and would doubtless accord with general public sentiment.

The Laboratory of the University is certainly a credit to the State. It is convenient and extensive, and must prove invaluable to the College of Arts. The Cabinet and Library are not all that is desired, but considering the age of the University and all the circumstances of the case, they will compare favorably with those of other similar institutions.

An Astronomical Observatory is a pressing need of the College of Arts, and we feel assured that as soon as the means at your command will justify the outlay, you will provide this as well as some other needed improvements.

We found the buildings and grounds of the University in good condition.

The subject of prizes and scholarships, as affording a stimulus to the students in the prosecution of the higher branches of education, is a matter we earnestly commend to your careful consideration.

The commencement exercises reflected great credit to the graduating classes, the Faculty, and the State.

In conclusion, your committee would congratulate your honorable body and the people of our rapidly growing State, on the auspicious beginning of a great and useful enterprise. It cannot be reasonably expected that in a State so new, with all of its institutions in a formative condition, that all the educational results of older and wealthier communities can be immediately realized. But patience, courage and a discriminating liberality, will crown your labors with great success.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. TILTON,
C. H. RICHARDS,
WM. TEN BROEK,
ED. GRAHAM.

REPORT FROM LAW DEPARTMENT.

To the Hon. CHAS. S. HAMILTON, President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin :

I have the honor through you, to report to the honorable the Board of Regents, that the Law Department, during the past year has been very successful and promising.

There have been in all twenty-three students in the class, all but three of whom have passed a most thorough examination in the Supreme Court Room before the Judges and in the presence of the Bar and the Examiners, and acquitted themselves with great credit. The names of such as passed this examination have been reported to the Vice President, with a recommendation to the degree of L.L. B.

The class have had most thorough instruction in all branches of the law, and have studied and labored with great zeal and industry, and give promise of becoming eminent in their profession, and in addition to excellent abilities and attainments, they are all of good habits and of high moral character. His Excellency, Governor Fairchild, has most kindly and considerately furnished the class with a room in the Capitol, for lectures, and the students have been treated kindly by the State Librarian, Prof. Conover, and his excellent assistant, in receiving at all proper times the great advantages of consulting the books in the Law Library.

All the authorities of the State have rendered this department great assistance and encouragement, for which the Class and the Faculty feel grateful.

The students, many of them are poor, and have struggled to attain a legal education to enter at once upon the duties and

compensations of the profession. To those who, for the time, are unable to pay for their tuition, the full benefits of the course have been liberally extended, trusting them to pay when able to do so. None who could pay for their board and support, in the city, have been turned away on account of their inability to pay for their instruction. This course for the present has been deemed to be the better, until the Department shall have become well established and known. This, of course, for the time detracts somewhat from the compensation of the teachers, but in time will have the effect to bring the Department to a sustaining basis.

The prospect for the coming year is flattering, and it is expected a still larger class will avail themselves of the course. The reputation of this Department is daily becoming more extended, and through those who have already graduated it is expected many more will apply from year to year.

During the winter, while the Legislature is in session, it is quite inconvenient for the State to spare a suitable room in the capitol for the class, and it is respectfully suggested that the executive committee should have authority to procure a suitable room in some block around the park for that purpose. The class should be as near the State library as possible, as access to that is one of the chief advantages of the school.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. ORTON,
Dean of Law Faculty.

MADISON, June 20, 1871..

UNIVERSITY FARM.

REPORT BY PROF. W. W. DANIELLS.

To the Hon. CHARLES S. HAMILTON, President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit herewith the report of experiments upon the University Experimental Farm for the year ending October 31, 1871.

WHEAT.

White Winter, Touzelle Variety.—Seed imported from France, and furnished by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. A large, white, plump grain, weighing sixty-two pounds per bushel. Sample 11. Fifteen quarts (29 lbs.,) were sown Sept. 10, 1870 upon an area of 47.9 square rods. Protected from winds upon the west and north sides by growing timber. Mulched in December with coarse litter at the rate of twenty loads per acre. Harvested July 8, 1871. Drawn July 14. Threshed August 10. * Gross weight, 1,191 pounds. Weight of grain 392 pounds. One bushel weighs $59\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 23.38 bushels. Per cent. of grain to gross weight, 32.9. One pound seed yields $13\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

This variety was first tried the previous year, upon land but partially protected upon the west side, from the winter winds. It there winter-killed entirely. Upon second trial, in a situation more favorable for protection from cold winds, and, with a more favorable winter, it yields well. The straw appears weak, and

* Taken at the time of drawing from the field.

the grain is darker than the seed sown. The experiment will be continued until its worth as a variety for cultivation is well proven.

Red Bearded Saisette Winter Wheat.—Seed imported from France, and furnished by Department of Agriculture. Sample 12. One bushel weighs 62 pounds. Fifteen quarts (29 lbs.) sown September 10, 1870, upon 47.9 square rods. Protected from winds, and mulched the same as Touzelle variety. Harvested July 8, 1871. Drawn July 14. Threshed August 7. Gross weight, 1,287 pounds. Weight of grain, 399 pounds. One bushel weighs 60½ pounds. Yield per acre, twenty-two bushels. Per cent. of grain to gross weight, thirty-one. One pound seed yields 13.7 pounds grain.

Besides repeating the above experiments, several other varieties of winter wheat are now in cultivation. Among these is the "Fultz" wheat, a new and promising variety, originated by Mr. Abram Fultz, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, the seed of which has been distributed this year by the Government Department of Agriculture.

The question whether winter wheat may be grown in Wisconsin with profit is still unsettled. The experience of the past year would lead to the belief that it may; but a more rigorous winter, and less favorable spring may bring as strong evidence to prove that the climate is too severe. Mr. A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo, says that after twenty years' experience, he regards it as sure a crop in the Baraboo valley as is spring wheat. The very fine sample from that vicinity on exhibition at the State Fair this fall, shows at least, that as excellent wheat may be grown there, as can be grown anywhere in the same latitude. The greater value of winter wheat demands for it a thorough trial of all hardy varieties, before deciding that spring wheat alone can be relied upon for a sure crop.

SPRING WHEAT.

To test the comparative values of different amounts of seed to the acre, six plats, each containing one-fourth acre, were sown to

mammoth variety April 4. The seed—sample 4—was raised upon University farm in 1870. One bushel weighed sixty and three-fourths pounds. The plats were all adjacent, and cultivation was the same on all.

PLAT 1—*Three-fourths bushels to the acre*—Harvested July 24. Drawn July 28. Threshed October 26. Weight of straw and grain, 820 pounds. Weight of grain, 263 pounds. One bushel weighs 60 1-3 pounds. Yield per acre, $17\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 32. One pound of seed yields 23.1 pounds.

PLAT 2—*One bushel to the acre*—Harvested July 24. Drawn July 28. Weight of straw and grain, 899 pounds. Threshed October 27. Weight of grain, $297\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs 60.6 pounds. Yield per acre, 19.83 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain 33. One pound seed yields 19.59 pounds.

PLAT 3.—*One and one-fourth bushels seed to the acre.*—Harvested July 24. Drawn July 28. Threshed November 4. Weight of straw and grain, 1,146 pounds. Weight of grain $332\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. One bushel weighs 60 pounds. Yield per acre, 22.18 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 29. One pound seed yields 17.53 pounds.

PLAT 4.—*One and one-half bushels seed to the acre.*—Harvested July 24. Drawn July 28. Threshed Nov. 1. Weight of straw and grain, 1,340 pounds. Weight of grain, $396\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs 60.36 pounds. Yield per acre 26.16 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 29. One pound seed yields 17.4 pounds.

PLAT 5.—*One and three-fourths bushels seed to the acre.*—Harvested July 22. Drawn July 29. Threshed October 31. Weight of straw and grain, $375\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. One bushel weighs sixty pounds. Yield per acre, $24\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. Per cent. of grain to gross, 28. One pound seed yields $14\frac{1}{4}$.

PLAT 6—*Two bushels seed to the acre.* Harvested July 22. Drawn July 29. Threshed October 5. Weight of straw and

grain, 1,412 pounds. Weight of grain, 455 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. One bushel weighs 60 $\frac{1}{8}$ pounds. Yield per acre 30 $\frac{1}{8}$, bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 32. One pound seed yields 14.98 pounds.

TABLE showing the results of experiments with different amounts of seed wheat to the acre.

Bushels of seed to the acre.	Time of harvesting.	Weight of straw and grain.	Weight of grain.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.	Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain.	One pound seed yields.
		lbs.	lbs.	bushels.	lbs.		lbs.
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	July 24	820	263	17.53	60.25	32	23.11
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	July 24	899	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	19.83	60.6	33	19.59
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	July 24	1,146	332 $\frac{3}{4}$	22.18	60	29	17.53
1 $\frac{1}{2}$	July 24	1,340	396 $\frac{1}{2}$	26.16	60.36	29	17.4
1 $\frac{3}{4}$	July 22	1,330	375 $\frac{3}{4}$	24.75	60	28	14 1-7
2	July 22	1,412	455 $\frac{1}{4}$	30 $\frac{1}{8}$	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	32	14.98

This table, with the exception of plat five, shows an increase in yield as the amount of seed is increased. The plats upon which these experiments were tried were adjacent, and to all appearance equally fertile. The variation in the yield of plat five, may, doubtless, be attributed to the fact that it was in a more exposed situation, and more badly laid by the wind, for in both four and six, the weight of straw and grain and the weight of grain are greater than in it. The table also shows that the yield of one pound of seed decreases as the amount of seed and yield per acre increase. The increased yield of one seed was plainly visible before the grain was harvested, in the greater amount of "stooling" of that which was thinly seeded. The uniformity in the weight of a bushel of the grain from each plat is quite remarkable, while the variation in the per cent. of grain to the weight of the straw and grain, is such as to show that it does not depend upon the amount of seed. Some English agriculturists claim to get better results upon land in high culture, with

thin, than with thick seeding. So far as we may judge from a single experiment, thick seeding is best upon our lands which are in but an indifferent state of cultivation.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DRILLING AND BROADCAST SOWING.

One-half acre was sowed by each method, to Mammoth wheat, weighing $60\frac{3}{4}$ pounds per bushel, April 13, two bushels to the acre.

1.—*Broadcast.* Harvested July 24. Weight of straw and grain 1,370 pounds. Threshed Sept. 18. Weight of grain $482\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $61\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre 16.09 bushels. One pound seed yields 7.94 pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain 35.

This plat was adjacent to a grove, and was very badly injured by blackbirds.

2.—*Drilled.* Harvested July 24. Threshed Sept. 27. Weight of straw and grain 1,590 pounds. Weight of grain $658\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre 21.95 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain 41. One pound seed yields 10.97 pounds.

The drill did not distribute the seed evenly. Some portions were too thick and others too thin.

To try the effect of double breaking, one-half acre of heavy blue grass sward was broken with two plows, April 11. The first plow turned a furrow three inches in depth, the second turning a furrow three inches deeper from the bottom of first furrow, entirely out and upon the top of that turned by the first plow. Sowed to two bushels per acre of mammoth wheat, April 13. Harvested July 26. Straw short. Threshed August 2. Weight of straw and grain, 1,054 pounds. Weight of grain, $387\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $57\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 12.9 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 37. One pound of seed yields 6.4 pounds. This wheat was also partially destroyed by blackbirds.

There have also been in cultivation small samples of the following varieties:

White Australian spring wheat.

Polish wheat.

Calusa club, from Calusa county, California.

Two unnamed California varieties.

The amount of seed of these varieties in our possession was too small to get any accurate results. They will be tried another year with larger amounts of seed.

OATS.

Comparison of different varieties.—Six one-fourth acre plats were sown broadcast, April 18, to three-quarters of a bushel of each of the following varieties:

White Norway.—Weight of one bushel of seed, 33 pounds. Harvested July 20. Weight of straw and grain, 1,106 pounds. Threshed October 14. Weight of grain, 402½ pounds. One bushel weighs 33.49 pounds. Yield per acre, 50.32 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 36. One pound of seed yields 16.27 pounds.

Black or Ramsdell Norway.—Weight of one bushel of seed, 30½ pounds. Harvested July 25. Threshed August 21. Weight of straw and grain, 1,248 pounds. Weight of grain, 522 pounds. Weight of one bushel, 32 pounds. Yield per acre, 65½ bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 41.8. One pound of seed yields 22.6 pounds.

Surprise.—Weight of one bushel seed, 32 pounds. Harvested July 17. Threshed September 14. Weight of straw and grain, 1,171 pounds. Weight of grain, 601 pounds. One bushel weighs 38 pounds. Yield per acre, 75½ bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 51. One pound of seed yields 25 pounds.

Common.—One bushel of seed weighed 30 pounds. Harvested July 25. Threshed July 31. Weight of straw and grain, 1,248 pounds. Weight of grain, 498½ pounds. One bushel

weighs $34\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, $62\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Per cent of grain to weight of straw and grain, 40. One pound of seed yields 22.1 pounds.

Probstair.—Weight of one bushel of seed, $34\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Harvested July 25. Threshed September 13. Weight of straw and grain, 1,418 pounds. Weight of grain, 587 pounds. One bushel weighs 37 pounds. Yield per acre, $73\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 40.7. One pound of seed yields 22.5 pounds.


Potato.—One bushel of seed weighed 29 pounds. Harvested July 26. Threshed September 9. Weight of straw and grain, 1,276 pounds. Weight of grain, $376\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $34\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, $47\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 29. One pound seed yields 17.3 pounds.

Of the following varieties smaller areas were sown at the same time:

White Schonen.—Seed from Department of Agriculture at Washington. 774 square feet sown with 1 pound 5 ounces of seed. Harvested July 24. Threshed July 29. Weight of straw and grain, 122 pounds. Weight of grain, $44\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $30\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 79.7 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 36.6. One pound of seed yields 34 pounds. The grain was badly lodged, which probably accounts for the light weight.

Bohemian.—A variety without hulls, donated by Morrow & Brother, of the *Western Farmer*. 1,078 square feet sown with 17 ounces of seed. Sample 14. Harvested July 24. Badly lodged, and rusted where down. Threshed July 29. Weight of straw and grain, 150 pounds. Weight of grain, 24 pounds. One bushel weighs $40\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 30.8 bushels. One pound seed yields 22.6 pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 16.

TABLE showing the result of the experiment with the different varieties of Oats.

VARIETY.				Yield per acre.	Weight  bushel	Per cent. of grain to gross weight.	One pound of seed yields.
		lbs.	lbs.	bus.	lbs.		lbs.
White Norway....	July 20	1,106	402 $\frac{3}{4}$	50.32	33.49	36	16.27
Black Norway....	July 25	1,248	522	65.25	32	41.8	22.6
Surprise	July 17	1,171	601	75.12	38	51	25
Common.....	July 25	1,248	498 $\frac{1}{4}$	62.25	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	22.1
Probsteir	July 25	1,418	587	73.33	37	40.7	22.5
Potato.....	July 26	1,276	376 $\frac{1}{2}$	47.16	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	17.3
White Schonen ...	July 24	122	44 $\frac{3}{4}$	79.70	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	36.6	34
Bohemian	July 24	150	24	30.80	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	22.6

Placing the common oats at 100, as a standard of comparison in yield per acre, gives the following comparative yield:

White Norway.....	81
Black Norway	104
Surprise	120
Common	100
Probsteir.....	118
Potato	76
White Schonen.....	128
Bohemian.....	51

DRILLING AND BROADCAST SEEDING.

One-half acre of ground was sowed April 14, to common oats, by each method, giving the following results:

No. 1.—*Broadcast*.—Harvested July 24. Weight of straw and grain, 1,444 pounds. Weight of grain, 705 pounds. One bushel weighs 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 44.06 bushels. One pound seed yields 18.8 pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 48.

No. 2.—*Drilled*.—Harvested July 21. Weight of straw and grain, 1,414 pounds. Weight of grain, 709 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 44.35 bushels. One pound

seed yields 18.92 pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 50.

TABLE comparing results of broadcast seeding, and drilling oats.

How sowed.	Time of harvesting.	Weight of Straw and grain	Weight of grain.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.	Per cent. of grain to gross weight.	One pound seed yields.
		lbs.	lbs.	bushels,	lbs.		lbs.
Broadcast	July 24	1,444	705	44	$34\frac{2}{3}$	48	18.8
Drilled	July 21	1,414	$709\frac{3}{4}$	44.35	$36\frac{1}{4}$	50	18.92

Both plats were injured by the innumerable hosts of blackbirds that attacked all of our crops.

EXPERIMENT WITH DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF SEED PER ACRE.

Four adjoining plats of one half acre each were sown broadcast, April 4, to common oats as follows:

No. 1.—*One and one half bushels of seed per acre.* Harvested July 25. Weight of straw and grain, 1,456 pounds. Weight of grain, $788\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $24\frac{2}{3}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 49.28 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 53. One pound seed yields 35 pounds.

No. 2.—*Two bushels of seed per acre.*—Harvested July 25. Weight of straw and grain, 1,338 pounds. Weight of grain, $707\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $33\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Yield per acre, $44\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. One pound seed yields $23\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 52.8.

No. 3.—*Two and one half bushels of seed to the acre.*—Harvested July 25. Weight of straw and grain, 1,592 pounds. Weight of grain, $709\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs $32\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 44.34 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 44. One pound of seed yields $15\frac{3}{4}$ pounds.

No. 4.—*Three bushels of seed to the acre.* Harvested July 17. Weight of straw and grain, 1,628 pounds. Weight of

grain, 827 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 51.72 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 50. One pound of seed yields 18.39 pounds.

TABLE showing results of experiment with different amounts of seed Oats to the acre.

Bushels of seed per acre,	Weight of straw and grain.	Weight of grain.	Yield per acre.	Weight per bushel.	Per cent. of grain to gross weight.	One pound of seed yields.
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,456 lbs.	788 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	49.28 lbs.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	53	35 lbs
2	1,338 lbs.	707 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	44 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	33 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	52.8	23 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,592 lbs.	709 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	44 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	32 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	44	15 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs
3	1,628 lbs.	827 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	51 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	35 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	50	18 2-5

The discordant result shown by this experiment is owing to the different conditions of the soil, a part of which had been in cultivation with corn the previous year, and a part with wheat. The experiment shows how difficult it is to get all the conditions of the soil such as to give uniform results, when cultivated by the same method. In order that experiments may be reliable, everything must be uniform, but the one point which the experiment is intended to establish. For example, in the above experiment, the only variable element that should exist is the amount of seed per acre; all other conditions must be the same. It is very difficult to get two adjoining plats that have the same degree of fertility, which necessitates the testing of land to ascertain its comparative fertility before using it for experimental purposes.

The following experiment was tried for the purpose of comparing the value of well cleaned seed with seed as commonly sowed:

One-fourth of an acre of ground was sown to three-fourths bushels by measure of common oats, *as taken from the bin*, April 22. One bushel of seed weighed 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Harvested July 25. Threshed August 18. Weight of straw and grain, 864 pounds. Weight of grain, 350 pounds. One bushel weighs 33 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Yield per acre, $43\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. One pound seed yields 17.2 pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 40.5.

An equal area was sown at the same time to three-fourths bushels by measure of common oats, *well cleaned*. One bushel of seed weighed 30 pounds. Harvested July 25. Threshed August 18. Weight of straw and grain, 910 pounds. Weight of grain, $386\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Weight of one bushel, $35\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, $48\frac{1}{4}$ bushels. One pound of seed yields 17.1 pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 42.4.

The only difference in the cultivation of these two plats, was cleaning the seed of the latter of all chaff and light grain. The effect of cleaning, as shown by this experiment, amounts to $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of grain per acre, a measured bushel of which weighs 2 pounds more than that of the uncleaned. Had heavier oats been used, the difference would probably have been less.

A plat of one-fourth of an acre adjoining the above plats, was sown at the same time to three-fourths bushel by measure of a mixture of equal parts of White and Black Norway, Surprise, Potato and common oats, weighing thirty-two pounds per bushel. Harvested July 25. Threshed August 18. Weight of straw and grain, 964 pounds. Weight of grain, 357 pounds. Weight of one bushel, $34\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 44.7 bushels. One pound seed yields 14.9 pounds. Per cent of grain to weight of straw and grain, 37.

TABLE, showing at a glance the results obtained from these experiments:

Kind of Seeds.	Weight of seed per bushel.	Weight of product per bu.	Yield Per Acre.	Yield of one Pound Seed.	Per cent. of Grain to entire product.
Uncleaned	$27\frac{1}{4}$	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$43\frac{3}{4}$	17 1-5	$40\frac{1}{2}$
Cleaned	30	$35\frac{1}{2}$	$48\frac{1}{4}$	17 1-10	42 2-5
Mixed	32	$34\frac{1}{2}$	44 7-10	14 9-10	37.

Two adjoining plats of equal area were sown at the same time

with seed of the same variety. Upon one of these plats well rotted muck was spread as uniformly as possible, to the depth of half an inch. The other had no fertilizer applied. The yield of these plats was as follows:

	Yield per Acre.	Weight of Product per bu.	Yield of 1 lb. Seed.
No. 1 with muck.....	52 bu.	35 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs.	19.4 lb
No. 2 without fertilizer	49.4	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	18.4 lb

Giving a yield of 2.1 bushels per acre of heavier grain to the fertilized plat.

BARLEY.

Chevalier.—One half acre sowed broadcast, April 18, to one-half bushels, which weighed 46 pounds per bushel. Harvested July 28. Weight of straw and grain, 3,559 pounds. Weight of grain, 1,043 pounds. One bushel weighed 48.63 pounds. Yield per acre, 43.45 bushels. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 29. One pound seed yields 15.1 pounds.

Probstair.—Seed from Department of Agriculture at Washington. Two pounds and 11 ounces sowed April 18, upon 1,375 square feet of ground. Harvested July 24. Weight of straw and grain, 334 pounds. Weight of grain 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bushel weighs 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 51.4 bushels. One pound seed yields 28.4 pounds. Per cent. of grain to weight of straw and grain, 23.

Saxonian.—Seed from Department of Agriculture at Washington; 2 pounds and 10 ounces sowed April 18, upon 1,651 square feet. Harvested July 24. Weight of straw and grain, 285 pounds. Weight of grain, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. One bashel weighs 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Yield per acre, 45.9 bushels. One pound seed yields 29.9 pounds.

These varieties of two-rowed barley, were imported from Europe by the Government Department of Agriculture, on account

of their valuable malting properties. They promise to be valuable varieties for general cultivation, although further trial is needed to fully prove their value. The quantity of seed at our disposal of Probstier and Saxonian varieties, was too small for an accurate test-experiment of their yield. The amount of seed that we now have, will enable us to obtain more definite results another year.

CORN.

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

The following table gives the results of an experiment with five varieties that were planted May 12; distance apart, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, three grains to the hill. Cultivation the same with all varieties. Of the White Australian, about one dozen hills were accidentally destroyed in July:

VARIETY.	First ripe ears.	Time of harvesting.	Yield per acre.	Per cent of ears to gross weight.
Early Dent	Aug. 5	Aug. 25	49.58 bu	43
Dutton	Aug. 11	Aug. 25	47.12 bu	33
Sanford	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	45.69 bu	22
Cherokee.....	Aug. 28	Sept. 5	56.58 bu	32
White Australian	Aug. 17	.....	72.49 bu	42

The yield per acre is given in bushels of ears weighing 75 pounds each, and was taken as the corn was drawn from the field. The White Australian corn is a new variety not yet introduced into general cultivation. The following quotation pertaining to its history, is from the Transactions of the Colorado Agricultural Society for 1868:

“The White Australian Corn is a new variety of flint corn, brought to this Territory from Salt Lake about two years since. We are told it came originally from Australia, * * * and is said to be peculiarly adapted to high, dry climates.”

Seed was obtained of the Secretary of the Colorado Agricultural Society and taken to Northern Illinois in 1870, where it ripened in 96 days. It yields abundantly, as will be seen by the above experiments. It has the appearance of being a new variety, as its characteristics seem to be hardly fixed, a part of it being eight rowed, and a part 12 rowed. It is a very soft corn, the kernels crushing more easily than the common yellow dent. My impressions of it after a single years' trial, are very favorable.

The Cherokee corn also promises well, although the past year's experience proves much less for it than was claimed by its more ardent admirers. But I believe it to be a valuable addition to the list of varieties that are worthy of cultivation.

The following varieties were planted May 16, three grains to the hill; distance apart four feet by four feet:

VARIETY.	First ripe ears.	Time of harvesting.	Days from planting to ripening.	Yield, acre.
				<i>bush.</i>
White Australian	Aug. 28	Aug. 31	107	44
Dutton	Aug. 14	Aug. 26	102	31.53
Sanford	Sept. 7	Sept. 27	134	32.23
Blue Australian.....	Aug. 22	Aug. 27	103	36.43
Pearl Pop Corn.....	.....	Sept. 15	122	37.32
Early Yellow Pop Corn .....	.....	July 15	60	9.24
Joint Pop Corn.....	.....	Sept. 15	122	14.62

The smaller yield of White Australian, Dutton and Sanford varieties, in this than in the preceding experiment, is owing partly to the greater distance apart, and partly to the situation, which, in this, was a steep northern exposure, and in the preceding was southern.

“Blue” Australian is the product of blueish kernels that were selected from White Australian.

In all of these experiments, a bushel is taken as 75 pounds at the time of drawing from the field. The moisture and weight of cobs being estimated at 15 pounds. The amount of shrinkage

that corn will undergo, will depend greatly upon the season, and will be much less in as dry a year as the past, than in a wet year.

To ascertain the actual amount of shrinkage, 100 pounds (as weighed when drawn from the field,) of several of the above varieties, have been stored away. When they are thoroughly dry they will be again weighed, then shelled and the weight of shelled corn taken as the true per cent. of corn for the past year. A repetition of this experiment for several years will give the average per cent. of shelled corn to corn in the ear, as weighed at the time of husking.

INFLUENCE OF TIME OF SAVING SEED.

This experiment began in 1869, by selecting the earliest ripening ears from a field of Dutton corn, and at the time of husking, selecting other seed in the ordinary manner of saving seed corn. Adjacent plats were planted in 1870 with seed saved by each method, and seed again saved as before, from the product of seed saved by the same method. This seed of the second year was planted in two adjacent plats, May 6, 1870, distance apart three by four feet, three grains to a hill, giving the following results:

FROM SEED SAVED.	Time of ripening.	Yield per acre.
At time of husking.	Aug. 14	12.54 bu.
From first ripe ears	Aug. 10	37.51 bu.

There is here a difference of four days in the time of ripening, in favor of the seed of first ripe ears, but a difference in the yield of five bushels per acre in favor of the product of later ripening ears. The general appearance of the latter was also better.

EXPERIMENTS WITH EQUAL AMOUNTS OF SEED AT DIFFERENT DISTANCES APART.

Equal areas were planted April 28, to Sanford corn, as follows:

Plat 1. hills 13 inches apart. 1 grain to the hill.
 Plat 2. hills 26 inches apart. 2 grains to the hill.
 Plat 3. hills 52 inches apart. 4 grains to the hill.

The rows were four feet apart, and cultivation the same with all. The corn was ripe August 26, and gave the following yield per acre :

Plat 1.....	48.27 bushels.
Plat 2.....	45.00 bushels.
Plat 3.....	39.36 bushels.

The cost of cultivation of numbers 1 and 2 would be more than that of number 4, as more of it must be done by hand, while the yield is greatly in favor of a less distance between the hills, and fewer stalks in a hill.

SEED FROM TIPS, MIDDLE AND BUTTS OF EARS.

Three plats of equal area were planted May 6, respectively from seed grown in same manner in 1870. Distance apart 3x4 feet; three grains to the hill, of New England variety. Cultivation uniform in each.

The results are shown in the following table:

Seed from	Time of ripening.	Yield per acre.	Aver. length of 25 longest ears.	Average Cir. cumference at butts of 25 largest ears.
Butts	Aug. 21	62.66 bu	9 inch.	6½ inch.
Middle.....	Aug. 21	60.95 bu	9.1 inch.	6 inch.
Tips.....	Aug. 21	58.11 bu	9.2 inch.	5.9 inch.

No difference was visible in time of ripening, but in the yield a perceptible difference was shown in favor of seed from the butts of the ear. The length of twenty-five of the longest ears, and the circumference at the butts of twenty-five of the largest ears from each of the three plats, were taken. The results of these measurements are quite curious, indicating that the average length of the ears was greatest in that raised from seed from the tips, while the average size around the butts was greatest in the product of seed from the butts of the ear. In each case, as well as in the yield per acre, the product of seed from the middle of the ear was nearly a mean between the other two. The ends of

the ears were so badly eaten by blackbirds that it was impossible to tell whether the ears from either of these plats were filled out better than from the others. This trial indicates that in the second year of the experiment, there is already a difference in the yield per acre, and an appreciable tendency to change the form of the ear, in the product of seed taken from different parts of the ear. The tendency to change seems to be sudden, and gives an interest to the experiment that will make it well worthy of several years' further trial.

POTATOES.

The following varieties have been in cultivation for the purpose of comparison. Planted May 8 in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. Cultivation uniform.

VARIETY.	Dist. apart in rows.	Time of ripening.	Yield per acre in bushels.	Size, etc.
	Inches			
Early Goodrich	16	Aug. 1	176 $\frac{1}{8}$	Fair.
Seedling from Early Goodrich ..	16	Aug. 1	124 $\frac{1}{3}$	Fair.
Early Rose	14	Aug. 1	219 4-5	Fair.
Bresee's King of the Earlies....	16	Aug. 1	171 $\frac{1}{8}$	Med., smooth.
Excelsior.....	16	Aug. 12	213 4-5	Fair, smooth.
Vandervere.....	16	Aug. 14	152 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small.
Titicaca ..	16	Aug. 15	135 1-9	Small, rough.
Philbrick's Early White.....	16	Aug. 18	191 $\frac{2}{3}$	Med., rough.
Andes.....	16	Aug. 20	127 $\frac{1}{8}$	Small.
White Chili	18	Aug. 20	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small.
Buckeye	18	Aug. 20	229	Large, rough.
Wisconsin seedling	16	Aug. 25	208 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small.
White Rose	16	Sep. 1	185 1-5	Med., smooth.
Harrison	16	Sep. 1	322	Fair.
Kackelhoffer	18	Sep. 1	103 $\frac{2}{3}$	Large.
Shaker's Fancy	16	Sep. 1	142 $\frac{2}{3}$	Large.
Forfarshire red	16	Sep. 1	241 $\frac{1}{2}$	Med., rough.
Early Shaw.....	16	Sep. 1	302 $\frac{1}{3}$	Large, sm. fine
White Peach Blow.....	18	Sep. 5	270	Med., rough.
Calico.....	16	Sep. 10	193 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large,
Jenny Lind.....	16	Sep. 10	259 $\frac{1}{8}$	Small, rough.
Alaska Blue.....	16	Sep. 14	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	Small.
Peerless ..	18	Sep. 14	246 $\frac{1}{8}$	Large, fine.
Peachblow	20	Sep. 18	140 $\frac{1}{4}$	Medium.
Santo Domingo	16	Sep. 1	147 $\frac{5}{8}$	Large, smooth
Strawberry Bloom.....	16	Aug. 18	344.38	Small, rough.

The last two varieties were cultivated under the above names, the past year, the true names having been lost.

The distance apart in the row was varied to correspond as nearly as possible with the known habits of growth of the several varieties. Those with small tops that grow compact in the hill, like the Early Rose being planted near together, while those with large tops, as the Peachblow, were planted farther apart.

The Colorado potato beetles were more troublesome early in the season than ever before. The remedy that proves most successful with us, has been hand-picking. With constant attention the potatoes upon the University Farm have been injured very little, if any, although there were several gardens in the vicinity where no measures were taken to destroy them.

We did not use Paris Green, the only common remedy used, for the reasons given in my report last year, that it is a poison, and should not be put upon the soil.

Many of the above varieties of potatoes are quite new, or at least little known among farmers.

The "Peerless" and "Bresee's King of the Earlies," are two varieties that were sold last spring at very high prices. The former bids fair to be a valuable late potato and a good yielder.

The King of the Earlies is no earlier than the Early Rose, but is of good quality, prolific, and doubtless will prove a valuable addition to the list of early potatoes. The "White Rose" will probably prove a good late variety, but instead of being "bug-proof," as advertised, is as liable to attack by the potato beetle, as the Early Rose. The general value of the different varieties may be told by the remarks on size and appearance above.

IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS BY MECHANICAL MEANS.

For the purpose of testing the comparative value of different depths of plowing, an experiment has been begun upon four plats of an acre each, to be cultivated through several years as follows:

No. 1 to be plowed to the depth of five inches only.

No. 2 to be plowed to the depth of twelve inches.

No. 3 to be plowed twenty inches in depth, by trench-plowing.

No. 4 to be plowed twenty inches in depth, by subsoiling.

In all respects other than those named, the cultivation is to be uniform on all.

Nos. 1 and 2 were cultivated the past summer in the prescribed manner.

No. 3 was plowed to the depth of twelve inches only.

No. 4 was plowed twelve inches in depth, and subsoiled four inches deeper.

The four plats were planted May 15th to Early Yellow Dent Corn, four feet apart each way, three grains to the hill.

The following table shows the results of the first year's trial:

Plat 1 yields.....	55.4 bushels.
Plat 2 yields... ..	50.65 bushels.
Plat 3 yields.....	44.95 bushels.
Plat 4 yields.....	42.21 bushels.

The yield diminishes from one to four, a result that cannot be attributed entirely to the method of cultivation, as for want of a suitable trench plow it was found impossible to plow No. 3 more than twelve inches in depth, so that in all respects the cultivation of Nos. 2 and 3 have been the same, and the plats are adjacent. Plats 3 and 4 will be deepened as fast as is practicable.

I would acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. H. H. McAfee, Farm Superintendent, for the careful and skillful manner in which he has attended to the carrying on of these experiments, even to the most minute particular. I have also obtained from Mr. McAfee the following particulars:

The average yield per acre of the different crops upon the University Farm has been as follows:

Winter wheat	22 1-2 bushels.
Spring wheat.....	22 bushels.
Oats	50 9-10 bushels.
Corn.....	53 bushels.
Barley	43 1-3 bushels.
Navy beans	17 2-5 bushels.
Potatoes	148 bushels.

Under Mr. McAfee's care, the garden formerly under the charge

of the State Horticultural Society, has been moved to the garden near the Farm-house, and is now in a thriving condition.

There have been in cultivation the following vegetables, the seeds of which were furnished by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, and which promise to be valuable varieties:

Beck's Prizetaker Pea.

Carter's Firstcrop Pea.

Prince Albert Pea.

Danvers Yellow Onion.

Knowles' Improved Imperial Sugar Beet.

Demar's Fine Dark Red Beet.

Deming's Early Beet.

Deep Blood-red Beet.

Long Orange Belgian Carrot.

Carter's Champion Orange Globe Mangel Wurtzel.

Dark Red Egyptian Beet.

Lenormand Cauliflower.

Schweinfurt Cabbage.

Seeley's Leviathan Celery.

And a large collection of flower seeds, some of the varieties of which are very valuable.

The Department of Agriculture of the University, has received during the year, the following donations:

From Moses H. Hussey, North Berwick, Me.—

1 paper Trophy Tomato seed.

From Hon. David Atwood, M. C.—

1 paper Opium Poppy seed.

4 papers Havana Tobacco seed.

1 paper Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco seed.

From Hon. J. C. Cover, U. S. Consul at Azores Islands, numerous varieties of flower seeds, most of which failed to germinate.

From Messrs. Morrow & Brother of the Western Farmer,
Madison—

- 1 quart Bohemian Oats.
- 1 sample Polish Wheat.
- 1 pound White Rose Potatoes.
- 1 quart Cherokee Corn.

From H. H. McAfee, Esq.—

- 4 quarts White Australian Corn.

From Hon. R. B. Sanderson—

- 1 package White Australian Spring Wheat.

From Department of Agriculture, Washington--

- Numerous varieties of Flower seeds.
- Numerous varieties of Vegetable seeds.
- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels Fultz Winter Wheat.

From G. P. Pepper, Esq., Pewaukee, Wis.—

- 1 Apple-tree, a graft from the Pewaukee seedling, originated by himself.
- Several fine fossil-casts of *Pentamerus Oblongus*.

From Geo. Wolf, Esq., Germantown, Wis.—

- 3 quarts Russian Wheat.

METEOROLOGY.

A copy of the Meteorological observations, for the year ending October 31, taken at the University, will be found accompanying this report.

CASUAL PHENOMENA.

The following are some of the most important observations of casual phenomena:

- November 24 to 30. Indian summer; very warm.
- December 22. Lake Monona frozen over.
- December 24. Lake Mendota frozen over.

But four inches of snow during December. Thermometer 13° below zero on the morning of the 24th, the lowest temperature of the winter.

January, mild and uniform; twenty inches of snow during the month.

March 2, 2 A. M. Violent thunder and lightning, accompanied with sleet and hail.

April 1. Lake Monona free from ice.

April 2. Lake Mendota free from ice.

The opening of these lakes is twelve days earlier than in 1870.

April 30. Plum and cherry trees beginning to bloom.

Frost, morning of May 10.

First frost on morning of September 21, partially killing tomato and melon vines.

Mornings of September 28 and 29, harder frosts, destroying most of the tender vegetation.

October 31, first snow.

OBSERVATIONS.

The system adopted is that of the Smithsonian Institution, the hours of observation being 7 A. M., 2 P. M., and 9 P. M.

The temperature is given in degrees and tenths, F.

The amount of cloudiness is expressed by a number indicating the tenths of the sky overcast. The following abbreviations are used:

St.—Stratus.

Cu.—Cumulus.

Cir.—Cirrus.

Nim.—Nimbus.

Cu.-St.—Cumulo-stratus.

Cir.-St.—Cirro-stratus.

Cir.-Cu—Cirro-cumulus.

The direction of the wind is taken for eight points of the compass, the figures accompanying represent the force on a scale from 1, a very light breeze, to 10, a most violent hurricane. In the

summary of observations, the percentage of winds from each direction is given for each month, and for the entire year.

The height of the barometer is indicated by inches and decimals, and corrected for the expansion above 32° .

The "force or pressure of vapor" expresses the weight of moisture in the air, by indicating in inches the height of a column of mercury that is sustained by it.

"Relative humidity" shows the per cent. of complete saturation existing at the time when the observation is made.

Latitude $43^{\circ}, 5' \text{ N.}$

Longitude $12^{\circ}, 24' \text{ W.}$

Height above the sea, 1,088 feet.

Maximum observed temperature for the year, 91° .

Minimum observed temperature for the year, 13° .

Range of observed temperature for the year, 104° .

W. W. DANIELLS,

Prof. of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	37	58	48	47.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	42	58	42	48.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	35	49	43	42.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	45	45	44	44.6	7 A. M.	3 P. M.	.22	.....
5	34	48	37	39.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	39	58	45	45.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	35	48	50	44.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	58	64	39	53.6	Night.	9 A. M.	.11	.....
9	32	34	30	32.0	*	.....	.....	.....
10	26	42	35	34.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	33	48	40	40.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	39	58	49	48.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	42	39	38	39.6	1½ P. M.	7½ P. M.	.16	.....
14	33	42	37	37.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	32	32	30	30.6	6 A. M.	10 A. M.	.04	.....
16	25	37	33	31.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	35	41	35	37.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	25	33	30	29.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	22	35	36	31.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	35	37	32	34.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	24	25	20	23.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	19	34	30	27.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	28	54	33	31.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	26	44	35	35.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	29	47	33	36.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	35	53	50	46.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	41	55	42	46.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	41	48	43	44.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	35	43	36	38.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	33	45	37	38.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.53	.....
M'n	.....	.....	.....	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vv	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* First dash of snow.

NOVEMBER, 1870—continued.

CLOUDS.						WINDS.						Day of Month.
7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		
Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	
0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S	1	S	3	S	2	1
5	Cir ...	0	.....	0	.....	S	1	W	4	W	5	2
0	.....	0	.....	4	Cir ...	W	1	S.W	2	S	3	3
10	Nim..	10	Nim..	0	.....	S	1	.....	0	N.W..	2	4
2	Cir ...	0	.....	3	Cir ...	W	2	E....	1	S.E..	1	5
10	Cu-st.	0	.....	0	.....	.....	0	S.W	1	N.W..	1	6
3	Cir ...	10	Cu st.	9	Cu ...	N.E..	1	S.E..	4	S....	4	7
10	Nim..	9	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S....	4	S.W	4	W....	4	8
10	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	0	.....	W....	4	N.W	4	.....	0	9
1	Cir ...	5	Cir ...	1	Cir ...	S....	2	S.E..	3	S.E..	3	10
8	Cu-st.	4	Cir ...	9	Cir-cu.	S....	2	S.W	2	.....	0	11
1	St....	1	Cir ...	9	Cu ...	S.W	1	W....	1	.....	0	12
10	Cir-st.	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	N.W	2	N.E..	2	N....	3	13
0	.....	5	Cu-st.	9	Cu ...	N.W	3	N.W	3	N....	2	14
10	Nim..	10	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	S.W	1	N.W	3	N.W	4	15
1	St....	1	Cir ...	2	Cir-cu.	N.W	2	W....	2	S.W	4	16
10	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	5	St....	S.W	2	N.W	4	N.W	4	17
0	.....	0	.....	1	Cu-st.	N.W..	4	N.W..	3	N.W..	2	18
10	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	1	Cu ...	S.W	2	S....	3	S....	3	19
10	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	9	Cu-st.	S.W	3	N.W..	4	N.W..	5	20
3	St....	4	Cu ...	0	.....	N.W..	5	N....	1	E....	1	21
1	St....	6	Cu-st.	2	Cir-st.	S.W	3	S.W	2	W....	2	22
9	Cu-st.	9	Cu-st.	9	Cir-st.	N....	4	N.W..	2	N.W..	3	23
1	Cir ...	0	.....	0	.....	S.W	2	S.W	2	S.W	3	24
1	St....	2	Cir ...	0	.....	S....	3	S....	3	S.W	2	25
9	Cir-st.	2	Cir-cu.	9	Cir-st.	S.W	3	S.W	3	S.W	4	26
0	.....	1	Cir ...	1	Cir ...	.....	0	S.W	1	S.E..	1	27
0	.....	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	S....	1	N....	3	N....	3	28
8	Cir-st.	2	Cir ...	2	Cir ...	N....	3	N....	2	N....	1	29
0	.....	3	Cir ...	0	.....	.....	0	.....	0	S.W	2	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
4	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	M'n.
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	Av.

NOVEMBER, 1870—continued.

Day of the Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HU- MIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.705	28.566	28.566	28.612	.184	.255	.285	85	58	85
2	28.454	28.460	28.504	28.571	.262	.178	.162	84	37	61
3	28.922	28.899	28.812	28.811	.169	.175	.164	84	50	59
4	28.769	28.812	28.985	28.822	.204	.275	.151	8	92	52
5	29.172	29.165	29.146	29.161	.101	.148	.157	51	48	71
6	29.175	29.228	29.266	29.223	.173	.295	.138	73	73	46
7	29.276	28.920	28.666	28.954	.127	.236	.283	62	70	78
8	28.418	28.278	28.580	28.425	.394	.403	.173	82	67	73
9	28.772	29.070	29.218	29.020	.162	.131	.167	89	70	100
10	29.257	29.121	29.032	29.153	.123	.113	.142	87	42	70
11	28.929	28.876	28.927	28.910	.150	.165	.139	80	49	56
12	28.833	28.854	28.927	28.871	.173	.160	.175	73	34	50
13	28.963	28.921	28.918	28.934	.113	.195	.165	42	82	72
14	28.950	28.910	28.911	28.923	.131	.119	.143	70	45	66
15	28.748	28.761	28.868	28.792	.149	.162	.148	84	89	89
16	28.897	28.915	28.885	28.899	.088	.116	.094	67	53	50
17	28.727	28.899	29.155	28.927	.127	.126	.120	62	49	61
18	29.268	29.247	29.217	29.244	.082	.076	.076	61	40	45
19	29.099	28.853	28.649	28.867	.113	.108	.123	100	53	57
20	28.819	28.802	29.041	28.887	.162	.178	.181	80	81	100
21	29.185	29.210	29.185	29.193	.094	.100	.108	73	74	100
22	29.023	28.825	28.825	28.892	.103	.138	.167	100	71	100
23	28.911	29.054	29.071	29.012	.135	.138	.131	88	71	70
24	29.069	29.010	28.985	29.020	.141	.087	.142	100	30	70
25	28.871	28.696	28.617	28.728	.123	.133	.162	77	41	80
26	28.535	28.453	28.550	28.546	.162	.146	.186	80	36	51
27	28.753	28.782	28.767	28.767	.147	.193	.199	57	44	74
28	28.774	28.842	29.047	28.887	.212	.236	.142	82	70	51
29	29.251	29.301	29.368	29.306	.142	.142	.149	70	51	71
30	29.367	29.282	29.195	29.281	.113	.182	.136	60	61	62
S'm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n.	.....	.....	.....	28.924	.152	.169	.157	75	57	69
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.159	.....	.....	67	.....

DECEMBER, 1870—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	4	Cir. ...	10	Cir-cu.	0	.....	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	W ...	4
2	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W ...	4	W ...	4	W ...	2
3	8	Cir-St.	9	Cir-cu.	0	.....	S. W.	2	S. E.	3	S ...	4
4	5	Cir-St.	10	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	W ...	2	W ...	1	E ...	1
5	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	10	Cu ...	N. E.	2	N. W.	3	N. W.	4
6	1	St....	3	Cir-cu.	10	Cu ...	.....	0	S....	3	S....	5
7	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. W.	4	N. W.	3	N. W.	4
8	10	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N. W.	1	S....	1	S. E.	3
9	1	St....	9	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. E.	2	W ...	2	N....	3
10	0	Fog...	10	Cu ...	1	Cir ...	.....	0	N. E.	2	N. E.	3
11	10	Cir-cu.	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	N. E.	4	N. E.	5	N. E.	5
12	10	Nim..	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	N....	4	N....	1	N. W.	2
13	10	Cu ...	8	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	W ...	2	W ...	2	W ...	4
14	10	Cu-St.	8	Cu ...	10	Cu-st.	N. W.	4	N. W.	3	N. W.	3
15	0	.....	1	Cir ...	1	St....	N. W.	1	N. W.	2	.....	0
16	9	Cu ...	9	Cir-st.	10	Cu ...	.....	0	N. W.	1	W ...	1
17	9	St....	10	Cir-st.	10	Cu ...	S. W.	1	W ...	2	W ...	1
18	1	St....	0	.....	1	St....	S. W.	1	S. W.	2	S....	3
19	10	Cir-St.	10	Cu ...	8	Nim..	S....	1	W ...	2	N....	4
20	1	Cir-St.	1	Cir ...	5	St....	N. W.	4	W ...	2	W ...	3
21	0	.....	1	Cu ...	0	.....	W ...	2	W ...	3	W ...	3
22	0	.....	1	Cu ...	0	.....	W ...	3	W ...	4	W ...	2
23	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W ...	3	W ...	2	W ...	2
24	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W ...	3	W ...	2	S. W.	1
25	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	0	.....	S....	4	S....	3	W ...	2
26	0	.....	1	Cir ...	1	St ...	W ...	3	S. W.	2	S. W.	3
27	1	St....	8	Cu-st.	10	Cu ...	S. W.	2	S. W.	2	N. W.	4
28	1	St....	3	Cir-cu.	0	.....	N....	3	N....	3	.....	0
29	0	.....	10	Cu-st.	10	Nim..	S....	1	S....	2	S....	4
30	8	Cu St.	10	Cu ...	10	Cu ...	S. W.	4	N. W.	3	N. W.	5
31	2	Cu St.	0	.....	0	.....	N. W.	3	N. W.	2	W ...	1
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n.	4	.....	6	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	3
Av.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

DECEMBER, 1870—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
29.005	28.866	28.859	28.910	.175	.184	.121	89	50	58	1
28.908	28.916	28.949	28.924	.108	.099	.103	58	29	45	2
28.888	28.663	28.499	28.683	.100	.142	.169	57	51	65	3
28.663	28.679	28.644	28.661	.160	.173	.173	64	60	73	4
28.330	28.810	28.656	28.432	.212	.199	.170	82	90	80	5
28.906	28.822	28.674	28.800	.117	.170	.150	72	80	80	6
28.612	28.775	28.964	28.783	.143	.106	.100	79	58	79	7
29.062	28.968	28.911	28.980	.108	.135	.129	100	88	100	8
28.893	29.018	29.173	29.028	.123	.148	.129	100	89	88	9
29.184	29.164	29.113	29.157	.129	.155	.148	100	79	89	10
28.990	28.848	28.810	28.882	.162	.142	.168	89	70	89	11
28.797	28.798	28.838	28.811	.148	.162	.162	89	89	89	12
28.863	28.853	28.882	28.866	.162	.162	.135	89	80	88	13
28.987	29.112	29.271	29.123	.111	.117	.129	86	76	100	14
29.304	29.271	29.391	29.322	.090	.088	.113	100	62	100	15
29.301	29.251	29.117	29.223	.101	.130	.135	86	78	100	16
28.956	28.874	28.852	28.894	.117	.168	.153	87	89	100	17
28.842	28.734	28.753	28.776	.098	.123	.129	100	82	100	18
28.690	28.530	28.532	28.584	.108	.117	.141	100	87	100	19
28.747	28.754	28.850	28.783	.057	.062	.052	100	100	100	20
28.980	29.021	29.167	29.056	.040	.050	.040	100	100	100	21
29.187	29.131	29.134	29.150	.131	.040	.032	100	100	000	22
29.142	29.189	29.307	29.212	.029	.035	.031	100	100	100	23
29.337	29.273	29.264	29.291	.025	.040	.036	100	100	100	24
28.990	28.819	28.932	28.913	.055	.090	.057	100	100	100	25
29.135	29.163	29.069	29.122	.038	.057	.057	100	100	100	26
28.885	28.741	28.785	28.803	.075	.129	.141	100	88	100	27
28.905	28.975	29.015	28.965	.068	.075	.060	100	100	100	28
29.014	28.796	28.512	28.774	.044	.090	.094	100	100	100	29
28.141	28.180	28.470	28.297	.162	.118	.168	80	48	89	30
28.950	28.988	29.082	29.008	.141	.101	.129	100	51	88	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.910	.104	.114	.114	90	80	91	M'n
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.110	.....	.....	87	.....	Av.

December 22—Lake Monona frozen over.
December 24—Lake Mendota frozen over.

JANUARY, 1871.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.
1	22	38	38	32.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	15	20	16	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	19	10	6	11.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	5	19	28	17.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	34	33	22	29.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	7	14	8	9.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	7	15	17	13.0	7 A. M..	6 P. M..	.20	2½
8	10	19	13	14.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	15	26	27	22.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	26	38	42	35.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	43	46	48	45.6	.....	.....	*.03	.....
12	51	55	40	48.6	8½ P. M..	.....	.....	.....
13	24	17	15	18.6	.....	7 A. M...	.34	.....
14	13	18	12	15.3	Night ...	7 P. M...	.35	3½
15	9	23	21	18.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	14	23	14	17.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	5	10	2	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	-2	17	12	9.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	13	25	24	20.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	25	30	27	27.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	25	26	18	23.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	9	13	14	12.0	9½ A. M..	.....	.....	.....
23	16	19	15	16.6	.....	12 M....	.80	8
24	12	16	5	11.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	10	19	16	15.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	15	21	10	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	11	22	19	17.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	7	30	19	18.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	30	30	24	28.0	Night ...	.....	.....	.....
30	22	26	24	24.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	22	27	17	22.0	.....	11 A. M..	.60	6
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.32	20
M'n.	.....	.....	.....	20.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Fog and mist.

JANUARY, 1871—continued.

Day of Mos	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.972	28.634	28.679	28.761	.059	.123	.130	100	54	58
2	29.057	29.207	29.115	29.126	.055	.059	.074	04	55	83
3	29.023	29.166	29.221	29.143	.103	.054	.057	100	77	100
4	29.023	28.691	28.430	28.714	.055	.109	.158	100	100	100
5	28.819	28.476	28.754	28.516	.138	.131	.084	71	70	71
6	29.012	29.129	29.169	29.070	.060	.082	.062	100	100	100
7	29.038	28.796	28.772	28.868	.060	.086	.094	100	100	100
8	28.976	29.190	28.279	29.148	.071	.071	.078	100	69	100
9	29.214	29.003	28.804	29.037	.066	.105	.129	100	75	88
10	28.732	28.797	29.546	28.691	.141	.229	.244	100	100	91
11	28.580	28.571	28.604	28.604	.261	.286	.310	86	92	92
12	28.801	28.821	28.903	28.842	.302	.310	.203	82	60	82
13	29.066	29.274	29.395	29.245	.111	.063	.070	86	67	83
14	29.396	29.208	29.141	29.248	.078	.098	.075	100	100	100
15	29.036	29.043	29.201	29.093	.065	.135	.113	100	100	100
16	29.283	29.288	29.173	29.231	.062	.123	.082	100	100	100
17	29.240	29.241	29.388	29.289	.055	.068	.048	100	100	100
18	29.440	29.351	29.274	29.355	.040	.094	.075	100	100	100
19	29.100	29.037	29.068	29.068	.078	.135	.129	100	100	100
20	29.072	29.156	29.156	29.128	.135	.136	.147	100	88	100
21	28.916	29.000	29.162	29.027	.117	.088	.088	87	62	100
22	29.142	28.997	28.882	29.000	.065	.078	.062	100	100	100
23	28.794	28.867	28.959	28.873	.090	.103	.086	100	100	100
24	29.122	29.206	29.346	29.224	.075	.090	.055	100	100	100
25	29.493	29.345	29.293	29.377	.068	.103	.090	100	100	100
26	29.176	29.091	29.063	29.143	.066	.096	.068	100	85	100
27	29.128	29.092	29.103	29.103	.071	.101	.103	100	86	100
28	28.922	28.700	28.765	28.796	.060	.148	.103	100	89	100
29	28.671	28.789	28.907	28.756	.167	.167	.129	100	100	100
30	28.850	28.751	28.715	28.772	.118	.123	.129	100	87	100
31	28.497	28.519	28.742	28.586	.118	.111	.094	100	75	100
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n.	.....	.....	.....	28.994	.090	.119	.109	84	86	95
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.101	.....	.....	91	...

FEBRUARY, 1871.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN AND SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow in inches.	
10	36	31	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
4	9	13	8.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
28	41	34	34.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
25	35	21	27.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
18	18	12	16.0	*	.....	.....	.....	5
6	20	20	15.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
23	28	25	25.3	*	.....	.....	.....	7
20	28	19	22.3	4½ P. M.	Night....	.15	1½	8
2	16	4	7.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
-4	8	4	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
-3	11	15	7.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
14	21	18	17.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
4	19	13	12.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
9	28	24	20.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
32	39	33	34.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
20	37	30	29.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
30	33	20	27.6	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	.65	5	17
7	24	28	19.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
21	32	28	27.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
23	29	25	25.3	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	.10	1	20
19	32	21	24.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
16	34	34	28.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
37	46	46	43.0	Night....	Night....	.....	.....	23
44	42	32	39.3	.....	.....	.23	.....	24
30	43	35	38.0	Night....	.....	.....	.....	25
23	30	26	26.3	.....	1 P. M.	.30	3	26
18	33	27	25.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
32	46	32	36.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
.....	.....	.....	23.7	.....	.....	1.43	10	Sum
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M's
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Av.

* Slight snow storm.

FEBRUARY, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	10	Cu....	5	Cir-cu.	10	Nim..	S.....	3	S.....	3	S. W.	3
2	0	.....	0	.....	5	Cu....	W.....	3	W.....	2	S.....	5
3	5	Cir....	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	3	W.....	1	W.....	1
4	1	St.....	0	.....	10	St.....	.....	0	E.....	1	E.....	3
5	10	Cu-st.	10	Nim..	8	Cu-st.	N. E..	4	N. E..	4	N. E..	3
6	1	St.....	10	Cu....	10	Cu....	N. E..	2	N. E..	1	N. E..	2
7	10	Cu....	10	Nim..	10	Cu....	E.....	2	S. E..	2	S.....	2
8	5	Cir....	10	Cu....	10	Nim..	S. W.	1	S. W.	1	N. W.	3
9	0	.....	1	Cir....	0	.....	W.....	3	W.....	2	W.....	2
10	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	W.....	1	W.....	1	.....	0
11	1	Cir....	10	Cir....	10	Cir....	.....	0	.....	0	N.....	1
12	5	Cir....	1	Cu....	10	Cu....	N.....	2	.....	0	S.....	1
13	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	2	S.....	1	S.....	2
14	0	.....	6	Cir....	0	.....	.....	0	S.....	1	S.....	3
15	10	Cu....	10	Cu....	0	.....	S.....	3	S.....	1	W.....	3
16	....	Fog....	0	.....	0	.....	W.....	1	S.....	2	.....	0
17	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	S. E..	1	N. E..	3	N.....	5
18	0	.....	10	Cu....	10	Cu....	N. W.	1	S.....	2	S.....	3
19	7	Cir....	10	Cu....	8	Cu....	.....	0	.....	0	.....	0
20	10	Cu....	10	Nim..	5	Cir....	.....	0	N.....	1	N. E..	1
21	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N.....	1	E.....	1	.....	0
22	0	.....	8	Cir-cu.	10	Cu....	E.....	1	E.....	1	S. E..	3
23	10	Cu....	10	Cu....	10	Cu....	S. E..	2	S.....	2	S.....	4
24	8	Cu....	5	Cu....	0	.....	S.....	2	W.....	4	W.....	3
25	0	.....	0	.....	10	Cu....	S.....	1	S. W.	1	S. W.	1
26	10	Nim..	8	Cu....	7	Cu....	N.....	2	N.....	2	N.....	1
27	1	Cir....	1	Cu....	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	S. W.	2
28	3	Cir....	6	Cir....	7	Cu....	S. E..	3	S. W..	2	S. W.	5
Sum	....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
M'ns	4	.....	5	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2
Av.	....	.....	5	.....	....	.....	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....

FEBRUARY 1871—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOUR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.783	28.676	28.759	28.747	.068	.115	.174	100	54	100	1
28.971	29.146	28.975	29.031	.052	.065	.078	100	100	100	2
28.726	28.791	28.926	28.811	.153	.126	.083	100	49	42	3
28.903	28.709	28.937	28.849	.135	.142	.113	88	70	100	4
28.916	28.934	29.045	28.965	.098	.098	.075	100	100	100	5
29.150	29.132	29.148	29.143	.057	.108	.108	100	100	100	6
28.988	28.848	28.849	28.895	.123	.153	.135	100	100	100	7
28.855	28.737	28.726	28.776	.108	.135	.103	100	88	100	8
28.946	28.994	29.205	29.048	.048	.090	.052	100	100	100	9
29.372	29.383	29.396	29.384	.036	.062	.052	100	100	100	10
29.357	29.241	29.159	29.252	.038	.071	.086	100	100	100	11
28.981	28.960	28.976	28.972	.082	.113	.098	100	100	100	12
28.961	28.952	28.891	28.934	.052	.103	.078	100	100	100	13
28.852	28.825	28.715	28.797	.065	.153	.129	100	100	100	14
28.560	28.499	28.733	28.597	.181	.216	.150	100	91	80	15
28.938	28.940	28.907	28.928	.108	.136	.130	100	62	78	16
28.713	28.433	28.514	28.553	.148	.188	.108	89	100	100	17
28.731	28.730	28.626	28.696	.060	.129	.099	100	100	64	18
28.781	28.823	28.891	28.832	.113	.143	.153	100	79	100	19
28.962	28.938	28.999	28.963	.118	.142	.135	100	88	100	20
29.096	29.157	29.173	29.142	.103	.125	.113	100	69	100	21
29.099	28.943	28.778	28.940	.090	.120	.138	100	61	71	22
28.678	28.563	28.449	28.563	.221	.286	.311	100	92	100	23
28.104	28.444	28.872	28.440	.265	.155	.125	92	58	69	24
28.871	28.845	28.803	28.839	.148	.164	.142	89	59	70	25
28.680	28.608	28.676	28.654	.123	.130	.123	100	78	87	26
28.813	28.901	28.925	28.879	.098	.106	.129	100	58	88	27
28.580	28.456	28.536	28.524	.143	.176	.125	79	57	69	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.859	.108	.134	.119	92	82	88	M'n.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.120	.....	.....	87	.....	Av.

MARCH, 1871—continued.

[illegible]

MARCH, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.814	28.882	28.831	28.832	.108	.142	.153	100	88	100
2	28.616	28.622	28.773	28.670	.142	.136	.135	88	83	88
3	28.860	28.915	28.919	28.894	.113	.106	.117	100	58	87
4	28.800	28.798	28.885	28.828	.118	.142	.178	68	51	81
5	28.916	28.833	28.955	28.901	.143	.182	.143	79	73	79
6	29.064	29.065	28.856	28.955	.130	.139	.149	78	56	71
7	28.591	28.490	28.497	28.526	.229	.273	.305	100	85	96
8	28.375	28.244	28.138	28.252	.335	.518	.361	100	100	100
9	28.138	28.270	28.497	28.301	.131	.130	.143	70	78	79
10	28.677	28.781	28.881	28.779	.143	.113	.149	79	42	71
11	28.911	28.870	28.863	28.881	.167	.097	.131	100	39	70
12	28.826	28.792	28.798	28.805	.130	.123	.143	78	54	79
13	28.868	28.896	28.908	28.891	.129	.103	.129	88	45	61
14	28.797	28.692	28.673	28.721	.131	.162	.162	70	89	80
15	28.636	28.668	28.538	28.614	.204	.108	.286	100	37	92
16	28.618	28.602	28.671	28.627	.203	.238	.168	82	100	89
17	28.821	28.867	28.872	28.853	.117	.151	.177	76	52	66
18	28.916	29.002	29.023	28.982	.157	.173	.142	71	73	70
19	29.043	28.874	28.667	28.861	.130	.143	.155	78	79	89
20	28.458	28.653	28.692	28.601	.191	.125	.111	90	69	67
21	28.739	28.744	28.803	28.762	.135	.155	.111	88	79	67
22	28.836	28.656	28.887	28.793	.106	.125	.181	86	69	100
23	28.887	28.997	29.108	28.964	.147	.125	.106	100	69	58
24	29.205	29.210	29.167	29.194	.117	.110	.149	76	46	71
25	29.140	29.032	28.960	29.044	.155	.179	.188	79	55	77
26	28.844	28.724	28.804	28.790	.183	.212	.155	90	82	79
27	28.867	28.882	28.949	28.899	.123	.157	.150	77	71	80
28	29.079	29.055	28.994	29.042	.136	.152	.173	78	50	73
29	28.932	28.904	28.939	28.925	.150	.173	.120	80	46	36
30	28.992	29.039	29.076	29.035	.173	.169	.152	73	65	63
31	29.103	29.011	28.915	29.009	.136	.130	.182	78	45	73
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mns	.....	.....	.....	28.814	.152	.168	.164	85	65	74
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.161	.....	.....	75	...

March 2, 2 A. M.—Heavy thunder and lightning, accompanied by sleet and hail.

APRIL, 1871.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.	
34	35	47	38.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
41	61	48	50.0	4½ P. M.	Night....	.12	.....	2
44	55	53	50.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
51	68	60	59.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
38	56	43	45.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
39	76	69	61.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
63	82	70	71.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
61	75	51	62.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
35	51	40	42.0	Night....	.....	.....	.....	9
33	33	35	33.6	.....	Night....	1.00	.....	10
33	35	35	34.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
38	53	46	35.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
39	55	48	47.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
38	50	40	42.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
34	46	40	40.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
35	46	40	40.3	Night....	Night....	.05	.....	16
39	58	44	47.0	4 P. M..	8 P. M.	.15	.....	17
45	65	62	57.3	Night....	Night....	.28	.....	18
59	50	45	51.3	10½ A. M.	.....	.....	.....	19
36	42	41	39.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
36	39	39	38.0	.....	7 P. M...	.16	.....	21
36	52	45	44.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
45	61	51	52.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
50	68	56	58.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
47	50	47	48.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
45	55	56	52.0	11 A. M..	Night....	.21	.....	26
54	51	47	50.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
45	45	45	46.0	12 M. ...	Night....	.03	.....	28
44	54	55	51.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
48	56	51	51.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	.....	S'm.
.....	.....	.....	46.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	M'n.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Av..

APRIL, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	5	Cir. . .	0	.....	5	Cir. . .	S W..	3	S W..	3	S W..	2
2	7	Cu-st.	4	Cir-cu.	10	Cu . . .	S W..	1	.....	0	S W..	1
3	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N W..	3	N W..	3	W . . .	2
4	5	Cir. . .	2	ir. . .	1	Cu . . .	S W..	1	.....	0	N W..	1
5	0	.....	5	ir. . .	0	.....	N E..	2	E . . .	1	E . . .	1
6	1	Cir . .	2	ir. . .	1	Cir. . .	E . . .	1	S E..	1	.....	0
7	10	Cu . .	2	ir. . .	2	St. . . .	S . . .	3	S . . .	4	S . . .	4
8	10	Cir-st.	0	.....	0	.....	S . . .	1	S . . .	5	S W..	5
9	0	.....	1	ir. . .	9	Cir-st.	S W..	4	S W..	3	N . . .	3
10	10	Nim. .	10	Nim. .	10	Nim. .	E . . .	2	N E..	3	.....	0
11	10	Cu . . .	10	.....	1	St . . .	S W..	3	W . . .	4	W . . .	3
12	1	Cu-st.	5	Cu-cu	3	Cu . . .	S W..	2	S W..	3	N W..	3
13	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	N W..	3	W . . .	2	.....	0
14	6	Cir-cu.	1	Cu . . .	0	.....	N E..	1	N E..	1	N E..	1
15	0	.....	6	ir. . .	1	St. . . .	N E..	1	.....	0	S E..	3
16	10	Cu-st.	10	Cu-st.	4	St. . . .	S E..	2	S E..	1	S E..	1
17	10	Cir-st.	7	Cu . . .	10	Cu . . .	E . . .	1	E . . .	2	E . . .	2
18	10	Cu . . .	0	.....	9	Cu . . .	E . . .	2	E . . .	3	E . . .	3
19	3	Cu. . . .	10	Cu . . .	10	Nim. .	S . . .	4	S . . .	5	S E..	5
20	10	Nim. .	10	Nim. .	10	Nim. .	S . . .	4	S E..	3	S W..	3
21	10	Nim. .	10	Nim. .	10	Cu . . .	N W..	3	N W..	3	N . . .	4
22	0	.....	1	Cu . . .	0	.....	N W..	3	N W..	3	W . . .	2
23	5	Cir. . .	2	Cir. . .	0	.....	S . . .	1	S . . .	2	S . . .	2
24	5	Cu-st.	0	.....	8	Cir. . .	S . . .	2	S . . .	3	N . . .	2
25	10	Cu . . .	10	Cir-st.	6	Cir-st.	N E..	2	N E..	2	.....	0
26	10	Cir-st.	10	Nim. .	10	Cu . . .	N E..	1	E . . .	1	S E..	1
27	8	Cu-st.	10	Cu . . .	10	Cu . . .	S . . .	2	S W..	4	W . . .	4
28	9	Cir-st.	10	Nim. .	10	Nim. .	S W..	4	S W..	4	W . . .	3
29	3	Cir-st.	9	Cir-cu.	10	Cir-cu	W . . .	3	.....	0	.....	0
30	10	Cir-st.	10	Cu. . .	10	Cu . . .	.....	.....	.....	0	N E..	2
S'm.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M's.	6	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Av.	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

APRIL, 1871—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOUR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HU- MIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month
7 A. M.	9 P. M.	2 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.		8 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.805	28.573	28.498	28.625	.138	.103	.179	71	24	55	1
28.465	28.295	28.310	28.356	.169	.164	.260	65	30	78	2
28.635	28.778	28.833	28.748	.173	.127	.269	60	30	67	3
28.783	28.777	28.842	28.800	.196	.204	.255	52	30	49	4
28.918	28.791	28.771	28.826	.103	.204	.164	45	45	59	5
28.688	28.594	28.531	28.604	.195	.395	.367	82	43	52	6
28.507	28.413	28.523	28.480	.386	.425	.385	67	39	53	7
28.579	28.422	28.643	28.548	.354	.287	.186	66	33	51	8
28.847	28.888	28.979	28.904	.127	.126	.049	62	34	20	9
28.857	28.547	28.291	28.565	.150	.168	.204	80	89	100	10
28.250	28.415	18.679	28.414	.168	.133	.127	89	66	62	11
28.665	28.666	28.664	28.665	.144	.194	.169	63	48	54	12
28.819	28.746	28.813	28.793	.173	.144	.165	73	33	49	13
28.751	28.763	28.784	28.766	.123	.162	.225	54	45	91	14
28.895	28.859	28.873	28.875	.155	.169	.139	79	54	56	15
28.948	28.948	28.990	28.962	.162	.215	.182	80	69	73	16
28.967	28.859	28.838	28.888	.195	.309	.241	82	64	84	17
28.648	28.467	28.384	28.499	.251	.383	.399	84	61	72	18
28.071	28.152	28.225	28.149	.323	.210	.228	65	58	76	19
28.208	28.299	28.438	28.315	.191	.199	.257	90	74	100	20
28.589	28.765	28.900	28.757	.191	.173	.142	90	73	70	21
28.974	29.004	29.089	29.022	.115	.113	.138	54	29	46	22
29.168	29.123	29.129	29.169	.160	.164	.173	53	30	46	23
29.145	29.013	28.981	29.046	.186	.232	.282	51	34	63	24
28.988	29.005	28.948	28.984	.273	.162	.179	85	45	55	25
28.781	28.641	28.662	28.695	.228	.376	.391	76	87	87	26
28.334	28.345	28.583	28.421	.362	.296	.202	87	79	62	27
28.543	28.486	28.470	28.500	.182	.228	.204	61	76	68	28
28.670	28.639	28.646	28.651	.173	.256	.295	60	61	68	29
28.701	28.710	28.784	28.732	.286	.282	.296	92	63	79	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	S'm.
.....	.....	.....	28.692	.202	.220	.225	71	51	62	M's.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.215	.....	.....	61	.....	Av.

April 1—Lake Monona free from ice.

April 2—Lake Mendota free from ice.

Brilliant Aurora, evening of 9th.

April 30—P'um and cherry trees beginning to bloom.

MAY, 1871.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	50	60	50	53.3				
2	48	50	47	48.3	4 A. M..	11 P. M..	1.82	
3	47	48	41	45.3	8 A. M..			
4	39	40	38	39.3		7 P. M..	.07	
5	38	45	46	43.0				
6	44	57	54	51.6				
7	51	60	50	53.6				
8	44	56	48	49.3				
9	41	50	47	46.0				
10	45	60	56	53.6				
11	54	70	64	62.6				
12	59	74	69	67.3				
13	56	78	65	66.3				
14	52	69	56	59.0				
15	50	70	64	61.3	Night ...			
16	61	74	64	66.3		7 A. M..	.11	
17	42	62	52	52.0				
18	50	73	64	65.6				
19	66	83	74	74.3				
20	70	70	66	68.6	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ A. M..	Night ...	.52	
21	63	70	61	64.6				
22	58	69	55	60.6				
23	56	75	62	64.3				
24	60	78	67	68.3	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M..			
25	68	67	64	66.3		7 P. M..	.24	
26	63	74	70	69.6				
27	68	81	75	74.6	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ P. M..	Night ...	.55	
28	74	84	74	77.3				
29	73	81	69	74.3				
30	71	80	73	74.6				
32	73	86	78	79.0				
S'm							3.31	
M'n.				61..				
Av.								

MAY, 1871—continued.

[illegible]

MAY, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.842	28.826	28.835	28.834	.258	.283	.258	71	54	71
2	28.806	28.761	28.759	28.775	.260	.283	.323	78	78	100
3	28.734	28.746	28.811	28.763	.249	.242	.212	77	74	82
4	28.781	28.783	28.836	28.800	.195	.182	.165	82	73	72
5	28.823	28.871	28.930	28.874	.165	.138	.169	72	46	54
6	28.951	28.972	28.920	28.947	.151	.118	.133	52	25	22
7	28.894	28.874	28.876	28.881	.245	.216	.186	65	40	51
8	28.954	28.952	28.948	28.951	.151	.155	.189	52	34	56
9	29.080	29.119	29.175	29.125	.147	.139	.156	57	39	48
10	29.211	29.140	29.030	29.127	.160	.127	.204	53	25	45
11	29.007	28.916	28.872	28.932	.231	.206	.285	55	28	48
12	28.882	28.848	28.862	28.864	.269	.240	.277	54	28	39
13	28.969	28.854	28.867	28.897	.159	.306	.230	41	43	51
14	29.012	28.997	29.015	29.008	.155	.310	.359	34	32	58
15	28.916	28.879	28.801	28.865	.258	.323	.373	71	44	63
16	28.730	28.680	28.796	28.735	.442	.396	.433	83	48	73
17	29.022	29.055	29.047	29.041	.169	.284	.257	54	51	66
18	29.076	29.049	28.905	29.043	.210	.283	.464	58	35	77
19	28.883	28.844	28.861	28.862	.316	.520	.604	49	46	73
20	28.892	28.862	28.835	28.863	.551	.621	.536	75	85	84
21	28.852	28.902	28.936	28.897	.478	.416	.325	83	57	61
22	29.005	28.984	29.009	28.999	.337	.277	.295	70	39	68
23	29.029	28.942	28.956	28.990	.282	.484	.340	63	56	61
24	28.982	28.936	28.879	28.939	.365	.478	.522	76	50	79
25	28.861	28.959	28.992	28.937	.612	.591	.529	90	89	89
26	29.053	29.070	29.057	29.060	.510	.529	.551	88	89	75
27	29.053	28.977	28.920	28.983	.577	.624	.666	85	59	77
28	28.956	28.892	28.882	28.910	.680	.623	.604	81	53	73
29	28.898	28.823	28.789	28.836	.617	.682	.599	77	90	85
30	28.844	28.852	28.864	28.853	.608	.638	.644	80	62	86
31	28.904	28.908	28.888	28.900	.655	.677	.704	81	54	73
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Mns	.....	.....	.....	28.909	.337	.367	.373	68	52	63
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.859	.....	.....	61	...

May 10th—Frost in the morning.

[illegible]

JUNE, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Amount of cloudiness.	Kind of clouds	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	2	Cu ...	3	Cu ...	9	Cu-st.	S. E..	1	S. E..	1	N. E..	1
2	0	.....	1	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	1	N. E..	1	S. E..	1
3	0	.....	4	Cu ...	5	Cir-cu.	S. E..	1	S.	1	S.	2
4	4	Cir-cu.	8	Cu ...	0	.....	S. E..	1	S. E..	1	.....	0
5	0	.....	5	Cir-cu.	4	Cu ...	S. W.	1	S. E..	2	.....	0
6	10	Nim..	3	Cu ...	0	.....	N. E.	1	W ...	3	W ...	3
7	0	.....	2	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	W ...	3	W ...	3	W ...	3
8	6	Cu-st.	2	Cu ...	0	.....	N.	3	N. W.	2	E.	3
9	3	Cu-st.	4	Cu ...	10	Nim..	S. E..	3	S. E..	2	S.	3
10	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	2	W ...	2	W ...	3
11	4	Cu-cir.	5	Cu ...	0	.....	W ...	2	N. W.	2	N. W.	2
12	0	.....	0	.....	1	St....	W ...	2	W ...	2	S. W.	4
13	0	.....	4	Cu ...	0	.....	N. W.	2	N. W.	3	N. W.	1
14	1	Cu-cir.	1	Cu ...	1	Cu-st.	W ...	2	N. W.	4	N. W.	1
15	0	.....	2	Cu-cir.	1	St....	.....	0	N.	1	E.	3
16	4	Cu-cir.	2	Cu-cir.	10	Cu ...	W ...	2	S. E..	2	S. E..	2
17	10	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	1	St....	S. E..	2	N. E.	2	N. E..	2
18	*	.....	1	Cu ...	4	Cir. ...	S. E..	1	S.	1	S.	1
19	2	Cir-st.	1	Cir. ...	1	Cir-st.	N. W.	1	N. W.	1	N. W.	1
20	3	Cir-cu.	0	.....	1	Cir-st.	N.	2	N.	2	N. E..	1
21	1	Cir ...	10	Cu-cir.	10	Cu-st.	S. E..	2	S. E..	1	S. E..	2
22	10	Cu-st.	5	Cu ...	8	Cu-st.	S. E..	1	S. E..	1	S. E..	3
23	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	E.	3	S. E..	2	N.	4
24	10	Nim..	6	Cu ...	0	.....	N.	2	N. E.	3	N. E..	2
25	1	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	9	Cu ...	N. E..	1	N. E..	2	E.	2
26	7	Cir-cu.	5	Cu ...	1	Cu ...	S. E..	1	S.	1	S.	1
27	0	.....	3	Cir. ...	2	Cir. ...	W ...	4	W ...	5	W ...	4
28	2	Cir ...	4	Cu. ...	4	Cu ...	N.	5	N.	5	N.	1
29	1	St....	3	Cu ...	2	Cu ...	E.	1	E.	2	S. E..	3
30	10	Cu ...	2	Cu-cir.	8	Cir-st.	S.	3	S.	3	S.	4
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n.	3	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Av.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

* Fog.

JUNE, 1871—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOUR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.921	28.869	28.879	28.889	.628	.809	.631	73	59	81	1
28.915	28.864	28.883	28.887	.608	.650	.595	80	59	76	2
28.880	28.855	28.897	28.844	.680	.733	.595	81	61	76	3
28.933	28.896	28.893	28.907	.608	.805	.608	80	65	80	4
28.979	28.860	28.815	28.884	.666	.746	.617	77	64	77	5
28.758	28.707	28.631	28.699	.612	.514	.462	90	54	65	6
28.779	28.769	28.814	28.787	.373	.358	.429	62	46	77	7
28.930	28.996	29.034	28.987	.336	.297	.378	75	55	81	8
29.107	28.926	28.804	28.909	.322	.416	.464	69	57	77	9
28.877	28.894	28.868	28.880	.489	.371	.429	75	49	77	10
28.802	28.748	28.782	28.777	.393	.385	.282	59	53	51	11
28.840	28.798	28.812	28.816	.269	.250	.346	54	33	54	12
28.750	28.804	28.850	28.801	.316	.409	.290	49	50	42	13
28.926	28.934	28.986	28.949	.257	.263	.285	43	36	48	14
29.056	29.022	29.014	29.031	.296	.277	.388	59	39	65	15
29.026	28.956	28.884	28.955	.295	.376	.284	73	47	51	16
28.761	28.772	28.820	28.784	.439	.476	.483	88	69	78	17
28.900	28.850	28.793	28.847	.456	.610	.666	88	56	77	18
28.787	28.850	28.902	28.846	.595	.497	.484	76	45	56	19
28.898	28.991	29.118	29.003	.356	.253	.385	62	31	53	20
29.141	29.047	28.989	29.059	.285	.398	.386	45	56	67	21
28.933	28.885	28.858	28.892	.380	.541	.608	76	60	80	22
28.847	28.694	28.686	28.742	.439	.549	.439	88	89	88	23
28.807	28.867	28.950	28.874	.394	.425	.325	82	64	61	24
29.024	29.017	29.006	29.016	.373	.497	.496	62	59	77	25
29.035	29.048	28.982	29.022	.476	.639	.718	69	69	86	26
28.981	29.519	28.860	29.120	.430	.323	.385	61	35	53	27
28.892	28.945	28.970	28.935	.312	.270	.284	56	47	51	28
29.058	28.997	28.959	29.005	.295	.274	.322	68	41	69	29
28.954	28.861	28.799	28.871	.206	.327	.316	49	42	49	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.900	.524	.490	.446	68	53	67	M'n
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.486	.....	.....	62	.....	Av.

S. S.W. W. N.W. N. N.E. E. S.E.
Percentage of Winds—11 4 24 11 13 9 8 20.
Rain-fall, 4.93 inches.
Evaporation, 5.43 inches.

[illegible]

JULY, 1871—continued.

[illegible]

JULY, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HU- MIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	28.745	28.849	28.930	28.841	.476	.409	.451	69	50	73
2	28.898	28.982	28.999	28.959	.451	.465	.482	73	47	66
3	28.974	28.904	28.857	28.909	.451	.436	.464	73	49	77
4	28.844	28.788	28.796	28.809	.429	.375	.457	77	39	69
5	28.789	28.793	28.712	28.765	.516	.561	.644	70	55	86
6	28.662	28.943	28.828	28.764	.556	.484	.443	84	56	65
7	28.935	28.916	28.917	28.923	.476	.443	.568	69	46	67
8	28.831	28.781	28.729	28.780	.568	.582	.677	67	41	60
9	28.917	28.974	29.373	29.051	.641	.564	.532	77	61	63
10	29.152	28.889	28.824	28.919	.451	.496	.516	78	70	84
11	28.808	28.753	28.893	28.788	.529	.470	.545	89	40	67
12	28.848	28.867	28.875	28.856	.505	.556	.545	56	40	67
13	28.853	28.894	28.914	28.853	.568	.572	.614	67	52	68
14	29.018	29.025	28.995	29.013	.551	.43	.422	75	46	54
15	28.991	28.904	28.873	28.926	.403	.478	.564	54	35	61
16	28.777	28.795	28.863	28.812	.705	.691	.306	81	63	43
17	28.955	28.918	28.868	28.913	.349	.356	.416	51	38	57
18	28.796	28.752	28.763	28.770	.411	.291	.380	60	31	56
19	28.872	28.932	28.977	28.927	.336	.285	.325	75	48	61
20	29.008	28.984	29.000	28.997	.296	.319	.410	59	47	82
21	29.062	29.121	29.108	29.097	.350	.303	.343	75	46	57
22	29.140	29.121	28.145	29.135	.367	.293	.343	71	40	57
23	29.178	29.132	29.100	29.136	.343	.273	.312	57	30	56
24	29.048	28.990	28.961	28.999	.354	.336	.323	66	37	44
25	28.964	28.845	28.859	28.889	.371	.447	.429	49	40	51
26	28.849	28.714	28.759	28.774	.476	.87	.363	59	48	43
27	28.960	28.972	29.034	28.955	.489	.449	.457	75	52	69
28	29.121	29.084	29.058	29.088	.356	.350	.359	62	40	58
29	29.145	29.050	29.018	29.071	.416	.523	.581	72	41	72
30	29.058	29.017	29.007	29.027	.652	.610	.489	73	50	75
31	29.054	29.037	28.883	29.021	.516	.610	.800	84	56	78
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n.	.....	.....	.....	28.928	.463	.453	.470	69	46	64
Av.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.462	.....	.....	59	...

1st. Sheet lightning in the south.

12th. Sheet lightning west, 10 P. M., with no clouds.

13th. Sheet lightning north, 10 P. M.

14th. Aurora borealis, not brilliant.

Evaporation from an open vessel 5.12 inches.

S. S.W. W. N.W. N. N.E. E. S.E.
 Percentage of winds, 16 18 23 8 16 6 5 8

AUGUST, 1871.

THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.				Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.	
72	86	78	78.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
74	77	74	75.0	10½ A. M.	11½ A. M.	.15	.....	2
71	81	76	76.0	1 P. M.	.....	.23	.....	3
72	81	72	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
70	75	73	72.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
74	86	73	77.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
73	80	66	73.0	10¾ A. M.	Night	.....	.....	7
71	76	69	72.0	.....	.....	.76	.....	8
68	81	70	73.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
70	91	71	77.3	6¼ P. M.	8 P. M.	.75	.....	10
66	72	68	68.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
61	76	66	67.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
65	81	74	73.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
76	81	72	76.3	8 P. M.	Night	.....	.....	14
73	83	78	78.0	.....	.....	.77	.....	15
65	73	64	67.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
63	75	65	67.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
67	78	67	70.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
66	77	67	70.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
63	71	63	65.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
62	77	67	68.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
68	78	65	70.3	Night	8 A. M.	.41	.....	22
62	77	70	69.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
63	75	73	70.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
60	65	58	61.0	3 P. M.	Night	.....	.....	25
58	70	64	64.0	.....	.....	.05	.....	26
61	76	63	66.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
60	67	65	64.0	11½ A. M.	28
62	70	54	62.0	8 A. M.	.23	29
55	57	55	55.6	30
52	63	57	57.3	31
.....	3.35	S'm
.....	69.8	Mns
.....	Av.

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[illegible]

AUGUST, 1871—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR, IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	11 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	11 P. M.	9 P. M.	
28.900	28.856	28.891	28.882	.559	.596	.530	72	47	40	1
28.929	28.888	28.953	28.920	.604	.678	.718	73	73	86	2
28.941	28.934	28.902	28.925	.682	.664	.691	90	62	77	3
28.830	28.806	28.831	28.824	.708	.525	.489	90	56	44	4
28.862	28.856	28.842	28.853	.483	.415	.510	66	48	63	5
28.906	28.897	28.886	28.896	.532	.480	.581	63	39	72	6
28.822	28.839	28.806	28.839	.510	.638	.599	63	62	85	7
28.857	28.859	28.952	28.889	.572	.435	.398	76	49	56	8
29.009	28.975	28.934	28.972	.476	.403	.516	69	38	70	9
28.900	28.744	28.831	28.821	.483	.651	.408	66	45	38	10
28.997	29.042	29.040	29.026	.407	.422	.543	63	54	79	11
29.103	29.043	28.994	29.037	.354	.470	.438	66	52	68	12
28.977	28.906	28.859	28.914	.516	.510	.604	84	48	73	13
28.989	28.967	28.927	28.961	.614	.704	.668	68	66	86	14
28.944	28.918	28.895	28.919	.693	.986	.744	85	83	78	15
29.063	29.094	29.122	29.092	.889	.376	.403	44	47	67	16
29.180	29.090	29.001	29.090	.416	.350	.389	72	40	68	17
29.014	29.601	29.941	28.985	.457	.409	.522	69	43	79	18
28.941	28.920	28.865	28.906	.438	.389	.457	68	42	69	19
28.834	28.859	28.920	28.871	.416	.403	.416	72	54	72	20
28.997	28.944	28.944	28.962	.399	.492	.489	72	53	75	21
28.881	29.009	29.044	29.011	.577	.626	.389	85	65	63	22
29.133	29.020	29.066	29.073	.899	.492	.516	72	53	70	23
29.138	29.082	29.095	29.076	.356	.287	.502	62	33	78	24
29.030	29.022	29.000	29.017	.367	.420	.337	71	68	70	25
28.919	28.854	28.853	28.875	.394	.385	.403	82	53	67	26
28.866	28.883	28.893	28.881	.442	.470	.416	83	52	72	27
28.746	28.526	28.473	28.576	.426	.591	.516	82	89	84	28
28.389	28.400	28.515	28.434	.491	.449	.835	88	61	80	29
28.571	28.704	28.838	28.704	.321	.268	.269	74	58	62	30
28.981	28.904	28.905	28.901	.303	.270	.295	74	47	63	31
.....
.....
.....

S. S.W. W. N.W. N. N.E. E. S.E.
 Percentage of Winds—15 11 11 22 23 7 6 6.
 Evaporation, 5.63 inches.

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Day of Month.	THERMOMETER IN THE OPEN AIR.				RAIN OR SNOW.			
	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	Time of beginning of rain or snow.	Time of ending of rain or snow.	Amount of rain or melted snow in gauge, in inches.	Depth of snow, in inches.
1	56	71	55	64.3				
2	67	74	74	75.0				
3	70	82	74	75.8				
4	68	88	70	75.8				
5	69	87	75	77.0				
6	61	67	60	62.6				
7	58	68	56	59.0				
8	55	77	70	66.8				
9	65	68	60	62.6				
10	54	67	56	59.0				
11	53	68	55	59.6				
12	53	68	63	61.3				
13	58	69	57	61.8	Night..			
14	49	54	52	51.6		10 A. M.	.05	
15	50	62	56	56.0				
16	55	62	60	59.0	8¼ A. M.	11¼ A. M.	.87	
17	48	59	50	52.6				
18	54	82	57	64.8				
19	52	55	58	53.8				
20	45	53	46	48.6				
21	42	60	52	51.5				
22	47	75	68	63.8				
23	58	80	69	69.0				
24	55	70	58	61.0				
25	58	50	50	52.6	11½ P. M.	2½ P. M.	.05	
26	41	58	50	49.6				
27	41	54	50	49.0				
28	40	51	45	45.3				
29	42	62	52	52.8				
30	54	68	67	55.0				
Sun							.47	
M'n				59.8				
Av.								

SEPTEMBER, 1871—continued.

[illegible]

SEPTEMBER, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.		
	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	9 P. M.	9 P. M.
1	29.063	29.016	29.008	29.029	.308	.371	.438	69	49	68
2	29.052	29.053	29.102	29.069	.393	.584	.604	59	50	73
3	29.150	29.121	29.030	29.100	.621	.534	.680	85	49	81
4	29.000	28.868	28.948	28.938	.476	.344	.449	69	26	61
5	28.865	28.759	28.782	28.802	.436	.393	.484	57	31	56
6	28.934	28.982	29.028	28.981	.413	.274	.283	77	41	54
7	29.140	29.093	29.042	29.092	.269	.261	.230	67	38	51
8	29.014	28.916	28.958	28.962	.282	.291	.385	73	31	53
9	29.055	29.178	29.269	29.167	.451	.299	.338	73	52	65
10	29.352	29.317	29.291	29.320	.335	.218	.282	80	33	63
11	29.294	29.240	29.255	29.263	.295	.232	.282	73	34	58
12	29.269	29.238	29.207	29.238	.295	.349	.327	73	51	57
13	29.207	29.190	29.214	29.203	.337	.336	.268	70	47	53
14	29.179	29.164	29.121	29.155	.272	.335	.282	78	80	73
15	29.042	28.983	28.981	29.002	.309	.284	.282	85	51	63
16	28.920	28.892	28.955	28.922	.349	.429	.426	81	77	82
17	29.146	29.102	29.048	29.099	.285	.269	.283	85	54	78
18	28.910	28.724	28.892	28.808	.335	.497	.268	80	45	58
19	28.987	29.020	29.062	29.023	.282	.269	.269	73	62	67
20	29.156	29.166	29.196	29.172	.204	.170	.260	68	42	78
21	29.234	29.157	29.065	29.152	.222	.203	.257	83	39	66
22	28.902	28.664	28.669	28.745	.202	.197	.261	62	23	38
23	28.767	28.748	28.837	28.784	.337	.190	.191	70	18	27
24	28.932	28.954	28.931	28.939	.218	.150	.153	50	20	32
25	28.924	28.931	28.920	28.925	.153	.258	.234	32	71	65
26	28.964	28.947	28.971	28.961	.215	.170	.210	69	42	58
27	28.996	28.971	29.009	28.992	.186	.181	.186	67	43	51
28	29.134	29.164	29.214	29.171	.182	.149	.165	73	40	49
29	29.338	29.322	29.275	29.311	.186	.101	.136	67	18	35
30	29.317	29.241	29.173	29.244	.151	.177	.142	52	26	30
Sum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M'n	.....	.....	.....	29.045	.300	.283	.302	70	42	58
Av	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.295	.....	.....	56	.....

First frost morning of September 21; slight, partially killing most tender plants, as tomatoes, melons, etc.
Morning of 28, frost.
Morning of 29, frost.
Evaporation for the month. 3.47 inches.
Percentage of Winds—S. 16 S.W. 18 W. 8 N.W. 30 N. 10 N.E. 11 E. 4 S.E. 10.

OCTOBER, 1871.

[illegible]

CCTOBER, 1871—continued.

Day of Month.	CLOUDS.						WINDS.					
	7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.		7 A. M.		2 P. M.		9 P. M.	
	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Amount of Cloudiness.	Kind of Clouds.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.	Direction.	Force.
1	8	Cir-cu.	2	Cir-cu	4	Cir-cu	S. E..	1	S.	1	.....	0
2	1	Cir. ...	4	Cir-Cu	0	.....	S.	1	W. ...	3	W.	1
3	4	Cir-cu.	0	.....	0	.....	W. ...	2	W. ...	3	N. W.	2
4	9	Cu. ...	0	.....	0	.....	.....	0	S.	2	S.	2
5	6	Cu. ...	10	Cu. ...	10	Cu. ...	W. ...	1	W. ...	2	W. ...	4
6	1	Cu. ...	0	.....	4	Cu. ...	N. W.	3	.....	0	.....	0
7	4	Cir-cu.	5	Cir-cu	0	.....	S.	3	S. W.	2	S. W.	1
8	1	Cir. ...	1	Cir...	0	.....	S.	2	S. W.	3	S.	3
9	8	Cir-cu.	6	Cu. ...	10	Nim..	S.	2	S. W.	3	S.	4
10	10	Cu-st.	7	Cu. ...	0	.....	S. W.	4	W. ...	3	W. ...	2
11	0	.....	4	Cu. ...	3	Cu....	S. W.	2	S. W.	1	S. W.	2
12	3	Cir-st.	4	Cir-cu	3	Cu....	S. E..	2	S.	1	S.	2
13	6	Cu-st.	10	Cu....	10	Nim..	S.	1	S.	2	S. W.	1
14	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	N. W.	2	N.	1	N. W.	2
15	5	Cu. ...	0	.....	0	.....	W. ...	2	S. W.	2	S. W.	2
16	0	.....	1	Cir-cu	6	Cu-st.	W. ...	2	N. W.	3	W. ...	2
17	4	Cu-st.	3	Cu.	1	St....	S. W.	2	N. W.	3	N.	3
18	2	Cir-st.	1	Cir cu.	1	St....	S. W.	1	S.	2	S.	3
19	1	Cir. ...	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	3	N. W.	2	N. W.	2
20	1	Cu-st.	0	.....	0	.....	N. E.	1	S. E..	1	S. E..	1
21	0	.....	0	.....	0	.....	S.	2	S. W.	3	S. W.	1
22	1	Cir. ...	0	.....	0	.....	S. W.	2	S. W.	3	S. W.	2
23	0	.....	1	Cu. ...	1	Cu....	S. W.	1	.....	0	N. E.	2
24	6	Cu. ...	0	.....	0	.....	N. E.	2	N. E.	1	E.	2
25	10	Cu. ...	10	Cu. ...	10	Nim..	E.	2	S. E..	1	S. E..	1
26	8	Cu-st	1	Cir...	0	.....	S. W.	3	W. ...	4	W. ...	3
27	10	Cu. ...	5	Cu....	7	Cu....	W. ...	4	W. ...	4	N. W.	2
28	1	Cir. ...	4	Cir-cu	3	Cu....	N. W.	2	N. W.	1	N. E.	2
29	6	Cu....	4	Cir-cu	6	Cu....	E.	2	S. E..	3	S. E..	2
30	3	Cir-st.	3	Cir-cu	7	Cu-st.	W. ...	3	N. W.	1	N. W.	3
31	10	Nim..	10	Nim..	2	Cu-st.	N. E.	3	N.	4	N.	3
S'm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mns	4	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2
Av.	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

OCTOBER, 1871—continued.

BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO FREEZING POINT.				FORCE OF PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES .			RELATIVE HU- MIDITY OR FRACTION OF SATURATION.			Day of Month.
7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	
29.135	29.032	28.967	29.044	.162	.153	.202	45	18	36	1
28.867	28.826	28.871	28.854	.219	.163	.194	54	26	48	2
28.740	28.664	28.702	28.702	.194	.128	.163	48	13	26	3
28.785	28.636	28.530	28.650	.168	.234	.190	39	32	38	4
28.699	28.736	28.867	28.767	.190	.216	.234	38	37	65	5
29.020	29.013	29.009	29.013	.152	.081	.099	63	22	29	6
28.942	28.855	28.890	28.895	.151	.124	.129	52	21	27	7
28.816	28.739	28.746	28.767	.166	.251	.283	36	24	35	8
28.708	28.598	28.553	28.619	.202	.363	.345	36	43	42	9
28.548	28.644	28.816	28.669	.164	.152	.134	59	44	50	10
28.786	28.846	28.851	28.842	.144	.152	.186	63	29	51	11
28.851	28.852	28.947	28.883	.151	.150	.191	52	27	41	12
28.988	28.915	28.896	28.933	.194	.190	.308	48	38	79	13
28.891	28.663	28.372	28.642	.241	.318	.309	84	86	85	14
28.979	29.037	29.034	29.017	.139	.170	.160	56	42	53	15
29.039	29.034	29.072	29.048	.173	.068	.130	60	17	45	16
28.932	29.011	29.084	29.021	.156	.168	.138	48	39	46	17
29.247	29.158	28.989	29.131	.136	.113	.165	62	29	49	18
28.919	28.873	29.077	28.986	.175	.204	.159	50	30	41	19
29.218	29.143	29.040	29.133	.170	.157	.169	80	38	65	20
28.963	28.899	28.891	28.918	.215	.208	.203	89	26	39	21
28.883	28.829	28.846	28.852	.194	.253	.312	48	31	56	22
28.864	28.861	28.981	28.902	.295	.327	.149	68	42	40	23
29.017	28.969	28.948	28.978	.295	.216	.225	68	46	70	24
28.863	28.763	28.644	28.757	.270	.394	.456	72	82	88	25
28.601	28.735	28.748	28.695	.215	.159	.143	69	41	43	26
28.751	28.771	28.847	28.789	.082	.079	.070	47	34	39	27
28.931	28.945	28.989	28.955	.111	.134	.123	75	50	54	28
29.008	28.905	28.835	28.916	.160	.181	.202	64	43	62	29
29.052	29.101	29.172	29.108	.138	.117	.123	71	39	54	30
29.059	28.849	28.900	28.936	.183	.162	.142	90	80	70	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sum
.....	.....	.....	28.885	.181	.187	.194	58	37	50	M'n.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.187	.....	.....	48	...	Av.

October 31st, first snow,
Evaporation from an open vessel, 3.71 inches.

SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1871.

MONTHS.	THERMOMETER IN OPEN AIR.				BAROMETER HEIGHT REDUCED TO 32 DEGREES.				RAIN AND SNOW.		Evaporation in inches from an open vessel.	Amount of cloudiness.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Variation	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Fluctua- tion.	Amount of rain & melt'd snow in gauge in in.	Amount of snow in inches.		
November	64	19	38.6	45	29.368	28.278	28.294	1.090	0.53	.....	.....	4.0
December	48	-13	22.1	61	29.391	28.141	28.910	1.250	0.67	4	.....	5.0
January	55	-2	20.7	57	29.493	28.319	28.994	1.184	2.32	20	.....	6.5
February	46	-4	23.7	50	29.396	28.104	28.859	1.292	1.43	10	.....	5.0
March	60	20	35.4	40	29.210	28.138	28.814	1.072	2.96	.....	.....	6.0
April	82	33	46.0	49	29.168	28.071	28.692	1.097	2.00	.....	.....	5.0
May	86	38	61.0	48	29.211	28.680	28.909	0.531	3.31	.....	4.65	3.0
June	89	54	69.3	35	25.519	28.631	28.900	0.719	4.93	.....	5.43	3.0
July	90	56	71.1	34	29.373	28.662	28.928	0.711	2.11	.....	5.12	3.0
August	91	52	69.8	39	29.180	28.329	28.915	0.791	3.35	.....	5.63	3.0
September	88	40	59.8	48	29.352	28.604	29.045	0.698	0.47	.....	3.47	4.0
October	80	27	52.0	53	29.247	28.372	28.885	0.875	3.07	3	2.71	3.0
Sums,									27.15	87		
Means	73.2	27.5	47.4	.....	29.325	28.392	28.973					

Summary for the year ending October, 1871—continued.

MONTHS.	FORCE OR PRESSURE OF VAPOR IN INCHES.			PERCENTAGE OF SATURATION.			PERCENTAGE OF WINDS.							
	Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean	S.	S. W.	W.	N. W.	N.	N. E.	E.	S. E.
November .....	.403	.076	.159	100	30	67	17	23	12	29	11	1	1	6
December.....	.312	.025	.110	100	29	87	13	10	30	25	9	9	0	4
January.....	.310	.040	.101	100	40	91	10	14	17	24	10	12	1	12
February .....	.311	.036	.120	100	49	87	27	14	18	4	10	14	6	7
March .....	.578	.106	.161	100	36	75	7	16	22	16	3	13	14	9
April .....	.425	.103	.215	100	24	61	21	23	12	13	5	8	10	8
May .....	.682	.118	.359	100	22	61	14	9	4	11	5	24	11	22
June.....	.809	.257	.486	90	31	62	11	4	24	11	13	9	8	20
July.....	.691	.296	.462	89	30	59	16	18	23	8	16	6	5	8
August.....	.936	.268	.489	90	33	68	15	11	11	22	22	7	6	6
September.....	.584	.136	.295	85	18	56	16	13	8	30	10	11	4	10
October.....	.394	.070	.187	90	17	48	18	23	24	15	6	6	2	6
Sums.....														
Means.....			.254			68	15	15	17	17	10	10	6	10

TREASURER'S REPORT.

MADISON, Oct. 2, 1871.

HON. C. S. HAMILTON, *President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin:*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my annual report as Treasurer of the University of Wisconsin, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, as required by the rules and regulations of your board.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY BÆTZ, State Treasurer,
Ex-officio Treasurer of the University.

REPORT OF HENRY BÆTZ, *Treasurer of the University of Wisconsin, showing the receipts and disbursements of the University during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1871.*

RECEIPTS.		
Balance, October 1, 1870.....		\$20,740 58
Amount transferred from University Fund Income	\$21,858 82	.....
Amount transferred from Agricultural College Fund Income.....	12,212 29	.....
Appropriation—chapter 82, laws of 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
Female College Building, appropriation as per chapter 54, laws of 1870.....	40,000 00	.....
		81,374 87
Total receipts, including balance as above.....		\$102,115 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Salaries of professors and teachers.....	\$23,607 17	.....
Expenses of Regents.....	365 05	.....
Insurance	470 50	.....
Repairs	2,259 01	.....
Incidental expenses	4,012 72	.....
Fuel	486 25	.....
Printing and advertising.....	798 87	.....
Library	351 50	.....
Furniture	350 75	.....
Apparatus.....	468 22	.....
Tuition fees refunded, and room rent	206 00	.....
Improvements	5,166 15	.....
Experimental Farm	4,580 74	.....
Female College building.....	33,957 49	.....
Contingent advances.....	100 00	.....
Total disbursements.....	\$77,180 42	.....
Balance on hand, September 30, 1871.....	24,935 03	.....
		\$102,115 45

HENRY BÆTZ, State Treasurer,
Ex-officio Treasurer of the University.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

MADISON, November 1, 1871.

GEN. C. S. HAMILTON, *President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement of the financial condition of the State University, exhibiting the amount of productive funds on hand, and also the receipts and disbursements of the income of the several funds for the year ending September 30, 1871.

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of land granted by Congress for the support of the University.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$818 22	.....
Dues on certificates.....	2,651 76	.....
Penalties	70 80	.....
Taxes	5 20	.....
Loans	410 00	.....
Transferred from School Fund.....	59 40	.....
	\$4,015 38	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans.....	.....	\$4,650 00
Refunded for overpayments.....	.....	502 75
	\$4,015 38	\$5,152 75
Balance September 30, 1870	1,935 97	.....
Balance September 30, 1871 .....	.....	798 60
	\$5,951 35	\$5,951 35

The amount of this fund which was productive on the 30th days of September, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sale	\$67,074 14	\$66,107 38
Amount due on mortgages.....	6,792 00	11,032 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	111,000 00	111,000 00
Dane county bonds	19,000 00	19,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$203,866 14	\$207,139 38

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year of \$3,273.24.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of 240,000 acres of lands granted by Congress to the State for the support of an institution of learning where shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$7,222 15	.....
Dues on certificates	958 00	.....
Penalties.....	893 43	.....
Loans.....	100 00	.....
Transfer from Agricultural College Fund Income.	2 92	.....
	\$9,175 50	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Loans .....	.....	\$8,625 00
United States bonds purchased.....	.....	4,175 00
Refunded for overpayments.....	.....	76 69
	\$9,175 50	\$7,876 69
Balance September 30, 1870.....	8,923 07	.....
Balance September 30, 1871.....	.....	10,221 88
	\$18,098 57	\$18,098 57

The amount of this fund which was productive on the 30th days of September, 1870 and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Dues on certificates of sale.....	\$113,646 20	\$129,570 20
Dues on mortgages.....	6,100 00	9,625 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	33,600 00	33,600 00
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
United States bonds.....	.....	4,175 00
	\$159,346 20	\$182,970 20

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year of \$23,624.00.

FEMALE COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of an appropriation made by chapter 54, general laws of 1870, amounting to \$50,000, for the purpose of building an additional university edifice. By the terms of the act, \$10,000 of the sum appropriated was to be placed at the disposal of the Regents on the first day of May, 1870, and the remainder on the first day of May, 1871.

Plans and specifications for a new building, to be occupied by the Female Department of the University, were prepared, and advertisements "for proposals" to build said building were published in a newspaper in five of the principal cities of the state. The contract was awarded to Hon. John Fellenz, of Milwaukee, on the 21st day of July, 1870, and the building will be completed and ready for occupancy at the commencement of the winter term in December next.

RECEIPTS.		
From appropriation.....	\$50,000	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid on account of new building.....	.....	\$38,120 77
Balance in the fund Sept. 30, 1871.....	.....	11,879 28
	\$50,000 00	\$50,000 00

The receipts and disbursements for the year ending September 30, 1871, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.		
Income from productive University Fund.....	\$14,039 60	.....
Income from productive Agricultural Col. Fund.....	12,212 20	.....
Appropriation by chapter 82, Gen. Laws of 1867.....	7,303 76	.....
From students, for tuition and room rent.....	6,670 00	.....
From students, for chemicals sold them	330 85	.....
From students, for fuel sold them	109 31	.....
From Experimental Farm, sale of products, etc.....	299 81	.....
From Experimental Farm, sale of lots.....	359 25	.....
From Thos. B. Van Horne, contingent advance returned	50 00	.....
Balance of appropriation for new building	40,050 00	.....
	\$81,374 87	.....
DISBURSEMENTS.		
On account of new College Building.....		\$33,957 49
On account of Experimental Farm.....		4,580 74
Salaries of instructional force.....		23,607 17
Expenses of Regents.....		865 05
Insurance		470 50
Repairs		2,259 01
Incidental expenses		4,012 72
Fuel		486 25
Printing and advertising.....		798 87
Library		351 50
Furniture		350 75
Apparatus.....		468 22
Room rent.....		206 00
Improvements		5,166 15
Contingent advance to be returned.....		100 00
Total receipts and disbursements.....	\$81,374 87	\$77,180 42
Balance in hands of treasurer, Sept. 30, 1870..	20,740 58	.....
Balance in hands of treasurer, Sept. 30, 1871..		24,985 03
	\$102,115 45	\$102,115 45

The accounts audited and paid during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, were in detail as follows:

FEMALE COLLEGE BUILDING.		
John Fellenz, estimates on contract.....	\$32,725 76	.....
E. H. Klerke, superintending architect.....	472 38	.....
J. H. Keyser, on account of furnaces.....	600 00	.....
Fish & Stephens, constructing well.....	123 60	.....
N. B. Cramton, anchors.....	36 75	.....
		\$33,957 49
EXPERIMENTAL FARM.		
Thos. B. Van Horne, salary & board'g farm hands	221 14	.....
Thos. B. Van Horne, amount paid farm laborers.	190 97	.....
W. Ramsey & Co., merchandise.....	36 96	.....
Martin Welch, labor on farm	4 00	.....
J. L. W. Newton, blacksmithing.....	9 90	.....
James Welch, labor on farm.....	260 00	.....
Lewis Furness, labor on farm.....	16 16	.....
P. F. Gorman, labor on farm.....	177 83	.....
James M. Ashby, labor on farm.....	294 30	.....
Dennis Foley, labor on farm.....	19 62	.....
A. F. Catten, amount paid for student's labor ..	107 94	.....
A. F. Catten, boarding farm hands	235 12	.....
A. F. Catten, salary as superintendent.....	121 00	.....
Burker & Vroman, lumber	72 29	.....
J. F. Genal, manure.....	12 00	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing	113 08	.....
Thos. Chynoweth, repairing harness.. ..	5 18	.....
L. P. Drake, surveying	35 00	.....
J. K. Fuller, doctoring horse	4 00	.....
Daniel Humphrey, Devon cattle.....	94 00	.....
S. L. Sheldon, buckeye drill.....	80 00	.....
Stevens & Son, seeds.....	6 25	.....
M. Anderson, for 3 pigs.....	30 00	.....
August Rosen, repairing farm wagons.....	21 55	.....
Joseph Boyer, building cistern	142 17	.....
Seifert & Lawton, maps of farm.....	60 00	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co., merchandise.....	78 27	.....
H. H. McAfee, boarding hands.....	201 58	.....
H. H. McAfee paid for students labor.....	724 81	.....
H. H. McAfee, bills paid by him	136 53	.....
H. H. McAfee, salary as superintendent.....	316 67	.....
John Byrne.....labor on farm.....	65 61	.....
W. D. Sandell.....do.....	121 00	.....
L. Flannagan.....do.....	28 25	.....
James Kelley.....do.....	66 99	.....
Michael Shanley	71 49	.....
John Damon	18 75	.....
Barney Fitzpatrick.....do.....	107 24	.....
Charles Hughes.....do.....	55 87	.....
John Walsur.....do.....	42 00	.....
E. Wood.....do.....	12 00	.....
A. K. Thompson.....do.....	7 50	.....
J. S. Ames.....do.....	40 37	.....
Thos. E. Baumann.....do.....	45 85	.....

Accounts audited and paid—continued.

<i>Experimental Farm—continued.</i>		
Richard Dudgeon, labor on farm.....	\$53 50	.....
John Kelley.....do.....	7 50	.....
		\$4,580 74
SALARIES OF INSTRUCTIONAL FORCE.		
J. H. Twombly, President.....	\$875 00	.....
J. W. Sterling, Vice President	2,500 00	.....
J. B. Parkinson,..Professor.....	1,800 00	.....
S. H. Carpenter, .....do.....	1,800 00	.....
Wm. F. Allen,.....do.....	1,800 00	.....
J. B. Feuling.....do.....	1,800 00	.....
W. W. Daniells.....do.....	1,800 00	.....
J. E. Davies.....do.....	1,800 00	.....
R. D. Irving.....do.....	1,650 00	.....
Wm. J. L. Nicodemus,do.....	1,200 00	.....
Alex. Kerr.....do.....	950 00	.....
R. B. Anderson,...Instructor.....	850 00	.....
D. B. Frankenberger..do.....	225 00	.....
A. C. Parkinson.....do.....	150 00	.....
R. M. Bashford.....do.....	50 00	.....
Stephen Leahey.....do.....	300 00	.....
Thos. D. Christie.....do.....	86 02	.....
H. S. Orton, Dean of Law Faculty.....	1,000 00	.....
J. H. Carpenter, Professor of Law	500 00	.....
Wm. F. Vilas.....do.....	500 00	.....
P. A. Chadbourne, Lecturer	300 00	.....
J. C. Pickard, Judgment	373 74	.....
John Stewart.....Instructor.....	33 33	.....
L. W. Colby.....do.....	66 67	.....
Miss C. L. Ware.....do.....	450 00	.....
Miss C. D. Bewick.....do.....	53 33	.....
Miss Lizzie S. Spencer,..do.....	425 00	.....
Miss Josephine Magoon, do.....	53 76	.....
Mrs. D. E. Carson, Preceptress	215 32	.....
		\$23,607 17
EXPENSES OF REGENTS.		
Chas. S. Hamilton.....	\$72 30	.....
Aug. L. Smith	63 50	.....
J. S. Bugh.....	60 50	.....
F. O. Thorpe.....	16 00	.....
H. H. Gray	46 00	.....
B. R. Hinckley.....	59 60	.....
H. K. Smith.....	15 00	.....
J. R. Brigham	28 75	.....
R. B. Sanderson	3 40	.....
		\$365 05
INSURANCE.		
Main & Spooner, agents.....	\$175 00	.....
Jos. W. Hobbins, agent.....	187 50	.....
C. Ainsworth, agent.....	137 50	.....
Madison Mutual Insurance Company	20 50	.....
		\$470 50

Accounts audited and paid—continued.

REPAIRS.		
W. Ramsey & Co., merchandise.....	\$30 50	.....
Jones & Mason, merchandise.....	208 62	.....
Fish & Stephens, mason work.....	386 15	.....
E. Sharp & Co, plastering, etc.....	9 63	.....
Geo. Gifford, painting	95 00	.....
E. Morden, pump	10 00	.....
Bunker & Vroman, lumber.....	385 56	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing	20 55	.....
G. W. Pitkin, paint	11 75	.....
James McDowell .....carpentering.....	704 25	.....
Hobart Scheffer.....do.....	60 75	.....
Charles Daniells .....do.....	103 50	.....
Joseph Robalt .....do.....	62 00	.....
James Beeson .....do.....	29 00	.....
Conrad Guntlach.....do.....	66 38	.....
John Dolan.....do.....	70 87	.....
Herbert Sylvester.....do.....	4 50	.....
		\$2,259 01
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.		
J. W. Sterling, bills paid by him.....	\$302 67	.....
Patrick K. Walsh, janitor's services.....	540 00	.....
Patrick K. Walsh, expenses of house cleaning	77 00	.....
Lawrence Flannagan, janitor's services	330 50	.....
Andrew Kentzler, livery	54 50	.....
W. Ramsey & Co., merchandise	46 85	.....
J. E. Davies, chemicals.....	3 50	.....
J. F. Luhme & Co., chemicals	598 01	.....
John Matthews, cleaning well.....	12 00	.....
Allen & Mackey, matting	134 57	.....
W. J. Park & Co., stationery.....	1 98	.....
Moseley & Bro. stationery.....	92 95	.....
John S. Dean, salary as secretary.....	275 00	.....
John S. Dean, postage.....	2 60	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, bills paid	73 56	.....
M. Hawks, cleaning privy	12 00	.....
H. H. Gray, traveling expenses.....	242 00	.....
C. S. Hamilton, traveling expenses	175 00	.....
M. M. Dorn & Co., livery.....	5 00	.....
J. C. Gregory, bill paid.....	5 25	.....
W. J. & F. Ellsworth, crockery.....	3 85	.....
Lake City Cornet Band, music	50 00	.....
W. H. Noland, music.....	15 00	.....
B. D. Miner, refreshments at reception.....	58 90	.....
Thomas Dempsey, cleaning well.....	6 00	.....
Vroman, Frank & Co., lumber.....	107 35	.....
Madison Manufacturing Co., labor and materials....	40 94	.....
Dunning & Sumner, merchandise.....	427 54	.....
J. C. Wicker, coal	13 00	.....
Hatch & Co., diplomas.....	41 00	.....
M. A. Reynolds, lighting halls.....	56 05	.....
Madison Gas Light and Coke Company, coke	7 50	.....
J. B. Wiser, plank	90	.....
Cooks Bro., hides	13 80	.....

Accounts audited and paid—continued.

<i>Incidental Expenses—continued.</i>		
W. P. Ten Broeck, expenses as visitor	\$40 90	.....
H. C. Tilton .....do.....	86 80	.....
W. W. Field .....do.....	35 60	.....
E. Graham.....do.....	13 05	.....
M. Sheard, preparing plans	50 00	.....
S. Klauber & Co., ribbon for diplomas	3 50	.....
C. E. Bross, telegrams to Boston	6 10	.....
		\$4,012 72
FUEL.		
J. W. Sterling, paid for wood.....	\$105 37	.....
Conklin, Gray & Co., coal	46 00	.....
John Schave, wood.....	102 00	.....
David McAvoy, wood.....	112 88	.....
D. Meredith, wood	120 00	.....
		\$486 25
PRINTING AND ADVERTISING.		
Atwood & Culver, printing catalogues, etc.	\$506 80	.....
J. W. Sterling, advertising bills paid	68 62	.....
Morrow & Brother, advertising.....	178 20	.....
George Hickok, printing.....	4 50	.....
J. B. Parkinson & Co., printing.....	33 25	.....
Wisconsin Journal of Education	7 50	.....
		\$798 87
LIBRARY.		
W. J. Park & Co., books	\$210 32	.....
Moseley & Brother, books.....	15 20	.....
F. W. Christern, books.....	76 73	.....
J. W. Sterling, books purchased	43 25	.....
Dana & Silliman, Journal of Science.....	6 00	.....
		\$351 50
FURNITURE.		
J. D. Vandenburg, curtains.....	\$91 25	.....
Fisher & Reynolds, furniture.....	217 50	.....
Allen & Mackey, carpets.....	27 00	.....
J. B. Bowen, chairs	10 50	.....
J. W. Sterling, office table paid for	4 50	.....
		\$350 75
APPARATUS.		
Charles Cleet, human skeleton.....	\$75 00	.....
J. W. Sterling, paid for test tube stand	12 60	.....
B. Krischer & Son, smelting furnace, etc.....	66 00	.....
John Beyer, ten-pins for gymnasium.....	95 00	.....
J. & H. Berge, crucibles, etc.....	59 52	.....
Foster & Boerlin, geometrical problems.....	10 00	.....
Becker & Sons, assay balances.....	150 10	.....
		\$468 22

Accounts audited and paid—continued.

ROOM RENT.		
Room rent paid for students		\$206 00
IMPROVEMENTS.		
Geo. W. Pitkin, paint	\$108 57	.....
Geo. Gifford, painting	313 75	.....
Wm. Askew, blacksmithing	130 45	.....
E. Sharp & Co., plastering etc.	218 94	.....
Smith & Stephens, mason work	1,156 85	.....
Wm. Davidson, carpenter work	1,524 43	.....
W. Ramsey & Co., merchandise	212 38	.....
Frank & Burgess, lumber	707 24	.....
Bunker & Vroman, lumber	71 78	.....
Sorenson & Frederickson, carpenter work	68 76	.....
Thos. Regan, plumbing	8 50	.....
Charles Daniells, carpenter work	231 75	.....
Hobart Scheffer, carpenter work	337 50	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing	25 52	.....
James M. Ashby, labor	35 98	.....
Nicholas Kelley, labor	18 75	.....
		5,166 15
CONTINGENT.		
Advance to J. H. Twombly, to pay bills		100 00
Total disbursements		\$77,180 42

The available income for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872, may be estimated as follows:

Interest on productive funds	\$26,000 00
Appropriation by state	7,303 76
Tuition fees and room rent	7,000 00
	<u>\$40,303 76</u>

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. DEAN,
Secretary of Regents of the University.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

I.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the doings of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, of their receipts and expenditures, and of the prospect, progress and condition of the Normal Schools, for the year ending August 31, 1871.

At a special meeting of the Board, held at Madison on the 24th of January, 1871, the President made a verbal report in behalf of the committee on employment of teachers, in reference to the faculties of Whitewater and Platteville schools.

The President read a communication from President Charlton, relative to the wants of the Platteville school. Said communication was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of regents Weld, Robbins and Whitford. The report of this committee, as amended, appropriating \$300 for fitting up a room in the Platteville Normal School building, for preserving and classifying minerals and other substances illustrating the natural sciences; \$300, for replenishing the text-book library; \$200, for purchasing recitation seats; and \$1,000 for procuring apparatus, was adopted. Three hundred dollars was appropriated to defray

the expenses of the executive committee for the balance of the year.

The executive committee were authorized to pay C. A. Buttlés \$500, being the balance on his contract for heating apparatus for Oshkosh Normal School, provided the guaranty given by said Buttlés in his contract with the Board, remain in full force, and that his bill, presented for extras, be not allowed. Mr. Buttlés was paid February 7, 1871.

It was provided that all applications for positions in any of the Normal Schools shall be referred to the committee on Employment of Teachers, to be reported by them to the Board, and that hereafter all teachers employed in the normal schools be chosen by the Board at regular or special meetings, by ballot, and that the committee on Employment of Teachers be authorized to fill vacancies in the intervals of the sessions of the Board.

Regent Gary was authorized to procure fuel for Oshkosh Normal School, and to audit, upon the approval of the President, bills for the same.

Regent Gary of the committee on opening the Oshkosh Normal School, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

“Resolved, That the Normal School at Oshkosh be opened as early as possible in September next, and that the executive committee be authorized to build the walks, to erect the out-buildings and to purchase the furniture necessary to put the school in operation; and also to purchase text and reference books to an amount not exceeding \$1,000; and apparatus to an amount not exceeding \$1,000; and that the said committee be authorized to audit the accounts for the purchases made and expenses incurred in so doing.”

President Starr, as chairman of the committee on Employment of Teachers, made a report in relation to the Presidency of the Oshkosh Normal School; the report was recommitted to the committee with instructions to conduct such further correspondence and inquiry upon the subject as seemed necessary.

The executive committee was authorized to audit and pay the

necessary expenses of the committee on employment of teachers, incurred in securing teachers for the normal schools.

An additional sum of \$1,000 was appropriated for institute work for the balance of the year.

The President was instructed to give notice of the probable location of a normal school in the present sixth congressional district, that propositions for the establishment of such a school would be received by the Board, and that a committee would probably visit proposed locations in the spring or early summer of this year; in accordance with which instruction the following notice was published in the *State Journal*, of Madison, and a copy thereof sent to each newspaper published in the sixth congressional district:

“NORMAL SCHOOL IN THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—The policy of the Board of regents of normal schools is, within two or three years, as soon as the income fund will warrant, to locate a normal school at some point within the limits of the present sixth congressional district; and in view of that purpose, propositions will be received by the Board from such localities as may be thought suitable for the establishment of such a school, and whose inhabitants desire it.

“A committee of the Board will probably visit proposed localities during the spring or early in the summer of the present year.

“The attention of the newspapers in the sixth congressional district is invited to this notice, with the request that the subject may be fully canvassed in that section of the state, that the people may have opportunity to make known to the Board their wishes and opinions in this matter.

“All propositions and communications for the committee and for the Board may be addressed to the undersigned at Ripon, Wis.

“WILLIAM STARR,

“*President Board Regents Normal Schools.*”

The Board held a special session at Platteville, June 6, 1871, at which the president made a report in behalf of the committee

on employment of teachers and relative to the presidency of the Oshkosh Normal School.

G. S. Albee was elected President of the Oshkosh Normal School.

A resolution fixing the salaries of the president and teachers of the Oshkosh Normal School at amounts not exceeding those paid to teachers in similar positions in the Platteville and Whitewater Normal Schools was adopted.

The salary of the janitor of the Platteville school was fixed at \$45 per month.

\$1,000 was appropriated for purchasing apparatus for the Whitewater School.

The president of the Board in connection with the presidents of the different Normal Schools was authorized to order the printing of not more than fifteen hundred copies of the catalogue of each institution.

The president was authorized to insert suitable advertisements of the different Normal Schools in the "Wisconsin Journal of Education."

The annual meeting of the Board was held at Madison, July 12, 1871.

A proposition from the common council of Janesville, tendering to the Board the Janesville high school building and grounds for a normal school, was submitted and placed on file.

The faculties of the several normal schools of the state, with President Phelps, of the Winona, Minnesota normal school, and Professor Allen, of the Mansfield, Pennsylvania normal school, met the Board, and a very interesting and profitable interchange of views respecting normal school work was had.

R. Graham, D. E. Holmes and Mrs. M. E. Holmes were elected teachers in Oshkosh normal school. Miss Ruth R. Burritt was elected teacher in Whitewater Normal School.

The committee on Course of Study and Text Books were instructed, with the advice and assistance of the Presidents of the several normal schools, to arrange for an institute course for each school, this course to include an institute of not more than six weeks at the opening of the first term of each school year, open

to all who may purpose to engage in teaching, and a course of study, which, together with the time occupied in the Institute, shall not require to exceed one year to complete. A certificate of attendance and competency to be given those who complete the course, and who, upon examination, are found competent.

Prof. Charles H. Allen was elected agent of the Board for conducting Institutes the ensuing year, and his salary fixed at \$2,000 per annum, and traveling expenses.

The following resolution was adopted:

“Resolved, That no student of our Normal Schools shall be transferred from one institution to another, only on the written permission of the president of the school where he has been in attendance.”

The following named persons were, by ballot, elected officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

President—WILLIAM STARR.

Vice President—HANMER ROBBINS.

Secretary—SAMUEL FALLOWS.

Five hundred dollars were appropriated to defray the expenses of the Board in visiting the proposed sites for a Normal School in the sixth congressional district, and the President was authorized to draw the same and pay the expenses of the members of the Board, upon vouchers furnished by them.

It had been the purpose of the Board, as indicated by their action in January last, and the notice issued in accordance therewith, in the spring or early summer to send a committee of their number to visit and examine such localities in the 6th congressional district as desired and proposed the establishment of a normal school; but on a more full consultation, and in accordance with the expressed wishes of citizens of that district, the Board decided to make personal examination by all its members, as far as practicable, of the proposed localities, their advantages, their educational condition and needs, their accessibilities, lines of communication present and prospective, their facilities for economical and durable buildings, and for cheap and comfortable

sustenance of the faculty and students of the school; and in short to enable each member of the Board to become as fully acquainted as a committee might, with all the questions and reasons which should influence in making so important a decision as the location of a normal school in so large an extent of territory, where the difficulty is not, to find a place which needs, and will foster and cherish such an institution, but to decide among many needing, desiring, worthy of, and suitable for it.

It is believed that the policy of the Board in making this personal examination was wise, and that the expenditure incurred was a judicious economy, and that in no other way could the Board have been so intelligently fitted to decide this question of location, when it may come before us.

During this trip, which was delayed till after our annual meeting, the Board convened at River Falls, July 26, on call of the President, at which session a professorship of theory and art of teaching, in each Normal school, was established, and the salary fixed at \$1,800 per annum.

Two hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated for purchasing geological and other specimens for Platteville Normal School, such specimens to be purchased under direction of Prof. Beck.

By resolution of the Board, the President was made *ex officio* chairman of the executive committee, the committee on employment of teachers and the committee on supplies; the committee on supplies to consist of four members.

The President was authorized to procure insurance on Oshkosh Normal School building for \$35,000 for five years, and the President and Secretary authorized to audit bills therefor.

A sum not to exceed \$3,000, was appropriated for institute work for the ensuing year.

The President announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Committee on Finance—Regents Fairchild, Lyndes and Whitford.

Committee on Employment of Teachers—President, and Regents Weld and Robbins.

Committee on Course of Study and Text Books—Regents Weld, Whitford and Gary.

Committee on Supplies—President, and Regents Robbins, Weeks and Gary.

Committee on Institutes—Regents Fallows, Chandler and Smith.

Executive Committee—President, and Regents Chandler and Gary.

The Board elected, by ballot, R. Graham to the professorship of theory and art of teaching in the Oshkosh normal school, and T. C. Chamberlin to a similar position in the Whitewater school.

The Board met at Madison, August 30th, 1871.

The following resolution relating to the resignation of Prof. R. Graham was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Prof. R. Graham, having been elected professor of the theory and art of teaching in the Oshkosh Normal School, has resigned his position as agent of the Board; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we recognize with pleasure the faithful and laborious services in the institute work rendered by Prof. Graham for the Board, and the signal benefits resulting therefrom to the common schools of the state.

Resolved, 2d. That our best wishes go with him in his new and important field of labor.

The following are the regulations for admission to the Normal Schools:

(When more than six applications are made from any one assembly district, the president and secretary are authorized to assign the excess to any unrepresented district; that no student shall be excluded so long as there shall be a vacant seat.)

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal Schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is enti-

tled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the county superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent of the city,) in which such candidates may reside, and they shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health and of good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent, to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon presentation of such certificate to the Principal of a State Normal School, the candidate shall be examined, under the direction of said Principal, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the Principal may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the public schools of this State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma, who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; but a certificate of attendance may be granted by the Principal of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

The following is a brief synopsis of the condition of the Normal School Fund, the Income Fund, and the several building funds, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1871, as appears from the books of the state treasurer and secretary of state:

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Sales of land.....	\$91,298 44	.....
Dues.....	5,081 25	.....
Loans.....	3,681 00	.....
Penalties.....	206 14	.....
Total receipts.....		\$100,266 83
Balance October 1, 1870.....		8,402 70
Total.....		\$108,669 53
DISBURSEMENTS.		
<i>Loans.</i>		
Jt.Sch.Dis.No. 5, Taycheedah and Empire, Fond du Lac county	\$600 00	.....
Sch. Dis. No. 2, Harmony, Vernon county....	600 00	.....
.....do..... 13, Holland, Sheboygan county..	300 00	.....
.....do..... 4, Brooklyn, Green county	400 00	.....
.....do..... 5, Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co..	3,332 00	.....
.....do..... 1, Jenny, Marathon county.....	3,000 00	.....
Jt.Sch.Dis.No. 3, Koshkonong and Cold Springs, Jefferson county.....	1,200 00	.....
.....do..... 6, Clinton and Brothertown, Calumet county.....	400 00	.....
Sch. Dis. No. 9, Jefferson, Vernon county ...	400 00	.....
.....do..... 8, Irving, Jackson county.....	800 00	.....
.....do..... 7, Lincoln, Monroe county.....	400 00	.....
Jt.Sch.Dis.No. 1, Town and city of Manitowoc, Manitowoc county.....	10,000 00	.....
		\$20,932 00
United States bonds.....		50,000 00
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund.....		7 59
Refunded for overpayments.....		136 51
Total disbursements		\$71,076 10
Balance September 30, 1871.....		37,593 43
Total		\$108,669 53

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1870, and 1871, respectively, was as follows:

	1870.	1871.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$66,300 99	\$62,112 74
Amount due on mortgages.....	126,001 50	142,498 50
Certificates of indebtedness.....	479,500 00	479,500 00
United States bonds .....	.....	50,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$671,802 49	\$734,111 24

Showing an increase in the productive fund of \$62,308,75 during the past year.

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance October 1, 1870.....		\$17,588 09
Interest due on lands.....	\$14,610 45	
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	33,565 00	
Tuition fees Platteville Normal School.....	1,200 00	
Tuition fees Whitewater Normal School	1,775 00	
		51,159 45
Total.....		\$68,738 54
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Whitewater Normal School, salaries of professors and teachers.....	11,941 39	
Platteville Normal School, salaries of professors and teachers.....	14,295 96	
Oshkosh Normal School, insurance, heating apparatus, work, supplies, fireman, janitor, etc ..	2,141 80	
Institutes	2,705 55	
Expenses of Regents.....	1,733 56	
Expenses	1,038 88	
Refunded for overpayments	84 44	
Transferred to Swamp Land Fund income.....	22 87	
	33,964 46	
Balance September 30, 1871.....	\$34,774 09	
		\$68,738 54

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Balance in Fund, October 1, 1870.....		\$1,090 58
DISBURSEMENTS.		
N. M. Littlejohn, building material.....	\$84 36	.....
C. M. Sikes.....	262 19	.....
	\$346 55	.....
Balance, September 30, 1871	744 03	.....
		\$1,090 58

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance in Fund, October 1, 1870.....		\$122 57
No transaction during the year.		

OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Balance in Fund, October 1, 1871.....		\$6,817 98
No transaction during the year.		

For receipts of the board from tuition, and summary of expenditures, see foregoing tables of "Normal School Fund Income," and of the several Normal School Building Funds, brought up to the close of the State fiscal year ending September 30th.

A detailed statement of expenditures is herewith submitted.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1870.			
Sep. 27	747	S. S. Law, Institute expenses.....	\$25 00
Sep. 28	748	Geo. Esterly, coal Whitewater N. S.....	588 00
Sep. 29	749	A. E. Howard, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Sep. 30	750	E. A. & G. R. Meneely, repl'g bell Platteville N. S.	65 90
Oct. 6	751	E. A. Charlton, supplies for Platteville N. S.....	234 46
Oct. 8	752	R. Graham, salary and expenses as agent.....	474 65
Oct. 11	753	Chas. E. Mears, Institute expenses.....	5 00
Oct. 11	754	M. Montague, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Oct. 17	755	A. Squires, Institute expenses.....	13 10
Oct. 26	756	H. Barns, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Oct. 29	757	S. C. Coolidge, Institute expenses.....	4 00
Nov. 3	758	J. K. Hoffman, Institute expenses.....	9 80
Nov. 9	759	T. R. Freeman, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Nov. 13	760	Samuel Fallows, salary as secretary.....	75 00
Nov. 25	761	E. H. Craig, salary as secretary.....	87 50
Nov. 28	762	Chas. Smith, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Dec. 3	763	L. Earle, Institute expenses.....	15 00
Dec. 7	764	T. D. Weeks, supplies Whitewater N. S.....	464 00
Dec. 12	765	J. L. Foley, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Dec. 26	766	E. S. Reed, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Dec. 31	767	D. B. Lyon, Institute expenses.....	25 00
Dec. 31	768	R. Graham, salary and expenses as agent.....	498 95
Dec. 31	769	A. Whiting, Institute expenses.....	15 00
1871.			
Jan. 13	770	E. A. Charlton, supplies Platteville N. S.....	279 41
Jan. 19	771	H. K. Smith, ex. as examiner at Whitewater N. S.	10 00
Jan. 26	772	A. H. Weld, expenses as regent.....	48 50
Jan. 26	773	Wm. Starr, expenses as regent.....	26 10
Jan. 26	774	H. Robbins, expenses as regent.....	31 50
Jan. 26	775	J. I. Lyndes, expenses as regent.....	27 00
Jan. 26	776	W. H. Chandler, expenses as regent.....	10 00
Jan. 26	777	W. C. Whitford, expenses as regent.....	14 65
Jan. 26	778	S. P. Gary, expenses as agent.....	17 70
Jan. 26	779	S. P. Gary, supplies Oshkosh N. S.....	11 76
Jan. 27	780	Wm. Starr, expenses of ex. com.....	300 00
Jan. 27	781	Samuel Fallows, salary as secretary.....	37 50
Feb. 7	782	C. A. Buttles, bal. on heating ap'tus Oshkosh N. S.	500 00
Feb. 7	783	T. D. Weeks, supplies for Whitewater N. S.....	264 20
Feb. 18	784	S. Shaw, Institute expenses.....	26 00
Mar. 9	785	C. F. Viebahn, expenses as examiner.....	27 00
Mar. 16	786	J. W. Harris, Institute expenses.....	6 00
Mar. 18	787	Wm. Starr, apparatus for Platteville N. S.....	1,000 00
Mar. 27	788	H. M. Sherwood, furniture for Platteville-N. S....	241 90
Mar. 28	788	I. D. Vincent, serv. n't fireman, Whitewater N. S.	27 00
Apr. 4	790	J. T. Whitford. Institute expenses.....	35 00
Apr. 4	791	R. Graham, salary and expenses as agent.....	480 54
Apr. 5	792	E. Baker, Fireman Oshkosh N. S.....	15 00
Apr. 6	793	E. Baker, wood Oshkosh N. S.....	16 45
Apr. 17	794	L. G. Taplin, fence Oshkosh N. S.....	210 78

Statement of Expenditures—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Apr. 18	795	Wm. S. Green, institute expenses.....	\$17 40
Apr. 26	796	T. S. Chipman,.....do.....	15 00
Apr. 27	797	D. J. Brothers.....do.....	35 00
Apr. 27	798	D. B. Lyon.....do.....	52 00
May 2	800	J. H. Felch.....do.....	31 50
May 2	801	Sam'l Fallows, salary as secretary.....	37 50
May 2	802	A. Boynton,.....institute expenses.....	60 00
May 2	803	J. F. Devine,.....do.....	46 00
May 9	804	C. M. Treat.....do.....	18 00
May 18	806	D. Dixson, work grading grounds, Oshkosh N. S..	16 00
May 20	807	R. J. Harney, trees, Oshkosh Normal School.....	365 20
June 6	808	C. W. Packard, institute expenses.....	50 00
June 14	809	E. A. Charlton, supplies, Platteville Normal School, 1,	175 20
June 14	810	E. Baker, supplies, Oshkosh.....do.....	5 00
June 14	811	S. P. Gary, work on grounds, Oshkosh..do.....	8 00
June 14	812	E. Baker, salary as janitor,.....do.....do.....	73 83
June 19	813	R. Graham, expenses, visiting Normal Schools...	100 00
June 20	814	C. F. Viebahn, institute expenses.....	20 00
June 30	815	D. H. Morgan.....do.....	6 50
July 1	816	P. Cameron, work on grounds, Oshkosh N. S.....	21 28
July 1	817	R. Graham, salary and expenses as agent.....	428 20
July 1	818	Wm. E. Cady, institute expenses.....	25 00
July 12	819	T. D. Weeks, supplies, Whitewater Normal School,	161 45
July 12	820	A. Larson, expenses,.....do.....do.....	33 00
July 12	821	O. Arey, supplies,.....do.....do.....	232 95
July 12	822	E. G. Benjamin, printing,..do.....do.....	106 50
July 12	823	D. E. Holmes, expenses as examiner at Platteville,	32 45
July 12	824	Mrs. J. N. Stewart,.....do.....do.....	27 90
July 12	825	Atwood & Culver, printing.....	81 00
July 12	826	Seifer & Lawton,....do.....	18 00
July 12	827	W. C. Whitford, expenses as regent.....	25 00
July 12	828	T. D. Weeks,.....do.....	29 00
July 12	829	J. Q. Emery, expenses as examiner, Whitewater N. S.	12 60
July 12	830	S. Fallows. expenses as regent.....	35 45
July 13	832	C. F. Viebahn, institute expenses.....	10 00
July 13	833	S. Fallows, salary as secretary.....	37 50
July 14	834	W. H. Chandler, expenses as regent and examiner,	78 50
July 14	835	W. F. Yocum, expenses as examiner, Platteville..	26 80
July 14	836	W. C. Whitford, services as examiner.....	47 50
July 14	837	Wm. E. Smith, expenses as regent.....	14 00
July 14	838	Wm. Starr,.....do.....	30 00
July 14	839	Wm. E. Smith.....do.....	8 00
July 14	840	W. H. Chandler.....do.....	7 00
July 14	841	T. D. Weeks.....do.....	13 20
July 14	842	Wm. Starr,.....do.....	17 80
July 14	843	W. C. Whitford.....do.....	8 10
July 14	844	Wm. Starr, expenses of board.....	500 00
July 31	845	Chas. H. Allen, salary as agent.....	20 00
Aug. 10	846	J. I. Lyndes, expenses as regent.....	25 15
Aug. 10	847	A. H. Weld.....do.....	41 00
Aug. 10	848	S. P. Gary.....do.....	33 05
Aug. 10	848	S. P. Gary, accounts of M. Ruggles & G. F. Stroud,	17 12
Aug. 10	849	E. A. Charlton, supplies, Platteville N. S.....	274 71

Statement of Expenditures—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Aug. 16	850	Winchester & P., supplies Whitewater N. S....	\$20 26
Aug. 17	851	J. H. Bower, work, etc., Whitewater Nor. S....	12 85
Aug. 18	852	Chas. A. Allen, expenses as agent.	46 58
Aug. 23	853	W. H. Holford, Institute expenses	9 00
Aug. 29	854	Grey & Harmon, insurance, Oshkosh Nor. School	787 50
Aug. 30	857	H. Biroth, chemicals for Institute work.....	11 80
Aug. 31	858	Wm. Starr, expenses of board.....	286 69
Aug. 31	859	H. Robbins, expenses as Regent	48 00
Aug. 31	860	E. A. Charlton, supplies Platteville Normal S ..	31 88
Aug. 31	861	Geo. Peck, expenses .....do.....do.....	11 60
Total			\$12,447 13
SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND JANITORS.			
1870.			
Sep. 20	402	O. Arey .....salary as teacher Whitewater N. S	250 00
Sep. 20	403	J. T. Lovewell....do.....do.....	150 00
Sep. 20	404	T. C. Chamberlain.do.....do.....	150 00
Sep. 20	405	H. E. G. Arey....do.....do.....	100 00
Sep. 20	406	A. W. Moody....do.....do.....	80 00
Sep. 20	407	S. A. Stewart ....do.....do.....	70 00
Sep. 20	408	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....	60 00
Sep. 20	409	M. Brayman.....do.....do.....	50 00
Sep. 20	410	J. D. Vincent ....do..janitor.....do.....	40 00
Oct. 3	411	E. A. Charlton....do..teacher Platteville N. S.	250 00
Oct. 3	412	D. McGregor.....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 3	413	D. G. Purman....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 3	414	Geo. Beck.....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 3	1	A. J. Hutton.....do.....do.....	100 00
Oct. 3	2	E. A. Graham ....do.....do.....	70 00
Oct. 3	3	E. M. Mills .....do.....do.....	60 00
Oct. 3	4	Aug. Michaelis....do.....do.....	25 00
Oct. 3	5	A. M. Sanford....do.....do.....	25 00
Oct. 3	6	H. Treganowan ...do..janitor.....do.....	40 00
Oct. 27	7	O. Arey .....do..teacher Whitewater N. S	250 00
Oct. 27	8	J. T. Lovewell ....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 27	9	T. C. Chamberlain.do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 27	10	H. E. G. Arey....do.....do.....	100 00
Oct. 27	11	A. W. Moody ....do.....do.....	80 00
Oct. 27	12	S. A. Stewart ....do.....do.....	70 00
Oct. 27	13	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....	80 00
Oct. 27	14	M. Brayman.....do.....do.....	70 00
Oct. 27	15	I. D. Vincent....do..janitor.....do.....	40 00
Oct. 27	16	E. A. Charlton....do..teacher Platteville N. S.	250 00
Oct. 27	17	D. M. McGregor ...do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 27	18	D. G. Purman....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 27	19	Geo. Beck.....do.....do.....	150 00
Oct. 27	20	A. J. Hutton.....do.....do.....	100 00
Oct. 27	21	E. A. Graham ....do.....do.....	70 00
Oct. 27	22	E. M. Mills .....do.....do.....	60 00
Oct. 27	23	A. M. Sanford ....do.....do.....	25 00
Oct. 27	24	Aug. Michaelis ...do.....do.....	25 00
Oct. 27	25	H. Treganowan ...do..janitor. ....do.....	40 00

Statement of Expenditures—continued.

Date.	No.	To Whom and for what Paid.	Amount.
1870			
Oct. 26	26	E. A. Charlton salary, as Teacher, Platteville.....	\$250 00
Nov. 26	27	D. McGregor.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Nov. 26	28	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Nov. 26	29	Geo. Beck.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Nov. 26	30	A. J. Hutton.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Nov. 26	31	E. A. Graham.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Nov. 26	32	E. M. Mills.....do.....do.....do.....	60 00
Nov. 26	33	Aug. Michaelis.....do.....do.....do.....	25 00
Nov. 26	34	A. M. Sanford, salary as teacher, Plattville N. S..	12 50
Nov. 26	35	H. Treganowan, salary as Janitor,.....do.....	40 00
Nov. 30	36	O. Arey,.....salary as Teacher, Whitewater...	250 00
Nov. 30	37	J. T. Lovewell.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Nov. 30	38	T. C. Chamberlain.. do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Nov. 30	39	H. E. G. Arey.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Nov. 30	40	A. W. Moody.....do.....do.....do.....	80 00
Nov. 30	41	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Nov. 30	42	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Nov. 30	43	M. Brayman.....do.....do.....do.....	60 00
Nov. 30	44	I. D. Vincent, salary as Janitor.....do.....	40 00
Dec. 20	45	E. A. Charlton, salary as Teacher, Plattville.....	250 00
Dec. 20	46	D. McGregor.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Dec. 20	47	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Dec. 20	48	Geo Beck.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Dec. 20	49	A. J. Hutton.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Dec. 20	50	E. A. Graham.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Dec. 20	51	E. M. Mills.....do.....do.....do.....	60 00
Dec. 20	52	Aug. Michaelis.....do.....do.....do.....	25 00
Dec. 20	53	H. Treganowan, salary as Janitor.....do.....	40 00
Dec. 21	54	O. Arey.....salary as Teacher, Whitewater...	250 00
Dec. 21	55	J. T. Lovewell.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Dec. 21	56	T. C. Chamberlain.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Dec. 21	57	H. E. G. Arey.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Dec. 21	58	A. W. Moody.....do.....do.....do.....	80 00
Dec. 21	59	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Dec. 21	60	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Dec. 21	61	M. Brayman.....do.....do.....do.....	60 00
Dec. 21	62	I. D. Vincent, salary as Janitor.....do.....	40 00
1871			
Jan. 24	63	O. Arey.....salary as Teacher, Whitewater...	250 00
Jan. 24	64	J. T. Lovewell.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Jan. 24	65	T. C. Chamberlain.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Jan. 24	66	H. E. G. Arey.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Jan. 24	67	A. W. Moody.....do.....do.....do.....	80 00
Jan. 24	68	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Jan. 24	69	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00
Jan. 24	70	M. Brayman.....do.....do.....do.....	60 00
Jan. 24	71	I. D. Vincent, salary as Janitor.....do.....	40 00
Jan. 24	72	E. A. Charlton, salary as Teacher, Platteville...	250 00
Jan. 24	73	D. McGregor.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Jan. 24	74	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Jan. 24	75	Geo. Beck.....do.....do.....do.....	150 00
Jan. 24	78	A. J. Hutton.....do.....do.....do.....	100 00
Jan. 24	79	E. A. Graham.....do.....do.....do.....	70 00

Statement of Expenditures—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
Jan. 24	78	E. M. Mills, salary as teacher, Platteville....	\$60 00
Jan. 24	79	Aug. Michaelis .....do.....do.....	25 00
Jan. 24	80	H. Treganowan, salary as janitor.....do.....	40 00
Jan. 26	81	A. Cajori, salary as teacher, Whitewater.....	35 00
Feb. 23	82	E. A. Charlton, salary as teacher, Platteville....	250 00
Feb. 24	83	D. McGregor.....do.....do.....	150 00
Feb. 23	84	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....	150 00
Feb. 23	85	Geo. Beck.....do.....do.....	150 00
Feb. 23	86	A. J. Hutton.....do.....do.....	100 00
Feb. 23	87	E. A. Graham.....do.....do.....	70 00
Feb. 23	88	E. M. Mills .....do.....do.....	60 00
Feb. 23	89	Aug. Michaelis .....do.....do.....	25 00
Feb. 23	90	H. Treganowan, salary as janitor .....do.....	40 00
Feb. 27	91	O. Arey .....salary as teacher, Whitewater.....	250 00
Feb. 27	92	J. T. Lovewell .....do.....do.....	150 00
Feb. 27	93	T. C. Chamberlain ....do.....do.....	150 00
Feb. 27	94	H. E. G. Arey .....do.....do.....	100 00
Feb. 27	95	A. W. Moody.....do.....do.....	80 00
Feb. 27	96	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....	70 00
Feb. 27	97	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....	70 00
Feb. 27	98	M. Brayman.....do.....do.....	60 00
Feb. 27	99	I. D. Vincent, salary as janitor .....do.....	40 00
Mar. 18	100	E. A. Charlton, salary as teacher, Platteville....	250 00
Mar. 18	101	D. McGregor.....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 18	102	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 18	103	Geo. Beck.....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 18	104	A. J. Hutton.....do.....do.....	100 00
Mar. 18	105	E. A. Graham.....do.....do.....	70 00
Mar. 18	106	E. M. Mills.....do.....do.....	60 00
Mar. 18	107	Aug. Michaelis.....do.....do.....	25 00
Mar. 18	108	H. Treganowan, salary as janitor.....do.....	40 00
Mar. 23	109	O. Arey.....salary as teacher, Whitewater.....	250 00
Mar. 23	110	I. T. Lovewell .....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 23	111	T. C. Chamberlain ....do.....do.....	150 00
Mar. 23	112	H. E. G. Arey.....do.....do.....	100 00
Mar. 23	113	A. W. Moody .....do.....do.....	80 00
Mar. 23	114	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....	70 00
Mar. 23	115	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....	70 00
Mar. 23	116	M. Brayman .....do.....do.....	60 00
Mar. 23	117	I. D. Vincent, salary as janitor.....do.....	40 00
Apr. 28	118	O. Arey.....salary as teacher.....do.....	250 00
Apr. 28	119	J. T. Lovewell .....do.....do.....	150 00
Apr. 28	120	T. C. Chamberlain ....do.....do.....	150 00
Apr. 28	121	H. E. G. Arey .....do.....do.....	100 00
Apr. 28	122	A. W. Moody.....do.....do.....	80 00
Apr. 28	123	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....	70 00
Apr. 28	124	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....	70 00
Apr. 28	125	M. Brayman.....do.....do.....	60 00
Apr. 28	126	I. D. Vincent, salary as janitor.....do.....	40 00
May 1	127	E. A. Charlton, salary as teacher, Platteville....	250 00
May 1	128	D. McGregor.....do.....do.....	150 00
May 1	129	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....	150 00
May 1	130	Geo. Beck.....do.....do.....	150 00

Statement of Expenditures—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom and for what paid.	Amount.
1871.			
May 1	131	E. A. Graham, salary as teacher, Platteville....	\$70 00
May 1	132	A. J. Hutton .....do.....do.....	100 00
May 1	133	E. M. Mills .....do.....do.....	60 00
May 1	134	H. Treganowan, salary as janitor....do.....	40 00
May 29	135	O. Arey .....salary as teacher, Whitewater.	250 00
May 29	136	J. T. Lovewell.....do.....do.....	150 00
May 29	137	T. C. Chamberlain...do...do.....	150 00
May 29	138	H. E. G. Arey.....do.....do.....	100 00
May 29	139	A. W. Moody.....do.....do.....	80 00
May 29	140	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....	70 00
May 29	141	S. R. Alden .....do.....do.....	70 00
May 29	142	M. Brayman .....do.....do.....	60 00
May 29	143	I. D. Vincent, salary as janitor....do.....	40 00
May 29	144	E. A. Charlton, salary as teacher, Platteville ...	250 00
May 29	145	D. McGregor .....do.....do.....	150 00
May 29	146	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....	150 00
May 29	147	George Beck.....do.....do.....	150 00
May 29	148	A. J. Hutton .....do.....do.....	100 00
May 29	149	E. A. Graham.....do.....do.....	70 00
May 29	150	E. M. Mills .....do.....do.....	60 00
May 29	151	H. Treganowan, salary as janitor....do.....	40 00
June 24	152	O. Arey.....salary as teacher, Whitewater.	250 00
June 24	153	J. T. Lovewell.....do.....do.....	150 00
June 24	154	T. C. Chamberlain...do.....do.....	150 00
June 24	155	H. E. G. Arey .....do.....do.....	100 00
June 24	156	A. W. Moody.....do.....do.....	80 00
June 24	157	S. R. Alden.....do.....do.....	70 00
June 24	158	S. A. Stewart.....do.....do.....	70 00
June 24	159	M. Brayman .....do.....do.....	60 00
June 24	160	I. D. Vincent, salary as janitor....do.....	40 00
June 29	161	E. A. Charlton, salary as teacher, Platteville....	250 00
June 29	162	D. McGregor .....do.....do.....	150 00
June 29	163	D. G. Purman.....do.....do.....	150 00
June 29	164	George Beck.....do.....do.....	150 00
June 29	165	A. J. Hutton .....do.....do.....	100 00
June 29	166	E. A. Graham.....do.....do.....	70 00
June 29	167	E. M. Mills .....do.....do.....	60 00
June 29	168	H. Treganowan, salary as janitor....do.....	45 00
Aug. 1	169	I. D. Vincent .....do.....Whitewater...	40 00
Aug. 1	170	H. Treganowan.....do.....Platteville ...	45 00
Aug. 17	171	H. H. Greenman, salary as mus. tea., Whitewater	136 00
Aug. 24	172	H. Treganowan, salary as janitor, Platteville ...	45 00
Aug. 29	173	I. D. Vincent, salary as janitor, Whitewater..	40 00
		Salaries .....do.....	\$19,983 50
		Building supplies, Institute expenses, etc...	12,447 13
		Total	\$32,430 63

There has been expended from the "Normal Institute Fund," under chapter 18, general laws of 1871, \$364.65, to this date; the warrants used being taken from the general warrant book of the Board, and the numbers corresponding with those lacking in the preceding detailed statement of expenditures of the Board.

Date.	No.	To whom drawn.	Amount.
1871.			
May 2	799	J. H. Felch.....	\$100 00
May 17	805	H. Barns.....	33 85
July 13	831	H. Barns.....	75 00
Aug. 30	855	H. Barns.....	131 80
Aug. 30	856	W. H. De La Matyr.....	24 00
		Total	\$364 65

For the present Faculty, the number and classification of students, the number, names, location and occupation of graduates, course of study and methods, and the prospect, progress and condition of each Normal School, reference is made to the report of the committee appointed by the Board to visit the schools, and assist in conducting the examinations, accompanying this Report, (and also to be published in catalogue,) and to the report of the President of each school, which by law they are required to make to you; but which it seems more fitting that the law should require to be made to the Board or to its President, to be by him transmitted to you as a supplemental part of the Report required by law of him.

The building at Oshkosh is being made ready for occupancy, and the school will be opened early in September.*

Appropriations, as liberal as our funds will permit, have been made by the Board to provide the several schools with more efficient apparatus and cabinets for illustrating the natural sciences, and with additions to their reference libraries.

In addition to the Normal Institutes provided by chapter 18, general laws of 1871, and the ordinary institute work of the Teachers' Institutes, so called, provision has been made by the Board for an institute course of six weeks in all the schools, to be held early in the autumn, when most of our common schools

* The school was opened Sept. 19, 1871.

are in vacation; open to all who may purpose to engage in teaching, supplemented by a short course of study of one year's duration, including the institute course.

It is hoped that these provisions will induce and enable all who teach, or purpose teaching in our common district schools, and who may not be able to spare the time and means to take a full and thorough course in our Normal Schools, to attend at least the "Institute Course" in some one of them; and it is hoped, in this way, not only to benefit the great mass of teachers, and through them the great majority of our common district schools, but to give the teachers such a taste of and for professional training and culture, as shall lead them to love their profession, and to thoroughly fit themselves for a pleasant and faithful discharge of their duties in training and educating those upon whose intelligence, culture and worth the prosperity and perpetuity of our civilization and national existence must rest, when their voices along, with ours shall come *only* from the land of silence.

WM. STARR,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

II.—REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS.

TO HON. WM. STARR,

President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools:

SIR:—In the discharge of the duty of visiting the Normal Schools located at Platteville and Whitewater, and being present assisting in the examinations of the senior classes, with a view of determining upon the propriety of bestowing upon the members of the same, diplomas of graduation, your committee proceeded to Platteville, and was present during such examination at the close of the year in July last.

The President and entire Faculty united in affording the committee the greatest possible facilities for properly accomplishing the object of the visit, and by arrangement with them, the plan adopted was to have the Faculty conduct the exercises of the first day themselves, upon the usual programme, (the recitations being in review, mostly,) and the second day to be devoted to such exercises as might be called for by your committee, to be conducted in part or entirely by ourselves. By this method we were enabled to observe, not only the proficiency of the students but the method of instruction employed, as well as to avoid the almost inevitable tendency upon such examinations to exhibit in such branches as show the greatest proficiency of pupils or aptness of teachers.

The senior class was examined by your committee in the branches designated by them upon the second day, without intimating the study or topic (with a single exception), until assembled in the class-room, and as thoroughly as it was practicable or advisable. The result was very satisfactory in every instance, and upon all the members of the class, was conferred the honor of the graduating diplomas, in accordance with the recommenda-

tions of the President. Their names will be found in the report of the President, and the record of their standing upon the books of the school, the exhibition of their scholarship, as appeared from their examination, as well as their high aims, general culture, strength and independence of thought and expression, as apparent in the graduating exercises in which they engaged, and in the personal intercourse which the committee held with them, gave unmistakable evidence of ability and assiduity on the part of instructors, faithful application on the part of students, and great promise of usefulness and power in the future career of the graduates.

While your committee speak thus emphatically in a general manner of the results of their observation, they do not wish to be understood as saying they observed nothing to criticise, or discovered nothing lacking. On the contrary, it seemed to your committee that there was a manifest deficiency in the departments of physical exercise, theory and art of teaching, and music. For these defects perhaps neither the faculty or students are wholly or largely in fault. The change in the faculty, had been so recent, that hardly time had been afforded for such observation, and acquaintance with the needs of the school, and demands of the Board, as is necessary for the most thorough and efficient system of management. Subsequent action of the Board of Regents has rendered it probable that the second defect mentioned will be hereafter remedied; and your committee have only to suggest, that the high expectations of the public, in regard to the qualifications of graduates of our Normal Schools, seem to render it imperative that before completing their course in these institutions, students should have instruction in some system of calisthenics, and in methods of teaching the elements of vocal music—and this without regard to the question whether their future work will be with mixed or graded schools.

In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the time at which the term at the Whitewater school would close, your committee did not arrive there in time to hear or take part in the examinations, and therefore have no report to make relating to them.

The committee was present, however, during the graduating exercises, and can bear testimony that these were of a very high order generally, and included some worthy of especial commendation for their excellence. It was a matter of great regret with your committee, and of disappointment with the Faculty and school, that the Board was only represented during the examinations by the resident regent. The committee concurred in the recommendation of President Arey, that the graduates each receive the diploma.

Your committee would call the attention of the Board to the fact, that in this class at Whitewater were two young ladies who had completed the full course. but who had not yet arrived at the age of nineteen years, and that the rule prescribes that age, as the minimum at which diplomas may be granted. In this case there appeared to be no question, but that upon every ground except that of age; these were as fully entitled to diplomas as any in the class, and they only lacked a few weeks of the requisite age. Your committee would recommend that such action be taken by the Board, if it should seem wise, as will enable committees in the future to use their discretion about conferring the diplomas immediately, in such cases, rather than require them to wait until they arrive at the prescribed age, before receiving them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, in behalf of the committee.

W. H. CHANDLER,
Chairman.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 30, 1871.

III.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TO THE HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in presenting my second annual report, in which I shall give a brief outline of the work accomplished in this school during the past year. My first report was prepared near the close of the fall term of 1870, and I need not repeat the facts therein stated.

The attendance for the year ending July 7, 1871, as summed up in the annual catalogue, was as follows:

NORMAL STUDENTS.

Ladies	92
Gentlemen	81
Total	—173

Classified as follows:—

Senior Class	15
Middle Class	26
Junior Class	132
Total as above	—173

PREPARATORY AND ACADEMIC.

Ladies	72
Gentlemen	91
Total	—163

MODEL SCHOOL

55

Whole number enrolled.....

891

The winter term, from January 3 to March 24, 1871, passed away pleasantly, and I believe good progress was made. The attendance was more regular than during the fall term, as there was less demand for teachers. Somewhat more than one hundred Normal Students were enrolled during the term.

The Spring Term opened April 18. The attendance was less than during the previous terms, yet it was all we had reason to expect at that season of the year.

The Honorable Board of Regents held a meeting in this place on the 6th day of June, which gave them an opportunity to become personally acquainted with the school. Their visit was an occasion of great interest to us all, and I heartily wish that our facilities for communication were such that we might be favored with more frequent visits from members of the Board.

The committee of Examination appointed by the Superintendent, consisting of Prof. D. E. Holmes, of Berlin, Prof. W. F. Yocum of Lawrence University and Mrs. I. N. Stewart of Waukesha, were present during the last week of the term; and the Regents were represented by Messrs. Whitford, Chandler and Robbins. Superintendent Fallows was also present at the graduating exercises, which were held Friday, July 7, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. The following was the programme:

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES, conducted by.....Rev. W. C. WHITFORD.
 SALUTATORY ESSAY—"The Grapes are Gathered,".....S. LEORA CLAY.
 ORATION—The Changes of Time.....GEORGE D. UTT.
 ESSAY—Geodes.....MARY E. BASS.
 ESSAY—The True Teacher.....KATE MCGREGOR.

MUSIC.

ORATION—Heart *versus* Intellect.....L. J. ARTHUR.
 ESSAY—"Whosoever Will,".....ACHSAH MORGAN.
 ORATION—Purpose in Life.....JOHN J. FRUIT.
 ESSAY—Labor.....MARGARET GRANEY.

MUSIC.

ESSAY—"To be, to do and to Suffer,".....PHEBE P. GRIGSBY.
 ORATION—"Westward the Star of Empire,".....WILLIAM H. UTT.
 ESSAY—"Open the Windows,".....ELIZABETH M. TREGANOWAN.
 CLASS ORATION—(Class of 1870).....HENRY JANE.
 ESSAY—Battle Fields, with Valedictory.....CLARA V. RAND.

MUSIC.

The President of the school then addressed the class briefly, after which Superintendent Fallows presented the diplomas, accompanying each with appropriate remarks; "taking up each topic discussed by the class, and crowning it with matchless skill and beauty."

Hon. W. H. Chandler addressed the class in behalf of the Board of Examiners; and Prof. D. E. Holmes, Chairman of the Examining Committee, also addressed the audience.

The graduates of the school now number thirty-five, most of whom are engaged in teaching, as follows:

CLASS OF 1869.

Name.	Teaching at
Lewis Funk.....	Omro.
Melvin Grigsby.....	Delavan.
Andrew J. Hutton.....	West Eau Claire.
Richard H. Jones.....	_____
Ella Marshall.....	_____
James Rait.....	Stevens Point.
Alvena E. Schroeder.....	_____
Edward H. Sprague.....	Augusta.

CLASS OF 1870.

Jacob Block.....	British Hollow.
Theodore J. Clifton.....	_____
Charles E. Estabrook.....	Manitowoc.
Agnes Hosford.....	Augusta,
Henry Jane.....	Platteville.
David B. Jones.....	Menekaunee.
Ellen C. Jones.....	Lancaster.
Jennie L. Jones.....	Lancaster.
Thomas D. Jones.....	Fort Howard.
John W. Kerr.....	Platteville.
George R. Kleeberger.....	Green Bay.
Ada M. Tyler.....	Platteville.
William A. Walker.....	Manitowoc.
Abbie F. White.....	Lancaster,
Albert Williams.....	_____

CLASS OF 1871.

Lemuel J. Arthur.....	Potosi.
Mary E. Bass.....	Platteville.
S Leora Clay.....	_____
John J. Fruit.....	North La Crosse.
Margaret Graney.....	Green Bay.
Phebe P. Grigsby.....	Green Bay.
Kate McGregor.....	Lancaster.
Achsah Morgan.....	Viroqua.
Clara V. Rand.....	Platteville.
Elizabeth M. Treganowan.....	Platteville.
George D. Utt.....	Washburn.
William H. Utt.....	Linden.

Since the opening of the school in October, 1866, nearly four hundred Normal students have been enrolled. How many of this number are now engaged in teaching, we cannot accurately determine, as very many have failed to make the reports promised

when they entered the school.* It is fair to presume, however, that many of them find employment in the school room at least part of the year. Of course, there are some of these students who never will teach, yet if they make better men and women, and better members of society for the instruction they have received in the school, I cannot think the State will be the loser for the advantages it has given them.

The term just closed, opened on the 5th day of September, with the following Faculty:

EDWIN A. CHARLTON, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR, A. M.;
Professor of Mathematics.

D. GRAY PURMAN, A. M.,
Professor of English Language and Literature.

GEORGE BECK, M. S.,
Professors of Natural Sciences.

EVA M. MILLS, M. S.,
Teacher of Geography and History.

CAROLYN E. ADAMS, B. S.,
Principal of Academic Department

EURETTA A. GRAHAM,
Principal of Model School.

T. J. COLBURN,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

The term has been a prosperous one. The enrollment has been as follows:

In the Normal Department	154
In the Academic and Preparatory Department	105
In the Model Department.....	53
	<hr/>
Total.....	312
	<hr/> <hr/>

*In addition to the obligations required by the regulations of the Regents, the students in this school have signed the following pledge: "I will report to the Principal of the Normal School at Platteville, as often as twice every year for at least two years (after leaving school), and once each year thereafter, so long as I remain a teacher. When I leave the work of teaching, I will notify the Principal of the school aforesaid, with my reasons therefor."

Of those enrolled in the Normal Department, fourteen belonged to the "Institute Class," and were admitted without examination. There were twenty others who have never taken the obligation of Normal Students, many of them not being of the required age, and some not residing in the state; so that there have been in attendance during the term, one hundred and twenty who have been nominated by County Superintendents, and who have declared that it is their "intention to engage in teaching in the schools of this state." This is an increase of twenty-one over the corresponding term of last year.

During the early part of the term, our Normal room was filled to overflowing, but the demand for teachers, which has been unusually pressing the past fall, has reduced our numbers considerably. Still, the number of those who intend to complete the course of study, seems to be steadily increasing.

During the summer vacation, notice was given that an "Institute Course" of six weeks would be held in connection with the school, at the opening of the term. It was our intention to make this a separate class in all its exercises, but as only twelve or fourteen students came expressly to take this course, we assigned them to the regular classes during the forenoon and devoted the afternoon to institute work, conducted by the different members of the faculty. Some of our regular students who expected to teach during the winter also joined the class, so that there were about twenty-five in all. Most of the branches usually taught in the common schools were reviewed and methods of teaching discussed.

Superintendent Holford of this county was untiring in his efforts to promote the success of the Institute Course and intended to spend at least two weeks with us, but on account of illness was able to be here the last week only. He gave instruction part of the time and devoted the last two days to an examination.

Early in the term a company was formed for military drill, under the charge of Professor Purman, who had served as Major of the 41st Wis. Vols. In response to an application made to his Excellency, Gov. Fairchild, we received a full supply of arms

and equipments. The drill was usually held four times a week, immediately after school, until the approach of winter compelled us to suspend it for the time being, as we have no suitable room in the school building, for practice. We intend to resume it, however, as soon as circumstances will permit. The effects of this drill have been quite apparent in the improved bearing of the young men who have engaged in it, and I cannot doubt but it will add much to the efficiency of the school.

I should do injustice to my own feelings were I to omit to mention what the Board of Regents have done for this school during the past year. By their appropriations, a room has been fitted up for a cabinet, and a fine collection of corals, shells and sponges purchased of H. T. Woodman, Esq., of Dubuque, Iowa. J. H. Evans, Esq., of this place, has also placed in our cases his private collection, consisting of about three thousand mineralogical and geological specimens, many of which are very valuable.

The philosophical and chemical apparatus already ordered, amounting to about one thousand dollars in value, will afford great assistance in the teaching of the natural sciences. We have also received valuable additions to our reference library and to the furniture of our recitation rooms; and last, not least, a splendid piano, which came just in time for the closing exercises of the fall term.

It may not be out of place for me to make public acknowledgment of many favors received from our resident Regent, Hon. Hammer Robbins, whose earnest efforts in behalf of this and other normal schools, entitle him to the gratitude of all the friends of education in the State.

In conclusion, I desire to express to you, and through you to all the members of the Board of Regents, my grateful thanks for the encouragement you have given me, and for the confidence you have reposed in me, and to assure you that it will be my earnest effort to prove worthy of your good-will.

With respect, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN A. CHARLTON.

CALENDAR FOR 1872.

Winter term opens January 2. Closes March 22—12 weeks.

SPRING VACATION.

Spring term opens April 29. Closes June 27. 12 weeks.

Examination of Graduating class June 25 and 26.

Graduating exercises Thursday, June 27.

Meeting of Alumni Association Thursday evening, June 27.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

SIR: The committee appointed as visitors and examiners of the Platteville Normal School, would respectfully report, that on the 5th and 6th days of July, they carefully attended to the work assigned them.

This school is divided into three departments: normal, academic and model. Each of these received our careful and impartial attention. In the normal department we heard several recitations, conducted by the different teachers, and were gratified with both their quality and method. Thoroughness and independence of thought were generally evinced, but these were far more noticeable than careful and accurate analysis. Breadth and independence of thought, guided by definite classification and clear analysis, should be prominent in all schools, but especially in all normal schools. For as pupils are taught, so they will, to a very great extent, subsequently teach.

The classes in Geometry, Algebra and Astronomy showed careful teaching. The most of these classes defined clearly, analyzed properly, and were prompt and accurate in their work.

The classes in written Arithmetic were ordinary. Many, however, performed their examples readily, and gave, in general, satisfactory explanations, but some showed that they had not had a thorough drill in the fundamental principles. The methods of instruction seemed excellent, but the results, on the whole, were far from what should be expected. We would urge more care in examining and grading pupils in this study, and repeated and thorough reviews of fundamental principles until they are well acquainted with them.

Geography, in all its branches, was well taught. The pupils were quite ready in their answers, and showed a good knowledge of topography and map-drawing.

Classes in Botany and Science of Government showed special drill. They evinced a good knowledge of the subjects assigned them. They recited topically, but after their recitations, judicious questioning showed that they understood well what they recited.

Classes in rhetoric, criticism and grammar showed but a comparative knowledge of these subjects. The pupils seemed to be in that peculiar state of mind which lies between knowing and not knowing. Some did well, but many showed clearly that they had not been taught to rely *entirely* on themselves during recitations.

In a normal school it is of vital importance that pupils be so taught that they can accurately and clearly teach what they know to others. Would suggest that pupils in this department be taught more self-reliance in their work.

Classes in Latin, and English literature, appeared well. The pupils in the latter class gave clear and well defined views of the different periods in literature, with their representative writers. They showed great research in their work.

We do most heartily commend the especial attention that has been given to reading. It is of primary importance that those who are to be teachers should themselves become good readers. The classes we heard had been well drilled.

With the work of this department, as a whole, we were highly pleased. Both the teaching and governing reflected great credit upon the teachers.

The Academic Department gave evidence of good government and of more than ordinary scholarship. With its general appearance, order and methods of teaching we were quite well pleased. The great object of this department is to prepare pupils for the Normal, and hence as soon as they are thus fitted, they are promoted. This leaves the more crude and immature portion to be worked up, and therefore this may very properly be called the great drill department.

The classes we heard in this department evinced commendable care and thoroughness in their teaching. The pupils in grammar gave definitions well, and, for the most part showed, by their illustrations, that they understood quite well what they recited.

The pupils in arithmetic were able to perform most of the examples assigned them, and some analyzed and explained very well.

The Principal of this department is doing a good work. He has had under his care during a part of the year more than one hundred pupils. There is in this department great room for improvement, and we would express the hope that its present teacher may be able to make it, just what it should be, in all respects.

The Model Department is truly in good hands. The classes in reading, arithmetic, geography and composition writing were well conducted. The mode of teaching reading was by the word-method, and conducted so as to break up most of the bad habits into which beginners are apt to fall. The pupils in arithmetic and geography appeared well and showed a very good elementary knowledge of these subjects. The system of composition writing is plain and practical, and is worthy a place in every primary school in the State.

The department was good, but not what it should be for a model school.

We would recommend that the Academic and Model Departments be more carefully graded, and that a course of study be introduced, as in the Normal Department. Thus these departments will become fair representatives of well-managed schools. Then the pupils from the Normal, teaching in these departments, will obtain correct ideas of *model* schools. They will not only become good teachers in theory, but will also have much experience in teaching and governing first-class schools. The pupils should spend more of their time in teaching in these departments under the eye of some experienced teacher.

We would also recommend that the distinctive normal element be brought out more fully in the school. Each department and grade should so feel it, and practice it, that a teacher who ca

spend only time enough to prepare himself for a third grade certificate, may find the normal school better than the best high school or academy, because he is thus taught how to teach what he learns.

We do most heartily commend the introduction of drawing. We are pleased with the progress that has been made in teaching this important branch.

We urge that plain and perspective drawing and music be taught in every department.

We also urge that an accomplished elocutionist be employed in the school.

The discipline of this school is most excellent. It aims to teach every pupil to govern himself and thereby secure that self-control, without which no teacher can succeed. We regard the school in a very flourishing condition. We believe that President Charlton and his invaluable corps of assistants are all working assiduously and faithfully, and that this institution, as the educator of so many good teachers, is deserving the full and cordial support of the people of the state.

D. E. HOLMES,
MRS. I. N. STEWART,
W. F. YOCUM.

PLATTEVILLE, August 12, 1871.

IV.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE WHITE-WATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Since the date of my last report this Institution has passed through a year of prosperity unprecedented in its history. During the first term, the energies of the school found constant employment, but since the commencement of the present term the powers of the faculty have been taxed to their utmost. The instructors have scarcely been able to secure for themselves a leisure hour even in the quiet of their homes, and it gives me great pleasure to state that all have labored cheerfully and unremittingly, and have faithfully discharged the duties devolved upon them. Another year of such severe work must tell upon the health of each and permanently injure their future usefulness. The necessity of additional help on the corps of instruction is, in my opinion, thoroughly demonstrated if, the highest good of the school is the end sought. An instructor in elocution and another in physical culture are greatly needed. An assistant in mathematics would give greater efficiency both in this department and the general work of the school by affording a more complete division of labor, without which the best results cannot be obtained.

The following statements will set forth the present work of the classes of 1870 and 1871:

Class of 1870.

MARY L. McCUTCHON—Assistant in the High School at Horicon, Wisconsin. Salary, ———

J. W. CONGDON—Principal Public School at Juneau, Wisconsin. Salary—\$600.

CHARLES L. BROCKWAY—Principal Public School in Orange, Orange Co. Texas. Salary unknown.

GEORGE M. BOWEN—Professor of Mathematics in Liberal Institute, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. Salary, \$800.

SAMUEL R. ALDEN—Assistant in Private School, Buffalo, N. Y. Salary, \$1,000, with a fair prospect of \$1,500 another year.

ANDREW J. STEELE—Principal Colored Normal School, Tougaloo, Mississippi. Salary, \$1,500.

Class of 1871.

MINNIE COLE—Principal of Primary Department in a Ward School at Madison. Salary \$450.

MAGGIE E. MCINTYRE—Teacher in Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Madison. Salary \$300 and board.

EVA KINNEY—Assistant in Public School at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Salary, \$400.

SARAH E. EDWARDS—Principal District School in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. Salary \$500.

HANNAH STACKPOLE—Married.

MARY W. COLTON—Unable to teach at present, on account of ill health.

ANTONI CAJORI—Principal German School, Whitewater, Wisconsin. Salary \$600.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON—Principal District School at Brookfield, Wisconsin. Salary \$600.

DORA L. O'CONNOR—Assistant in Public School at Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. Salary \$400.

JENNIE E. FOWLER—Principal Public School at Darien, Wisconsin. Salary \$550.

UNDERGRADUATES.

One hundred and ten of the under-graduates are now teaching in the common, district and graded schools of the State. Besides these, ninety-five others have taught since they entered upon their course of study in this Institution. It cannot be definitely stated how many of these, last named, are in charge of schools, but doubtless a large proportion of them. There are many others, about whose present duties I have no means of knowing, but it is safe to assert that there are at least two hundred undergraduates laboring in the Public Schools of Wisconsin, at this writing. Others, still, are in neighboring States at work returning to the inhabitants of those States, and that the teachers of our own

have received from them. Knowing these facts, is it just to assert that the Normal Schools do not extend their influence to the Common Schools ?

INSTITUTES.

In accordance with the wishes of the Board, the present term opened with an Institute course of six weeks. Thirty-seven students presented themselves for instruction in this department, many of them being from the best class of district school teachers in this, and the neighboring counties. All remained until four weeks of the term had expired.

At that time a portion were obliged to leave to attend their several county examinations. The remainder continued through the course—a goodly number of them joining the regular classes of the school when this time had expired. As the interruption here alluded to is likely to occur again, and as the work of the Normal School Institutes must of necessity be much crippled by it, it is recommended that the power to grant certificates equally with the several County Superintendents be conferred upon the Presidents of the Normal Schools.

In addition to drill in the ordinary branches, the Institute course comprised a series of carefully digested lessons on theory and practice, a brief course in civil government, and lessons in linear and perspective drawing, giving principles by which the active teacher can introduce this very important branch into the district schools. Another year will afford better opportunities to those who attend this course, as both the programme and the corps of instructors will be more completely organized.

The crowd of pupils who came in at the commencement of the present term was unexpected; an institute teacher who had been engaged failed to present himself, and the regular faculty found themselves hardly equal to the work demanded of them.

ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION.

It is asserted that academic instruction ought not to be given in the normal school course; that it is the proper business of the

colleges, academies and other schools of the state to do this work; that the peculiar field of influence of the normal school is to be found in imparting methods of instruction; that the normal school is not needed for other purposes. If these statements are correct, then follows the pertinent enquiry, why have not these institutions done their work? Candidates for the normal course are frequently found completely deficient in a thorough knowledge of almost all the branches taught in the common schools. Rare is it indeed that any teacher presents himself with a competent knowledge of the ordinary branches when he asks admission to the normal school. With perhaps two or three exceptions, only, all find it necessary to pass through a severe drill in the common branches, before they have them sufficiently in hand to teach them in a manner to arouse the sluggish mind with which they have to deal. Is it possible, I would ask, for any one to give methods by which teachers can impart knowledge which they themselves have never possessed?

In the oldest states, these facts exist, and to meet the exigencies of the teachers of these States we find the courses of study extended. Massachusetts, within the year, has added in some of the normal schools, two years of academic study, making the full course four years. Many of the New York schools offer to the teachers of that state four years of academic study, and as the normal work defines itself, time and academic instruction gain prominence in these institutions.

Why is not the normal school the proper place for the teacher to receive his complete education? How is it in the other affairs of men? Does the watch-maker gain his necessary knowledge of mechanics in the common machine-shop? Does the mason acquire his knowledge of his work in the brick-yard or the quarry? Does the carpenter learn any part of his trade in the saw-mill, or does he, by working himself, and by observing others, acquire a knowledge of his business, and his skill in handling his tools? Does not the lawyer possess himself of the principles of law at the same time he familiarizes himself with the practice in the courts? And is not the same idea carried out in the schools of medicine, divinity, mining and engineering?

Moreover academic instruction should be given in the schools of method, because it can be and is better done there, and it is given with reference to a definite end—the future work of the teacher. Besides, the drill is more emphatic and exhaustive. This gives time for the mind to do its unconscious work of defining and eliminating the ideas inculcated. The necessity for time to do this unconscious work is imperative, for that mind works most effectually which has secured for its acquirements the highest state of unconsciousness. Every one knows that he is greatest master in any department who works with the least effort, and he who works with the least effort produces the most accurate and lasting results. Every one knows that the most unconscious musician is he whom all delight to hear, (so is every one familiar with the fact that instinct is a better guide than reason, because its action lies wholly in unconsciousness).

Again, no one can accomplish a master's work until he has formed for that work a deep and abiding susceptibility—a love that shall shape all energies and give to his profession a purpose that the jostlings of life cannot turn aside. All know how forbiddingly a new purpose in life presents itself, and with misgivings we enter upon the prosecution of it, and how often we are inclined to turn back, upon old habits and old thoughts. This looking back must continue and must hinder us until the new field has been thoroughly explored, and the mind has discovered for itself the new relations of thought there, and harmonized them with the knowledge it has already acquired. A susceptibility, such as shall keep one to his purpose, is not formed in a day, nor in the time set apart in a partial normal course. This love for one's work too, is most perfectly formed before the mind is disturbed by other thoughts, and, as the teacher's work should be a life work, if it is to be disenthralled from the lumber of the other professions, should not the state, if she seeks the highest good for her children, do more for them, rather than less?

FACULTY.

OLIVER AREY, A. M.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

J. T. LOVEWELL, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics and Latin Language.

T. C. CHAMBERLAIN, A. M.,
Professor of Natural Sciences and Theory and Art of Teaching.

MRS. H. E. G. AREY, A. M.,
Preceptress and Teacher of English Literature, French and Drawing.

Miss SARAH A. STEWART,
Teacher of Geography and History and Gymnastics.

Miss CATHARINE LILLY,
Teacher of Grammar and Composition.

S. R. ROCKWOOD,
Principal Academic Department.

HARVEY H. GREENMAN, D. D. S.,
Professor of Vocal Music.

Miss MARY A. BRAYMAN,
Teacher and Critic in Primary Department.

Miss VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

WILLIAM J. SHOWERS,
Librarian.

CIRCULAR.

Location.—This school is located at Whitewater, Walworth county, a village containing from three to four thousand inhabitants, and situated on the line of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway. It is only a few miles from the junction of the Chicago and Northwestern with the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien road, and about one hundred miles northwest of Chicago. It is thus easy of access, and located in the most densely populated portion of Wisconsin.

The ground on which the Normal School building stands is found, by recent survey, to be the highest point between Lake

Michigan and the Mississippi, and the wide extent of rolling prairie, oak openings and small lakes which it overlooks, renders its position one of great beauty.

Building and Grounds.—The edifice is new, built of cream colored brick, and is of the modern style of architecture. It is one hundred and eight feet long by fifty-seven wide, and three stories high above the basement. The whole building is heated by steam, thoroughly ventilated, and no necessary labor or expense has been spared to adapt it to the purposes for which it has been designed.

The grounds embrace an area of ten acres, which have been handsomely graded and ornamented with walks, lawns, evergreens, shrubs and flowers, the whole designed to illustrate to the students the necessary surroundings of the school-house—to cultivate the æsthetic, as well as reasoning powers, and to awaken in the students a love of nature which shall find practical expression wherever they may be called to labor.

Terms of Admission.—The Board of Regents of Normal Schools has adopted the following regulations for the admission of students to any State Normal School:

1. Each assembly district in the State shall be entitled to six representatives in the Normal Schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the president and secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the county superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent of the city,) in which such candidates may reside, and they shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health and of good moral character. Each person so nominated shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent, to the secretary of the board.

3. Upon presentation of such certificate to the Principal of a State Normal School, the candidate shall be examined, under the direction of said Principal, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except history, and theory and practice of teaching, and if found qualified to enter the Normal School in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the Principal may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing to the following declaration:

I, ———, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this State Normal School is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the public schools of this State.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma, who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; but a certificate of attendance may be granted by the Principal of a Normal School to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

Design and Organization.—The design of the School is to furnish teachers for the public schools of the State, thoroughly trained for their profession.

In its organization it consists of a Normal and a Training Department. The Normal Department is to provide thorough instruction in all the studies pursued, conducted in accordance with the most approved methods in teaching. The students will thus be familiarized with the best methods of instruction at the same time that they are acquiring the knowledge necessary for the profession. As first impressions are the most enduring, it is thought that drill in studies and methods of teaching should run parallel with each other.

The Training Department consists of three sub-departments—the Primary, Intermediate and Academic. Its object is to test the pupils' power of self-control, their capacity to govern others, and to afford them an opportunity to practice modes of teaching

with which they have been made familiar in the Normal Department. This practice will be had under the supervision of experienced instructors, who will point out their errors, commend their excellencies, suggest to them means of improvement, and thus enable students to determine for themselves whether they are qualified to undertake the arduous work of teaching.

During this period of work in the Training department the pupils are called forward with their classes, in the assembly room, and their method of management subjected to the close but kindly criticism of teachers and fellow students. They are thus enabled to overcome any natural diffidence, and to correct such errors of manner and method as would otherwise be liable to form pernicious habits highly detrimental to their future work. Other criticism lessons are, also, interspersed with the daily work of the school, testing and strengthening the power of management in the pupil, as well as the perception of a necessity of thorough drill at the hands of the teacher.

Privileges of the Pupils.—All Normal pupils will receive their tuition free. A well selected reference library has been obtained, to which all students have access. All necessary books will be furnished for the slight charge of one dollar and fifty cents per term. If students own books on the subjects of the courses of study, they will do well to bring them, together with such books of reference as they may possess.

Apparatus.—A well assorted apparatus for the purpose of illustrating the principles of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Astronomy, etc., is in possession of the institution, affording superior advantages for the prosecution of these branches. One thousand dollars will be expended in this department before the opening of the next term.

Physical Exercise.—A teacher of light gymnastics is connected with the school. A sufficient apparatus for the pupils now in attendance has been secured, and the classes brought into successful training. We believe that such exercise, wisely managed, gives vigor to the body and activity to the brain, and that it is thus time and strength saved to the pupil.

As a result of the brief introduction of these exercises between the hours of study and class work, it is found that the health of the pupils during the past year has been maintained at a higher average than is common.

Board.—Board can be obtained in Whitewater at from \$3.00 to 3.50 per week. Facilities will be afforded for club board or self board to such as may desire it. Those adopting this method of board may bring their expenses within two dollars per week, though a different plan is perhaps more favorable for study.

Admission to Training School.—Application for admission to the Training Department should be made either in person, or by letter to the Principal, or to the Hon. T. D. Weeks, Whitewater.

The rates of tuition in this department are as follows:

Primary.....	30 cents per week.
Academic.....	50 cents per week.
Lessons on piano	\$12 00
Linear drawing.....	6 00
Water-color drawing.....	6 00
Oil painting	12 00

Literary Societies.—An active literary society has already sprung up among the gentlemen, and another among the ladies, of the school. Their public sessions are held at the close of the spring term.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Three courses of study are established—

- 1st. An institute course of six weeks.
- 2d. An elementary course of one year.
- 3d. An advanced course of three years.

The institute course is designed to meet the wants of those teachers who desire to familiarize themselves with the most approved methods of teaching the subjects mentioned in the course.

The elementary and advanced courses will have for their object thorough drill in the branches pursued, accompanied with instruction in the best methods of teaching them.

ADVANCED COURSE.

by.	Ar
States Histor	Ar
Geogra,phy.	Ar
Geography.	Ch
egy.	Al
phy.	Al
phy- cs-a.	Gk
is-5.	Gk
	Th
	M
	M
	M
mination-8.	Mathematics Reviewed and Examined-10.

SENIOR YEAR.		
2d TERM.	1st TERM.	2
10	10	10

SUPERVISION.

All necessary supervision will be held over the habits and deportment of the pupils in their boarding houses. They will be held to a strict account for the keeping of study hours, and no calls will be allowed during the time set apart for this purpose. No ladies of the Normal School will be allowed to receive calls from gentlemen after 6 o'clock in the evening. or to ride or walk with them without permission from the Principal.

Such rules of upright lady-like and gentlemanly deportment will be given to the pupils as will tend to their growth in moral excellence and in that cultivation of manners which may place them as models before their pupils when they are called to teach. All pupils are expected to yield ready obedience to the regulations of the school, as it is self-evident that no others are suitable candidates for the work of teaching.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Institution is indebted to the following members of the Botany Class for donations to its Herbarium. The number of plants each has analyzed is also given, as indicating the work they have done in this department:

Name of Donors.	No. of specimens donated.	No. of plants Analyzed.
Miss Maggie E. Corklin.....	32	115
Miss Jennie Church.....	50	161
Miss Addie H. Langley.....	75	183
Miss Nellie O'Connor.....	30	165
Miss Lillie Redington.....	75	187
Miss Elmine Rice.....	60	120
Miss Celia A. Taylor.....	50	110
Mr. C. B. Clark.....	75	80
Mr. F. H. King.....	75	83
Mr. James Larkin.....	30	78

The Institution is also indebted to numerous friends for miscellaneous donations to its collection:

TERMS.

The scholastic year will consist of two terms: The first will commence in the first Tuesday in September and continue twenty weeks; the second on the first Tuesday in February and continue twenty weeks.

THE STUDENTS' DAY.

One day in each term the Faculty retire, and give the care of the Institution into the hands of the students. From among their number a temporary Principal, Preceptress and Professors are chosen, who take entire charge of the school and conduct its exercises.

The object of thus putting the Institution under the care of the students is to test their moral culture, their executive ability and their devotion to their work. Thus far this day's work has been most successfully performed, the best results obtained, and the day is held to be the most profitable one of the term.

In closing allow me to tender to you our thanks for your kind appreciation of our work, both in your official capacity and as a friend of each member of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted,

OLIVER AREY.

REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR—According to instructions, the committee of visitors arrived at Whitewater in the afternoon of June 26th; but they immediately ascertained that the regular Normal exercises of the present school year were already closed.

They are, therefore, unable to report concerning the condition and progress of the Normal work.

Yours very respectfully,

SAMUEL SHAW,
J. Q. EMERY,
G. M. GUERNSEY,
Committee.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Aug. 31, 1871.

V.—REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE OSHKOSH NORMAL SCHOOL.

HON. SAMUEL FALLOWS,

Superintendent of Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request, I submit the following report of the school under my charge:

Owing to delay in furnishing the building, the school did not open until September 12, and the building was formally dedicated on the 19th of the same month.

Notwithstanding the delay and uncertainty of commencement, forty-six pupils were enrolled in the Normal department upon the first morning, and the number in every department has steadily increased to the present time.

The numerous communications received, especially from the central and northern portions of the state, expressing the desire and determination to avail themselves of the privileges here furnished, is sufficient comment upon the wisdom of increasing the facilities for Normal instruction.

The Faculty is organized as follows:

GEORGE S. ALBEE, President,

Teacher of Moral and Mental Science, and Theory and Art of Teaching.

ROBERT GRAHAM,

Teacher of Reading and Music, and Director of Training School.

D. E. HOLMES,

Teacher of Natural Science.

ANNA W. MOODY,

Teacher of Rhetoric and Mathematics.

MRS. D. E. HOLMES,

Teacher of Geography and History.

MARTHA E. HAZARD,
Teacher of English Grammar and Physical Culture.

MARIA S. HILL,
Teacher in Grammar Department of Training School.

ROSE C. SWART,
Teacher in Primary Department of Training School.

A careful oversight of all matters pertaining to the pupil's welfare is maintained by the faculty, and measures taken to make his connection with the school a source of moral as well as mental growth.

The library of text books is ample; but works for general reference are much needed and will doubtless be supplied at an early date.

A liberal appropriation for philosophical and chemical apparatus has been made, and the Institution will soon be well provided with the necessary means of illustration in these departments.

ATTENDANCE.

The following table gives the enrollment during this term:

Department.	Male.	Female	Total.
Normal Department	32	65	97
Grammar Department, Training School.....	22	24	46
Primary Department, Training School.....	29	17	46
Total in school	83	106	189

Calendar for 1872.

Winter term opens Tuesday, January 9.

Spring term opens Tuesday, April 9.

Fall term opens Tuesday, August 27.

In every vocation skilled labor is rare, and, therefore, at a premium. The teacher's calling follows the general law, and trained teachers are sought for eagerly, while the untrained and inexperienced must be content with the pittance they earn.

It may well be asked what does best train the teacher for his work. The Normal Schools are earnestly striving to answer this question; how fully and satisfactorily, can be determined by fruits alone.

Since so large a number of Normal School pupils can devote but a very limited time to the needed training, the first year's work of this school is especially arranged for a thorough drill and culture in the branches taught in the common school.

Feeling that the frequent repetition of the terms "higher" and "lower branches" of education begets in the mind of the young a lack of respect, if not contempt for the noble foundation branches of school work, (and that this sentiment is wide spread is evidenced by unequal remuneration and a continual strife of teachers for advanced positions,) it shall be the aim of this school to imbue the pupil with an earnest respect for the culture to be gained by an accurate discriminating acquaintance with the elements of knowledge and thought.

The hearty efforts of the pupils to realize this endeavor, gives firm assurance that the time thus spent and labor earnestly expended will not be without fruit in due time.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. ALBEE,

President.

STATE PRINCIPALS' ASSOCIATION.

MADISON, December 27, 1870.

Pursuant to notice, the following Principals of Public Schools in the State assembled in the Senate Chamber:

G. S. Albee, Racine.
J. C. Pickard, Milwaukee.
E. E. Ashley, Portage.
A. Kerr, Beloit.
J. B. Thayer, Menomonie.
D. E. Holmes, Berlin.
J. K. Purdy, Fort Atkinson.
F. S. Beede, Prairie du Sac.
J. L. Wallace, La Crosse.
W. Elden, Palmyra.
A. T. Stearns, Oconto.
J. H. Terry, Spring Green.
A. Lebourveau, Watertown.
G. M. Bowen, Jefferson.
C. M. Boyles, Richland Centre.
R. W. Seaman, Clinton.
I. N. Stewart, Waukesha.
W. D. Parker, Janesville.
J. E. Burton, Geneva.
W. J. Taylor, Sun Prairie.
S. S. Rockwood, Milton.
B. M. Reynolds, Madison.
S. Shaw, Omro.
A. Earthman, Reedsburg.
G. Brousseau, Black Earth.

W. D. Parker, of Janesville, was called to the chair, and A. Earthman, of Reedsburg, appointed Secretary.

The President stated briefly the objects of the meeting, pointing out the different topics to be discussed.

On motion of Wm. Elden, the subject of compulsory education was taken up.

Remarks were made by many present, manifesting plainly that different views upon the subject are entertained by our teachers. While all agreed that the State has the right to compel attendance upon our public schools, the speakers could not agree upon the manner in which non-attendance, truancy and vagrancy are to be overcome. No conclusion as to the legislation necessary being arrived at, the following committee was appointed to report upon the subject to-morrow: S. Shaw, B. M. Reynolds and E. E. Ashley.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the government of the Association: J. Q. Emery, J. C. Pickard, D. E. Holmes, G. S. Albee, B. M. Reynolds.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 9 A. M.

The following subject was taken up for discussion: "What course of instruction best disciplines the child for good citizenship?" Remarks were made by Messrs. Stewart, Ashley, Pickard, Kerr, Albee, Holmes, Rockwood, Burton, Shaw, Purdy and others. The subject was referred to the following committee: D. E. Holmes, G. S. Albee, S. S. Rockwood; the report to be made at the next meeting of the Association.

On motion of J. K. Purdy, the following subject was referred to the same committee: "How far may the State wisely prescribe matter and method of instruction in the schools it supports?"

2 O'CLOCK P. M.

The topic, "How can teachers best gain Normal Instruction?" caused a spirited debate, in which Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Messrs. Brown, Shaw, Reynolds, Stewart, Fallows, Emery, Albee and Purdy participated. The subject was referred to a committee

consisting of S. Fallows, J. B. Pradt, O. Arey, E. A. Charlton and R. Graham.

J. K. Purdy offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

“Resolved, That the management of our Normal Schools has thus far deserved the hearty approval of the teachers of this State, and that they should extend to said schools their sympathy and encouragement.”

The following resolution, offered by B. M. Reynolds, was adopted:

“Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due to the Hon. Samuel Fallows, State Superintendent, and to the Rev. J. B. Pradt, Assistant Superintendent, for the prompt and able manner in which they have revived the Wisconsin Journal of Education, and that we will use our best endeavors to extend its circulation.”

A constitution was presented by J. Q. Emery, which was adopted. Under it the following officers were elected for the ensuing year;

President—G. S. ALBEE, of Racine.

Vice President—S. S. ROCKWOOD, of Milton.

Secretary—A. EARTHMAN, of Reedsburg.

Treasurer—W. D. PARKER, of Janesville.

D. E. Holmes offered a resolution requesting the Legislature so to amend the school law as to include drawing among the branches in which third grade teachers are examined. A. Earthman offered an amendment so as to include physiology. The resolution and amendment, after some debate, were lost.

Gov. Fairchild extended a cordial invitation to the teachers present to meet at his residence to-morrow, Thursday, evening, and spend a few hours in social intercourse, which invitation was accepted.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 29, 9 A. M.

The reports of committees being called for, B. M. Reynolds, of the Committee on Compulsory Education, offered the following, which was adopted:

"We to whom was referred the subject of Compulsory Attendance, would recommend the appointment of a committee, consisting of W. D. Parker, G. S. Albee and J. Q. Emery, to prepare a report on that subject, which shall be presented at the next annual session of the State Teachers Association.

"S. SHAW,

"B. M. REYNOLDS,

"E. E. ASHLEY,

"Committee."

J. K. Purdy offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this convention, it is both the right and the duty of the State to enforce the elementary education of all its children, in order that its citizens may be qualified to discharge the political and social duties devolving upon them."

I. N. Stewart, of the Committee on Normal Instruction, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Association that the Legislature should appropriate not less than two thousand dollars a year for the maintenance of a more complete system of Normal Institutes for the better training of teachers of our common schools."

G. S. Albee presented the following, which was also adopted:

"**WHEREAS**, Adequate provision has generously been made by our Legislature for the special training of various classes of children who, by reason of infirmities, are unqualified to participate in the privileges of the public schools, while feeble-minded children receive no care from the state; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That this Association most earnestly and respect-

fully ask our Legislature to make this much needed provision for that most unfortunate class."

J. E. Burton offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we urge the coming Legislature so to amend our school law as to allow no pupil to enter the public school until he has attained the age of six years."

Adopted, reconsidered and laid on the table.

G. S. Albee spoke at some length upon the self-reporting and marking systems, and answered many questions proposed by members present.

R. Graham offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Legislature of Wisconsin that the *Wisconsin Journal of Education* be sent to every school district in the State."

After discussion by Messrs. Reynolds, North, Earthman, Graham, Albee, Rockwood and Pickard, the subject was referred to a committee consisting of S. Fallows, R. Graham and W. D. Parker.

A Kerr offered the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we tender our sincere thanks to His Excellency, Governor Fairchild, for his courtesy in granting to this Association the use of the Senate Chamber, and for the interest which he has shown in furthering the ends which our Convention has advocated."

Adjourned.

2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

G. S. Albee in the chair.

The resolution offered by J. K. Purdy in the morning, was taken up, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, the moral and social interests of the state demand the immediate passage of a vagrancy law, compelling the attendance at school of all

children between the ages of seven and sixteen years not having constant and useful employment."

A spirited discussion arose, in which Mrs. Holmes, and Messrs. Reynolds, Stewart, North, Holmes, Graham, Carpenter, Purdy, Earthman, Elden, De La Matyr and Albee participated, after which the resolution was laid on the table.

R. Graham offered the following, which was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The present compilation of the school census does not show the number of children attending school, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the State Superintendent that three columns be hereafter appropriated to returns of the number of children of school age, attending school in the district, these columns to show: 1. Those between the ages of four and eight; 2. Those between eight and sixteen; 3. Those between sixteen and twenty."

The subject of school organization being taken up, Messrs. Kerr, Pickard and Holmes gave some interesting school statistics, stating their methods of making out reports, averaging attendance, etc., A. Earthman offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee three be appointed to prepare a blank, giving the school statistics of our graded schools on a common basis, said committee to report at the annual session of the State Teachers' Association."

The chairman appointed as such committee, A. Earthman, J. C. Pickard and J. K. Purdy.

J. K. Purdy made remarks upon his method of conducting spelling, excuses for various reasons, punctuality, and other topics, and D. E. Holmes spoke upon the same subjects.

Adjourned.

W. D. PARKER, *President*.

ALBERT EARTHMAN, *Secretary*.

CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

MADISON, December 28, 1870,

The convention was called to order in the Senate Chamber, at 7½ P. M.

State Superintendent Fallows was elected President, and Samuel Shaw, of Omro, Secretary.

Principals of public schools were invited to participate.

The President stated the objects of the meeting, after which, upon roll call, the following Superintendents reported themselves present:

T. D. Kanouse, Dane, 1st district.
S. C. Coolidge, Dane, 2d district.
Carroll Lucas, Dunn.
D. B. Lyon, Fond du Lac.
Samuel Parks, Iowa.
Amos Squires, Jefferson.
Hosea Barns, Kenosha.
J. L. Foley, Milwaukee, 2d district.
G. W. Putnam, Richland.
J. W. Harris, Rock, 1st district.
C. M. Treat, Rock, 2d district.
C. F. Viebahn, Sauk.
Amos Whiting Trempealeau.
M. Montague, Walworth.
Wm. S. Green, Waukesha.
T. S. Chipman, Waushara.
Samuel Shaw, Winnebago.
J. Q. Emery, Wood.

W. D. Parker, City Superintendent, Janesville.
 G. S. Albee, City Superintendent, Racine.
 B. M. Reynolds, City Superintendent, Madison.
 A. H. Ellsworth, City Superintendent, Green Bay.

Superintendent Barns introduced the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

“Resolved, That this convention recommend to the Legislature an act requiring the division of counties into superintendent districts, so that the number of schools in each district shall not exceed one hundred.”

This resolution was referred to the committee on Additional Supervision.

Superintendent Lucas offered a resolution in favor of amending the School Law, so as to fix the school month at four weeks, of five days each. Carried.

A warm discussion ensued upon the question: “How many months of school should the districts be required to maintain, in order to entitle them to public money?”

The president announced the following committees:

Additional Supervision.—T. D. Kanouse, G. W. Putnam, H. Barns, M. Montague, J. Q. Emery.

Requiring Teachers to attend Institutes and Districts Boards to allow Time.—J. Q. Emery, M. Montague, S. Parks, G. S. Albee, B. M. Reynolds.

Making Township System Obligatory.—H. Barns, A. Squires, J. S. Foley.

Compensation of District Officers.—C. M. Treat, G. W. Putnam, J. W. Harris.

To allow County Superintendents to License each other.—S. C. Coolidge, W. S. Green, A. H. Ellsworth, M. Montague, C. F. Viebahn.

Teachers' Certificates.—A. Whiting, C. F. Viebahn, T. S. Chipman, D. B. Lyon, A. Squires.

Charging Fee for Private Examination.—M. Montague, W. S. Green, J. W. Harris.

Course of Study for Mixed Schools.—S. Shaw, C. Lucas, G. S. Albee, T. S. Chipman, A. H. Ellsworth.

Normal Instruction.—C. Lucas, J. Q. Emery, C. M. Treat, S. Parks, A. Whiting.

School Facilities.—T. S. Chipman, W. S. Green, S. C. Coolidge.

Adjourned.

DECEMBER 29—10 o'clock A. M.

Minutes of the evening session read and approved.

The Committee on Additional School Supervision reported against the adoption of the resolution of Mr. Barnes, limiting the number of Schools in a Superintendent district to 100, which was agreed to.

A resolution was adopted for allowing counties of more than 10,000 inhabitants to appropriate \$200 for an Assistant Superintendent of Schools, if deemed necessary.

The Committee on Township System reported against making it obligatory, and after discussion the report was adopted.

A report against compelling teachers to attend Institutes was adopted.

The Committee on Normal Institutes reported in favor of memorializing the Legislature to appropriate \$2,000 to aid in the work of Normal Institutes for periods of not less than four weeks, and requesting the Normal School Regents to appropriate \$5,000 for Institute work the present year, which was adopted.

A resolution recognizing the *Journal of Education* as a powerful auxiliary to the educational work, and recommending the legislature to authorize the sending of one copy to each school district, was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted recognizing in Superintendent Fallows an able, efficient and faithful laborer, and pledging him a hearty co-operation.

The report of a committee in favor of making third grade teachers' certificates good for one year, second for two years, and first for three years, was adopted.

Several other resolutions of minor importance were adopted, and there was a general consultation upon school-law points, and pithy speeches by those preseat.

SAMUEL SHAW,
Secretary.

WISCONSIN STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER,
MADISON, July 11, 1871—P. M.

The Association convened, pursuant to notice, at the above time and place, and was called to order by President Robert Graham.

After being welcomed by his Excellency, Governor Fairchild, in a neat and fitting address, to which the President responded, Prof. S H. Peabody of the Chicago High School was introduced, and entertained the Association by delivering a highly interesting lecture on "The Sun."

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1871—9 A. M.

The exercises being opened by prayer and the singing of the Doxology, Vice President D. E. Holmes took the chair, and President Graham delivered the following:

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Fellow Teachers of Wisconsin, and Friends of Education :—
To-day brings again our annual reunion. A kind Providence has watched over and preserved us another year. Gladly we greet each other—warm is the grasp and hearty the welcome, for the teachers' ranks scarcely admit of cold, calculating sorrows, or green-eyed jealousy. Sympathetic hearts are here; mutual joys and sorrows; mutual successes and failures. Happiness on the whole has outweighed the sorrow. This is my experience and yours, for often, very often, the darkest cloud of sorrow and sadness

brings brightest joy. And so we meet with *hearty* greetings, because they speak of heart work.

I am agreeably surprised to find so many present. Our wise Executive Committee decreed, after mature deliberation, that we must each and all pay our own bills. There were two or three reasons for this action;

1. The number of towns in the state inviting us to come were somewhat less than a score. And this is not the first experience we have had in finding it difficult to secure a place where the inhabitants were willing to entertain ladies free.

2. This Executive Committee are all "women's rights" men, and hence were in conscience bound to allow the ladies the right to pay—no distinction in regard to sex, race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

3. The ladies, at the last association, expressed such desire.

We come as representatives of the educational interests of this commonwealth. Mighty responsibilities hang over us. We come to answer the query, "Watchman, what of the night?" From the general to the private, what report? What aggressive movements—what defensive? Have ignorance, prejudice and superstition, with their mighty hosts and bright array of banners, armed with the latest and most approved weapons, been successfully repulsed in any quarter? Has any dislodgement been made? What report from the skirmish-line of mixed schools? What from the inner posts of graded schools? What from the officers of the line—the principals of high schools? What from the staff of Generals, Brigadier and Major, of our normal schools and university? What from the General-in-Chief—the State Superintendent?

Are our free schools a success; do they accomplish what is desired? Are the people becoming more intelligent, industrious and happy? Are there mutterings of ill-feeling from any quarter towards our free schools? If so, what and when? What has been done for mixed schools? Have they a grade of study? If not, why? Are the teachers of mixed schools retained in any one school sufficient time to accomplish any well defined results? If not, what remedy? Have teachers of graded schools definite,

well-digested plans of what they desire to accomplish in any given time? Have they the proper views of the Philosophy of Education, what it is, and how attained? Is Normal training necessary to inspire a teacher with proper views concerning his work? If so, what has been done to secure it? Is Academic and higher instruction detracting from the true work of the Normal Schools?

Can methods of teaching be given in the Normal Schools unless Academic precedes? How shall a wide range of Normal training be secured? Is there in any of the High schools a course of study pointing to the University? If not, is it desirable that there should be such a course? How shall an influence be created favorable to higher education, with the University in view?

Are all the children of the State, between the ages of six and fourteen, regularly attending school? If not, what remedy? Is the Educational Journal what it should be—are we subscribers—are we contributors to its columns? If not, why?

Prof. Graham then proceeded to show what a true education is, quoting from Milton, Ruskin and Carlyle. He also discussed the subject of Normal schools, closing as follows: "Poor schools and poor teachers are in the majority. Multitudes of schools are so poor that I had almost said they were better closed. They add but little to the intellectual or moral power of any community. They afford the sad spectacle of ignorance engaged in the stupendous fraud of self-perpetuation at the public expense."

It is apparent that the wants of the country demand the establishment of a system of Normal schools, which shall embrace in their course of study only those branches taught in our district schools, with special training in methods and school management. In Massachusetts, with two years' course, only one-half of the students complete the course. In Illinois three-fourths remain only one year or less. In Kansas four-fifths leave by the expiration of the first year. If then, from one-half to four-fifths entering a school leave so soon, why should there not be an elementary course specially adapted to their wants?

I sincerely hope it may come within the province of this As-

sociation to co-operate in counsel and action with the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, now in session in the direction indicated.

The Normal Schools now in operation are doing a good work. Their graduates are alike honoring themselves and the schools. May the fruits of their labor become more and more apparent.

In regard to compulsory education, Prof. G. quoted the States of Michigan and Texas in favor of the law; also, the opinions of Gov. Fairchild, Gen. Eaton, head of the National Bureau of Education, Superintendent Craig, State Superintendent of Pennsylvania, and several others, in favor of the law.

In regard to the inadequate salaries of county superintendents Prof. G. says;

“Superintendents are necessitated in many instances to resign their positions in consequence of inability to support their families. This ought not so to be. From personal acquaintance with a large number of county superintendents of this State, I know them to be faithful, discerning, honest, self-denying men, who are endeavoring with earnest purpose to combat ignorance and prejudice in whatever form they present themselves. They are doing a good work; and as no attempt was made the past winter to repeal the law creating the office, it is fair to conclude that the people are in a good degree satisfied with their work.”

Of Teachers' Institutes, Prof. G., who has been in the employ of the Board of Normal Regents, engaged in holding institutes during the past year, says:

“Forty-four institutes have been held in this state during the last year, as per superintendent's report. Probably not less than fifty have been held this year, with an average attendance of sixty members, making in all 3,000 reached through this agency. Of the kind and amount of work done it behooves not me to speak. Of one thing I am assured—it has done me good. I feel toned to a higher ideal of the teacher's work. With all its labor, toil and difficulty, some of the pleasantest memories of my life cluster around this institute work.

“This kind of work seems to be growing in favor with the people. The Legislature, last winter, made a special appropriation of \$2,000 to carry out this plan of Normal Institutes. These are to be held for not less than four weeks, and are under the direction of the State Superintendent and Board of Normal School Regents. Should these prove as successful as we believe they will, our teachers will find less excuse for work carelessly done; and superintendents who are possessed of vertebrae, can find relief from the sting of accusing conscience by relieving incompetent teachers of responsibility in connection with school work, without being obliged to close the school houses.”

Teachers should be compelled to attend these institutes, without losing time, if their schools are in session, or furnish evidence of having attended a more extended course of training of a similar character.

Prof. Graham takes strong ground in favor of introducing music and drawing into all our schools, upon which subject he is eminently sound, as our experience in the public schools of this city fully shows.

The speaker alluded as follows to the death of F. C. Pomeroy, late city superintendent of Milwaukee:

Since our last meeting we have been called upon to mourn the loss of an earnest educator in the person of F. C. Pomeroy, superintendent of the schools of Milwaukee. In the death of Mr. Pomeroy, the cause of public education has lost an able advocate, who devoted the best years of his life to the work he had undertaken. He brought to that work a mind mature in judgment and of high scholastic attainments. He sacrificed every other ambition, and to the last was found at the post of duty, with his armor on.

Prof. G. concluded as follows:—“But I must close, as I have already taxed your patience. In the review of the work done during the past year, there is much to cheer and encourage.

“To-day we have a *Journal of Education* worthy of the name, issued from the Department of Public Instruction. Its visits are hailed with delight—its pages perused with eagerness—a wel-

come visitor, diffusing not only the power of thought and geniality of soul of its able editors, but affording a medium of communication for the rich experience of practical educators, the methods of teaching, detail of organization, the proper development of the pupil in all that tends to make him healthy, intelligent and good. No teacher can afford to be without it.

“This association which has grown from the small number of half a score to as many hundred, is a power known and felt in the state. Earnest, strong minds brought it into existence, and such minds are still at work. The friends of free schools are neither loud nor boastful; they show no flaunting banner, but if necessity demands, the whole nation, including all tongues and nationalities, will rally around the flag of liberty and intelligence.

“Let your deliberations evince careful thought. We are here as workers—not as lookers-on. It is to be hoped that this meeting will not be obnoxious to the charge of having done little or no good. If each one will feel that he has a personal interest in what is said and done, then good will be accomplished. If you have words to say worth saying and hearing, say them. Compare experiences; unite practice with theory.

“I have said no word of your responsibility; others will undoubtedly do this. You feel it. The schools centres on the teacher. The state has done much, and will do more to aid you to a better preparation.

“Ignorance and vice are the foes to be conquered. Their name is Legion; their sting is deadly; their power is almost omnipotent. Yet it is yours to meet such a foe. If faithful you will prevail; you *shall* conquer.

“Clearness of thought, purity of heart, earnestness of purpose, with a believing confidence in a kind and loving Father—sitting at the feet of our Great Teacher, our Elder Brother, leaning on Him and learning from Him—these will assuredly make you faithful and triumphant, and you shall in no wise lose your reward, which shall be two immortalities—one you shall carry with you when you go hence; the other shall remain impressing and reimpresing your life and character on mind and heart while time shall last.”

On motion of Samuel Shaw, the address was referred for distribution to a committee consisting of W. D. Parker, D. E. Holmes and J. B. Thayer.

The following announcements were made by the President:

Committee on Enrollment—A. J. Cheney, D. McGregor, G. M. Bowen.

Assistant Treasurer—M. T. Park.

Professor Oliver Arey, of Whitewater Normal School, read a paper, entitled "Suggestions on the Economy of Mind Power," after which a recess of fifteen minutes was indulged in.

Business being resumed, Prof. S. S. Rockwood, of Milton, recited Whittier's "In School Days;" and Supt. Amos Whiting, of Trempealeau county, read an interesting paper on "Mental Vision."

W. D. Parker, of the committee to whom was referred the President's Address, reported the following sub-committees:

On Normal Schools—O. Arey, S. S. Rockwood, George Beck.

On Compulsory Education—W. D. Parker, G. S. Albee, J. Q. Emery.

On School Supervision—J. K. Purdy, T. D. Kanouse, D. G. Purman.

On Institute Work—S. Fallows, J. B. Pradt, O. Arey, R. Graham.

On Music and Drawing—D. E. Gardner, Mrs. M. E. Holmes, J. E. Burton.

On Necessity for Special Training—C. H. Allen, Alex. Kerr, W. C. Whitford,

On Obituary Notices—J. B. Pradt, J. K. Purdy, Marion V. Churchill.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 O'CLOCK.

The Association being called to order, A. H. Hinman, of Chicago, presented the subject of Penmanship, giving the teachers

present some valuable hints with regard to conducting exercises in this much neglected branch of study.

Miss Mary E. Wadsworth, of Beaver Dam, read a paper on "The Education of Our Girls," which was listened to with great interest, and for which the authoress was highly commended by those who were fortunate enough to hear her.

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Miss Eliza Graves, of Kentucky, read a paper entitled "A Plea for Culture."

W. D. Parker, of the Committee on Compulsory Education, offered the following:

"The committee to whom was referred the matter of Compulsory Attendance of Children at School, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report; that

"WHEREAS, The efficiency of law being entirely dependent upon the co-operation of the people whose interests are to be served; and

WHEREAS, The people are not in sympathy with laws which permanently remove the children from their custody; therefore

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, no law of compulsory attendance should be enacted."

This report was not considered as expressing the sense of the Association, its adoption was not agreed to, and

On motion of A. Earthman, the subject was referred back to the committee, who are to offer a more complete report at the next session of the Wisconsin Principals' Association.

After some discussion on "the Resources of the Association," by Messrs. Reynolds, Parker, Gaylord, Salisbury, Whitford and Purman, the Association adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The exercises of the evening were introduced by a solo, sung by Prof. Brand, of Madison.

Prof. W. T. Phelps, of Winona Normal School, was then introduced, and delivered an able and exhaustive address on "The Problem of Universal Education and the Conditions of its Solution in our Country."

The Madison Brass Band then favored the Association with some choice music, after which the President announced the programme for the following day, and the Association adjourned till Thursday morning.

THURSDAY, JULY, 13, 1871—9 O'CLOCK.

President Graham in the chair.

After the usual devotional exercises, and a solo by Prof. Brand, Alex. Kerr, of the committee on Course of Study, appointed last winter, made the following report:

COURSE OF STUDY FOR GRADED SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR—*First Term*.—1, Counting from 1 to 20; 2, Special Drill Exercises to cultivate quickness and accuracy of perception preparatory to Reading; reading from charts, blackboard and slates, and to aid in teaching it; instruction and questions upon common things, consisting of domestic animals, articles of food, clothing, furniture, objects used in sport, labor, etc.; 3, Printing and Drawing; 4, Behavior and Habits of Order; 5, Singing and Physical Exercises.

Second Term.—1, Counting from 1 to 100; 2, Reading from Primer and Printing; 3, Oral Instruction on plants, illustrated by drawings of specimens to impress correct ideas of form, color and size; 4, Behavior and Habits of Order; 5, Singing and Physical Exercises.

Third Term.—1, Naming the figures used in the Reader; 2, First Reader begun, Printing; 3, Oral lessons on native animals, illustrated by pictures of the same; 4, Behavior and Habits of Order; 5, Singing and Physical Exercises.

SECOND YEAR—*First Term*.—1, Estimation of Distances; 2, First Reader completed; 3, Oral Spelling from Reader; 4, Writing by Principles; the small letters begun; 5, Oral Lessons on Flowers; pictures of specimens drawn with colored crayons; 6, Behavior and Habits of Order; 7, Singing and Physical Exercises.

Second Term.—1, Estimation of Weight; 2, Second Reader be-

gun; 3, Oral Spelling from Reader; 4, Writing by Principles; the small letters completed; 5, Oral Lessons on vegetable products; 6, Behavior and Habits of Good Order; 7, Singing and Physical Exercises.

Third Term.—1, Estimation of Time; 2, Second Reader continued; lessons written; 3, Oral Speaking from the Reader; 4, Writing by Principles; the capital letters begun; 5, Oral Lessons on the Human Body, and Drawing in connection therewith; 6, Behavior and Habits of Order; 7, Singing and Physical Exercises.

THIRD YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Second reader completed, lessons written; 2, Oral spelling from reader, with simple rules for the use of the capital letters and punctuation marks found in the lesson; 3, Writing by principles, the capital letters completed and the figures; 4, Oral instruction on insects, drawings of specimens; 5, Morals and manners; 6, Singing and calisthenics.

Second Term.—1, Third reader begun, lessons written; 2, Oral spelling from reader; 3, Oral Geography, points of compass, school-house, grounds and surrounding, soils and rocks, map drawing by scales; 4, Arithmetic, addition and subtraction, oral and written work, taught with objects; 5, Morals and manners; 6, Singing and calisthenics.

Third Term.—1, Third reader continued, lessons written; 2, Oral spelling from reader; 3, Oral geography, the section, the town, its natural divisions, minerals, vegetable and animal productions, occupations of the people, and history, map by sections; 4, Arithmetic, multiplication and division, oral and written work, taught with objects; 5, Morals and manners; 6, Singing and calisthenics.

FOURTH YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Third reader continued; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Oral geography, the county, its natural divisions, productions, occupations of the people, cities and villages, traveling facilities, history, map by sections and townships; 4, Primary arithmetic begun, oral instruction in notation and numeration; 5, Impromptu composition; 6, Morals and manners; 7, Singing and calisthenics.

Second Term.—1, Third reader continued; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Oral geography, the state, its important natural and artificial divisions, description of lands, productions, occupations of the people, cities, traveling facilities, history, map by townships and counties; 4, Primary arithmetic completed, oral instruction in notation and numeration; 5, Impromptu composition; 6, Morals and manners; 7, Singing and calisthenics.

Third Term.—1, Third reader completed; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Geography of United States begun; map drawing by construction lines; 4, Intellectual and written arithmetic, addition and subtraction; 5, Impromptu composition; 6, Morals and manners; 7, Singing and calisthenics.

FIFTH YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Fourth reader begun; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, Geography of United States completed; map drawing by construction lines; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; multiplication and division begun; 6, Impromptu composition; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Second Term.—1, Fourth reader continued; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, United States history begun; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; division completed; greatest common divisor; least common multiple; 6, Impromptu composition; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Third Term.—1, Fourth reader continued; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, United States history continued; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; reduction, addition and subtraction of fractions; 6, Impromptu composition; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

SIXTH YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Fourth reader continued; oral grammar; 2, written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, United States history completed; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; multiplication of fractions; division begun; 6, Impromptu composition; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Second Term.—1, Fourth reader continued; oral grammar; 2, Written spelling from reader; rules for spelling; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, Geography; mathematical; forms of government; North America; map drawing by construction lines; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; division of fractions completed; decimals; 6, Impromptu composition; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Third Term.—1, Fourth reader continued; oral grammar; 2, Written spelling from reader; abbreviations; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, Geography; South America and Africa; map drawing by construction lines; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; decimal currency; compound numbers begun; 6, Impromptu composition, with special reference to habits of speech; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and Calisthenics.

SEVENTH YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Fifth reader begun; oral grammar; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink: 4, Geography; Europe; map drawing by construction lines; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; compound numbers completed; 6, Impromptu composition; with special attention to habits of speech; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Second Term.—1, Fifth reader continued; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, Geography; Asia and Oceanica; map drawing by construction lines; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; percentage begun; 6, Grammar; etymology begun; impromptu composition; parsing; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Third Term.—1, Fifth reader continued; 2. Writing spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; pencil drawing; 4, General history begun; ancient geography; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; percentage continued; oral instruction in business forms; 6, Grammar; etymology continued; impromptu composition; parsing; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

EIGHTH YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Fifth reader continued; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Book keeping; single entry;

pencil drawing; 4, General history continued; mediæval geography; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; percentage completed; equation of payments; 6, Grammar; etymology completed; impromptu composition; parsing; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Second Term.—1, Fifth reader continued; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; pencil drawing, 4, General history completed; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic; ratio and proportion; partnership; alligation; 6, Grammar; syntax begun; composition writing; analysis; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

Third Term.—1, Fifth reader completed, special drill exercises in the elementary sounds; 2, Written spelling from reader; 3, Writing copies with pen and ink; 4, Geography reviewed; 5, Intellectual and written arithmetic completed; 6, Grammar; syntax completed; composition writing; analysis; 7, Morals and manners; 8, Singing and calisthenics.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

FIRST YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Mathematics, arithmetic reviewed; 3, Natural science, physical geography; 4, English, reading and spelling; 5, Rhetoric, essays, declamations, discussions, recitations, impromptu compositions, oral exercises in narration and description.

Second Term.—1, Language, Latin, French, or German; 2, Mathematics, algebra; 3, Natural science, physical geography; 4, English, reading and spelling; 5, Rhetoric, as in No. 5, above.

Third Term.—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Mathematics, algebra; 3, Natural history, natural history of animals; 4, English, reading and spelling; 5, Rhetoric, as in No. 5, first term.

SECOND YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Mathematics, geometry; 3, Natural science, physiology; 4, English, reading and spelling; 5, Rhetoric, essays, declamations, discussions, recitations, impromptu compositions, oral exercises in narration and description.

Second Term.—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Mathematics, geometry; 3, Natural science, natural philosophy; 4, English, reading and spelling; 5, Rhetoric, as in first term.

Third Term.—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Mathematics, trigonometry; 3, Natural science, natural philosophy continued; 4, English, reading and spelling; 5, Rhetoric, as in first term.

THIRD YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Politics, civil government; 3, Natural science, chemical physics; 4, English literature; 5, Rhetoric, as in first and second years.

Second Term.—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Commercial science, book-keeping; 3, Natural science, chemistry; 4, English, philosophy of rhetoric; 5, English literature; 6, Rhetoric, as above.

Third Term.—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, Natural science, botany; 3, Politics, political economy; 4, English literature; 5, Rhetoric, as above.

FOURTH YEAR—*First Term.*—1, Language, Latin, French or German; 2, History, universal history reviewed; 3, Metaphysics, mental philosophy; 4, English literature; 5, Rhetoric, exercises continued as before.

Second Term.—1, Language, Latin, French, or German; 2, Physics, astronomy; 3, Metaphysics, mental philosophy; 4, English literature; 5, Rhetoric, as above.

Third Term.—1, Language, Latin, French, or German; 2, Natural science, geology; 3, Metaphysics, moral philosophy; 4, Rhetoric, preparation and rehearsal of graduating essays and orations.

Lessons in drawing throughout the four years.

This report was accepted, and the discussion upon it postponed till the session of the Wisconsin Principals' Association.

Gov. Fairchild here made his appearance in the Assembly Chamber, and invited the members of the Association to be present at a reception to be held at his house at 7 o'clock P. M.

Professor S. H. Carpenter, of the State University, then read an able paper on "What and How to Read."

Singing—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," by all present.

A Poem, composed for the occasion, entitled "Cui Bono," was read by its authoress, Mrs. H. E. G. Arey, of the Whitewater Normal School.

Recess of fifteen minutes; after which

S. R. Alden, of Whitewater Normal School, read the two poems: "Darius Green and his Flying Machine," and "The Bugle Song."

The committee on Finance was announced by the chair as follows: T. D. Kanouse, J. J. Lloyd, Hosea Barns.

Professor M. P. Cavert delivered an address upon "Music; its Extent and Influence."

The time for the election of officers having arrived, on motion a formal ballot was taken for President, with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 138; necessary to a choice, 70. Of this number Samuel Shaw received 93; Duncan McGregor received 24; Mrs. M. E. Holmes received 12; B. M. Reynolds received 9.

Samuel Shaw having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected President of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association for the ensuing year.

In order to expedite business, the Chair announced the following:

Committee on Nominations—J. Q. Emery, T. D. Kanouse, T. C. Chamberlain.

Adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 O'CLOCK.

The chair appointed the following

Committee on Resolutions—S. Shaw, S. S. Rockwood, W. D. Parker.

J. K. Purdy, of the *Committee on School Supervision*, made the following report, which was adopted:

"Your committee to whom was referred that part of the president's address relating to school supervision, recommend the adoption of the following resolution as the sense of this association:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the present system of supervision by county superintendents;

"That its inefficiency in certain localities is due to the fact that the salaries paid are insufficient to secure the necessary talent; or, that when capable men are obtained, they are frequently compelled to devote a part of their energies to other employments in order to support themselves and families; and thus our schools are deprived in a greater or less degree, of that thorough supervision which they demand.

"J. K. PURDY,

"T. D. KANOUSE,

"D. G. PURMAN,

"*Committee.*"

Judge Knapp, of Madison, read a somewhat lengthy paper upon "The Isotherms of Wisconsin."

J. L. Pickard, superintendent of the Chicago schools, delivered an address on "The Hindrances to the Success of the Teacher," after which he made some extempore remarks, paying a fitting tribute to our lamented chief, the late A. J. Craig.

After a recess President Whitford, of Milton College, read a paper, entitled "Conditions of Success in the School Room."

This address, being full of practical hints, was attentively listened to; as was also the essay by Mrs. M. E. Holmes, of Berlin, on "Sculptors."

During the business session which then followed, the several committees made reports as follows:

"J. Q. Emery, of the Committee on Nominations offered the following:

"*For Vice Presidents.*—D. McGregor, Platteville; C. F. Viebahn, Sauk City; Mrs. H. E. G. Arey, Whitewater.

"*For Secretary.*—A. Earthman, Reedsburg.

"*For Treasurer.*—C. M. Treat, Clinton.

"*For Executive Committee.*—W. D. Parker, Janesville; A.

Everett, Oshkosh; W. A. De La Matyr, Elkhorn; W. C. Whitford, Milton; Alex. Kerr, Madison.

"J. Q. EMERY,
"T. C. CHAMBERLIN,
"T. D. KANOUSE,
"Committee."

Accepted, and the secretary instructed to cast the ballot for the association. The above nominees were then declared elected for the ensuing year.

T. D. Kanouse, of the committee on finance, offered the following report, which was adopted:

"Your committee have received and audited the several bills presented, and find the aggregate amount to be \$128.65, which includes not only the expenses attending the the present session, but also a balance of \$4.00, unpaid for session of 1870.

"The treasurer's account shows:

"Balance on hand at close of last session	\$877 07
"Received on membership, present session	94 50
	<hr/>
"Total.....	\$171 57
"Expenses of present session.....	128 05
	<hr/>
"Balance on hand	\$42 92
	<hr/> <hr/>

"T. D. KANOUSE,
"HOSEA BARNES,
"J. J. LLOYD,
"Committee."

J. Q. Emery, of the committee on Honorary Membership, recommended the following persons as honorary members of the Association:

President W. T. Phelps, Winona.
Judge J. G. Knapp, Madison.
Prof. S. H. Peabody, Chicago.
Miss M. E. Simmons, Oswego.
Miss Eliza Graves, Kentucky.
Prof. M. P. Cavert, Illinois.
Gov. Lucius Fairchild and lady, Madison.
Dr. A. H. Peabody, Cambridge.
Prof. J. L. Pickard, Chicago.
Gen. David Atwood, Madison.

Adopted.

A. Earthman offered the following substitute for Article 2 of the Constitution:

"This Association shall consist of school officers, friends of education, and persons engaged in teaching in this State, who shall pay annually as follows: Male members one dollar, and female members fifty cents each."

Laid over for action at the next annual meeting.

O. Arey, of the Committee on Normal Schools, presented the following report, which was adopted:

"Your committee beg leave to report that it has been recommended by them, and accepted by the Board of Normal Regents, to attach to each of the Normal Schools of the State an elementary course of study comprising one year; that this course shall commence each year with an Institute course of six or eight weeks; that it shall have in view the better preparation of teachers for our district schools; and that those who pass successfully this one year's course, shall receive a certificate of attendance.

"O. AREY,
"S. S. ROCKWOOD,
"GEO. BECK,
Committee."

J. B. Pradt, of the committee on Obituaries, offered the following:

"Your committee, as well as most of the members of the Association, cannot but remember that when we assembled a year ago, we were in sorrow and sadness at the recent loss of one who had long been identified with the educational work of the state. Little did we anticipate that a few days later another prominent worker in the field would be stricken down.

"Fennimore Cooper Pomeroy was born November 4, 1813, in Cooperstown, N. Y. He was the son of Dr. George Pomeroy of that place. Mr. Pomeroy, it is understood, was for three years student in Darmouth. Of his early life, other than this, your committee are not informed; but he came to Milwaukee while yet a young man, and was for some time engaged in the business of druggist. He was married in 1840, to Miss Stella A. Woolsen, of Claremont, N. H.

"After a brief residence in Milwaukee, he spent some ten years in the county of Green Lake, engaged in the quiet pursuits of country life. When prosperity had in some measure crowned his efforts, his earthly goods were in a single hour swept away by the devouring element of fire. With dauntless energy, he at once set about repairing his shattered fortunes, when severe and protracted illness laid its hand heavily upon him; and when at length permitted to return to active life, he had, as it were, to begin life anew.

"Returning to Milwaukee, he became principal of the Third Ward School. After several years of faithful and zealous work as a teacher, he was appointed City Superintendent in 1865. In this difficult position, it is great praise to say, that he not only well sustained himself, but gave general satisfaction. The schools of the city, in spite of many adverse circumstances, prospered under his supervision, and it was the general feeling, that in his sudden and unexpected removal, the cause of public education sustained a severe loss.

"Mr. Pomeroy died after three weeks illness, on the 25th of August last, leaving a wife and three children to mourn his departure.

"Mr. Pomeroy gave you the impression of a man of modesty and courtesy, but of firmness, and devoured by no insatiate ambitions. He was unobtrusive in the expression of his opinions, but accustomed to think for himself. He was faithful and conscientious as a teacher and superintendent, upright and honorable as a citizen, tender and true as a man.

"That this is a just portraiture of his character, is sufficiently evident from the resolutions adopted by the School Board of Milwaukee immediately after his decease.

"Your committee feel that it is wise for us all to cherish the memory of those who have gone; and that the best tribute we can pay to their memory, is so to live and act ourselves, as to show that we are influenced and elevated by good examples.

"J. B. PRADT,
"J. K. PURDY,
"M. V. CHURCHILL,
"Committee."

Adopted.

D. E. Gardner, of the committee on music and drawing, presented the following which was adopted:

“ Resolved, That instruction in the elements of vocal music should have a place upon the daily programme of each department of every graded school; and that, as preparatory to its introduction into the mixed schools, we recommend that special instruction be given teachers in the elements of this branch at teachers’ associations and institutes.

“ Drawing.—Inasmuch as we consider the subject of Drawing of primary importance, and believe that a knowlege of its principles will great aid in penmanship, and may be profitably applied to many branches taught in our schools, and that it has a strong influence in forming an exact and systematic mind;

“ And furthermore, knowing that some of the most progressive States of our Union have already adopted it as a requisition for teachers’ certificates; therefore,

Resolved, That in our judgment drawing should be introduced in every school in our state—graded and mixed—and that we recommend an appropriate place for it upon the programmes of our institutes and associations.

*“ D. E. GARDNER,
“ Mrs. M. E. HOLMES,
“ J. E. BURTON,
“ Committee.”*

C. H. Allen, of the Committee on the Necessity for Special Training, offered the following:

“ Your committee to whom was referred so much of the Presidents address, as pertained to the necessity for special training as a preparation for the work of teaching, beg leave to submit the following report:

“ We find in the address the following questions upon this subject:

“ ‘ Is normal training necessary to inspire a teacher with proper views concerning his work? If so what has been done to secure it? Is academic and higher instruction detracting from the true work of normal schools? Can methods of teaching be given in the normal schools unless academic precedes? How shall a wide range of normal training be secured?’

“To the first of these: ‘Is normal training necessary to inspire a teacher with proper views concerning his work?’ We reply, that in the opinion of your committee, such training is not absolutely necessary for the purpose specified; but it is extremely desirable.

“To the second: ‘If so, what has been done to secure it?’ Normal schools have been established; Institutes are held; many normal classes are kept open in the state during a part or the whole of the year.

“To the third: ‘Is Academic and higher instruction’ (supposed to mean in the Normal schools) ‘detracting from the true work of Normal schools?’ We fear that is the tendency.

“To the fourth: ‘Can methods of teaching be given in the Normal school, unless Academic (training) precedes it?’ Teachers must know *what* they are to teach before they can know *how* to teach it. The Academic instruction need not necessarily be received in a Normal school, though, if circumstances are favorable, it may be profitably given there. Theory and Practice, like some gasses, combine best in their nascent state.

“To the fifth: ‘How shall a wide range of normal training be secured?’ By using faithfully those means which the State has already provided, and by obtaining more as fast as possible; by putting into the Normal schools men who believe in the necessity and practicability of such work; and by so conducting the Institutes as to awaken a desire for a wider course of training, and by recognizing in its fullest extent that there is such a thing as a science of Instruction and a profession of Teaching.

“C. H. ALLEN,
“ALEX. KERR,
“W. C. WHITFORD,
“Committee.”

Adopted.

Adjourned to 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

8 O'CLOCK.

The exercises were introduced by the singing of Doxology.

Rev. S. Fallows, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, delivered a brief address upon "The Relation of the College to the Common School," showing that there should be, and there is, no antagonism between the two; that they are parts of one harmonious whole; and that both aim at the same result.

After the close of this address, Prof. A. H. Peabody, of Harvard University, was introduced, and delivered a lecture upon "Words and their Uses." The distinguished lecturer started out with the statement that words are not *made*; they *grow*; traced the history of many words commonly used; instanced many words to show how much christianity has changed their original meaning; alluded to the poetry contained in some of the most common words; and closed by an earnest appeal in behalf of the study of the Latin language.

Sam. Shaw offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"*Resolved*, That to the proprietors of hotels and other places of entertainment in Madison, we return our thanks for reduced rates of accommodation.

"*Resolved*, That the members of this association tender their united thanks to Gov. Fairchild, the teacher's friend, for the use of the Assembly Chamber; and that they shall long remember the pleasant hour spent in the company of himself and his estimable lady.

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this association are hereby tendered to Prof. S. H. Carpenter, Dr. A. P. Peabody, Prof. W. F. Phelps, Prof. J. L. Pickard, and Prof. M. P. Cavert, for their able and profitable lectures during the present session.

"*Resolved*, That we thank the band, and all other musicians whose sweet tones have cheered us and lightened our labors.

"*Resolved*, That our thanks are due to the several railway and

steamboat companies, for the commutation of fares upon their respective lines.

" S. SHAW,
 " S. S. ROCKWOOD,
 " W. D. PARKER,
"Committee."

At the close of the reading of the resolutions, Pres. Graham declared the Nineteenth Annual Session of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association adjourned *sine die*.

ROBERT GRAHAM,
President.

ALBERT EARTHMAN,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

*Annual Report of the President of the University of Wisconsin,
for the year ending August 31, 1870.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Madison, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1848.
4. Names of the members of the Faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries
J. H. Twombly, D. D., Pres.	Mental and Moral Philosophy	\$3,500
J. W. Sterling, Vice Pres..	Natural Philosophy and Astronomy....	2,000
J. B. Parkinson	Mathematics	1,800
S. H. Carpenter.....	Rhetoric and English Literature.....	1,800
W. F. Allen	Ancient Languages and History	1,800
Alexander Kerr.....	Greek Language and Literature, and Principal of Preparatory Department.	1,800
J. C. Feuling	Modern Languages and Comp. Philology.	1,800
Maj. W. J. L. Nicodemus..	Military Science and Civil Engineering.	1,800
W. W. Daniells.....	Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry..	1,800
J. E. Davies.....	Natural History and Chemistry.....	1,800
R. D. Irving	Geology, Mining and Metallurgy.....	1,800
Hon. L. S. Dixon.....	Law.....	.....
Hon. O. Cole	Law.....	.....
Hon. W. P. Lyon	Law.....	.....
Hon. H. S. Orton.....	Law.....	1,000
J. H. Carpenter	Law.....	500
W. F. Vilas	Law.....	500
R. B. Anderson	Instructor, Languages	1,000
T. D. Christie.....	Instructor.....	900
Stephen Leahey	Instructor.....	600
Mrs. D. E. Carson.....	Preceptress	900
Miss Josephine Magoon ..	Assistant Preceptress.....	500
Miss L. S. Spencer.	Assistant	500
Miss Ella Sage	Music	Fees.

University of Wisconsin—continued.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	168	36
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	41	4
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	18	4
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	36	8
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	27	42
10. Number os students in the Freshman Class.....	38	13
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes.....	119	67
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.	131	49
<hr/>		
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....		235
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution...	\$45,000	00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	180,000	00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate. ...	*390,109	58
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	34,783	87
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	6,591	00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....		18 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum. not including board.....		18 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 187 ,.....		43,222 98

J. H. TWOMBLY,
President of the University.

*This amount includes the Agricultural College Fund.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Beloit College, for the year ending August 31, 1871.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Board of Trustees of Beloit College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Beloit.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the Faculty, with their respective salaries;

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries
Aaron L. Chapin, D. D., Pr.	History and Civil Polity	\$1, 800
Rev. Jos. Emerson, A. M. .	Greek Language and Literature.....	1, 500
Jackson J. Bushnell, A. M.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy..	1, 500
Rev. Wm. Porter, A. M. . .	Latin Language and Literature.....	1, 500
Rev. I. Blaisdell, A. M. . . .	Intellectual and Moral Philosophy.....	1, 500
James H. Eaton, Ph. D. . .	Chemistry and Natural Science.....	1, 500
Rev. H. M. Whitney, A.M.	Rhetoric and English Literature.....	1, 500
Peter Hendrickson, A. M. .	Instructor in Modern Languages	900
John P. Fisk, A. M.	Principal of Preparatory Department...	1, 500

	Male.
5. Total numbers who have graduated.....	175
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	11
7. Number of students in senior class.....	11
8. Number of Students in junior class	14
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	20
10. Number of students in the freshman class	14
11. Number of students not in the regular classes	5
12. Number of students in the preparatory department.....	107

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution—	
Site.....	20
Lands in Wisconsin.....	816
Lands in other States.....	1, 140
	<hr/> 1, 976
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution—	
Site	\$20, 000
Lands	14, 000
	<hr/> \$34, 000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	55, 500 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	120, 531 60
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	11, 940 71
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	3, 668 50
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	36 00
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	26 00

21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1871.....	15,860 10
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A. L. CHAPIN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

GALESVILLE UNIVERSITY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Galesville University for the year ending August 31, 1871.*

- 1. Corporate name of the institution, Board of Trustees of Galesville University.
- 2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Galesville, Wisconsin.
- 3. Year when the institution was founded, 1859.
- 4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries.

Name.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. H. Gilliland, A. M....	Prest. & Prof. Mental & Moral Sci..	\$1,500
Miss F. M. English.....	Mathematics & Modern Languages.	500
Miss F. F. Luce, A. M....	Classics and Eng. Literature.....	} No st'ed Salaries.
Miss E. L. French, M. E. L.	Preparatory Department.....	

	Male.	F'male.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	7	6
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	1	1
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....		
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....		
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....		
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....		
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes.....		
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....		

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, 800, at \$5,..	\$4,000
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	15,000
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution....	10,000
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	3,500
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	900
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	1,500
19. Rates of Tuition in Collegiate Department, per annum, not including board... ..	30

10. Rates of tuition in Preparatory Department, per annum, not including board.....	24
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1871.....	2,350

H. GILLILAND,
President of the Board of Trustees.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Lawrence University, for the year ending August 31, 1871.*

- 1. Corporate name of the institution, Lawrence University of Wisconsin.
- 2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Appleton.
- 3. Year when the institution was founded, 1847.
- 4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries
G M. Steele, D. D., Pres..	Ethics and Civil Polity.....	\$1,200
Hiram A. Jones, A. M	Ancient Languages.....	850
James C. Foye, A. M.....	Chemistry and physics.....	850
Wilber F. Yocum, A. M ..	Mathematics and Astronomy ..	850
M. J. Evans, A. B., Precep	German and Latin.....	530
Louise M. Hodgkins	French and English Literature	475
Selina A. Clark.....	Drawing and Painting	
Sarah H. Yocum.....	Music	

	Male.	Female
5. Total number who have graduated.....	85	45
6. Number who graduated at last commencement	7	6
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	7	2
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	10	15
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class	11	6
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class	15	7
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes.....	22	18
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....	70	34

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution	1,130
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$45,000
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution ..	42,000
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	40,000
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	7,100

18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	*525
19. Rates of Tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board	7
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board	5
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1871	7, 625

GEO. M. STEELE,

President of the Board of Trustees.

* Tuition mostly paid by scholarships.

MILTON COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Milton College, for the year ending August 31, 1871.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Milton College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Milton, Wisconsin.
2. Year when the institution was founded, as an academy, 1844; as a college, 1867.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries
Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M.	Natural, Mental and Moral Science	\$1, 000
Edward Searing, A. M....	Latin and Greek languages.....	800
Shepard S. Rockwood, A. M.	Pure mathematics.....	800
Johnathan D. Bond	Penmanship and book-keeping	250
Mrs. Mary F. Bailey, L. A.	German and English languages	350
Miss Jane C. Bond	English language and mathematics....	350
Mrs. Emma J. Utter.....	Instrumental and vocal music.....	400

	Male.	Female
5. Total number who have graduated.....	32	41
6. Number who graduated at last commencement	5	2
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	4	2
8. Number of students in the Junior Class	7	3
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class	18	8
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class	23	9
11. Number of students not in the regular classes.....	40	30
12. Number of students in the preparatory Department....	44	42

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution,.....	113
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$3, 900
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	30, 000
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	4, 225
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	150

18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	3,505 23
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	\$27 to \$36
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	21 to 27
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1871	<u>3,917 84</u>

W. C. WHITFORD,
President of the Board of Trustees.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the Warden of the Racine College, for the year ending August 31, 1871.

1. Corporate name of the Institution, Racine College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Racine.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1852.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Name.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. James DeKoven, D. D	Warden	\$1,000 and board
Rev. E. D. Spaulding, A.M	Head Master.....	800 and board
Rev. W. Wheeler, B. D...	Mathematics	1,500 without board
Rev. Geo. W. Dean, A. M.	Greek and Latin.....	1,500 without board
Rev. Alex. Falk, Ph. D ...	History and German....	1,500 without board
Rev. R. G. Hinsdale, A. M.	Natural Science.....	1,500 without board
Rev. J. J. Elmendorf, S. T. D.	Moral Phil. and Eng. Lit.	1,500 without board
Rev. T. D. Pelts, B. D	English Literature and rector of the Ger. Sch'l.	600 and board
Rev. M. S. V. Heard, A. M.	Adj. Latin and Greek....	1,200 without board
Rev. Arthur Piper, B. D...	German School.....	600 and board
Rev. F. Durlin, A. M	Adj. Greek.....	1,200 without board
Geo. S. Mead	Adj. History.....	600 and board
Watson B. Hall, A. M	Adj. Mathematics.....	800 and board
Samuel M. Hudson, A. B., (and four others)	{ Graded School..... }	600 and board (Other salaries less.)

	Males.
5. Total number who have graduated .....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	7
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	6
8. Number of students in the junior class.....	18
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....	22
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....	22
11. Number of students not in the regular classes .....	.....
12. Number of students in the preparatory department.....	120

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	90
14. Estimated value of land owned by the institution.....	\$18,000
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution...	80,000
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	
18. Amount received for tuition and board and during the current year.	60,000
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, including board and all.....	422
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, including board and all.....	412
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1870...(The money received is all spent for the Institution).....	

JAMES DE KOVEN,
Warden of Racine College.

RIPON COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College, for the year ending August 31, 1871.

1. Corporate name of the institution, (Board of Trustees of) Ripon College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Ripon, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded as a college, 1860.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Name.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. Wm. E. Merriman, A. M....	Mental and Moral Science.....	\$1,000
Rev. Edward H. Merrell, A. M..	Greek	900
Wm. M. Bristoll, A. M.	Latin	840
Joseph M. Geery, A. M.....	Rhetoric	840
Lyman B. Sperry, M. D	Chemistry and Natural History	840
E. C. Beach, A. M	Mathematics and Astronomy ..	840
John C. Fillmore, A. M	Music and German	
Mrs. C. T. Tracy.....	Botany and Mathematics.....	480
Miss Luthera H. Adams, A. M ..	Greek and Mathematics.....	450
Miss Martha E. French	Higher English Studies.....	400
Miss C. M. Nettleton.....	Music and Vocal Culture.....	

	Male.	Female	Total.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	16	12	28
6. Number who graduated at last commencement...	7	1	8
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	4	3	7
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	43	14	57
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class...			
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class	117	81	198
11. Number of students not in the regular classes....			
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department	38	40	78

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, besides the college site.....	720
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....	\$3,000
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution..	65,000
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate, about ..	35,000
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition .....	.....
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	.....
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board	\$24
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board	21
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 187 .....	.....

WM. E. MERRIMAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

WISCONSIN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of trustees of Wisconsin Female College for the year ending August 31, 1871.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Wisconsin Female College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Fox Lake, Dodge County, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1855, Incorporated. Organized on present foundation, 1863.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Miss Mary L. Crowell.....	\$300 00
Miss C. A. Stevens.....	250 00
Miss Anna B. Sewell.....	250 00
Miss Sarah C. Horne.....	250 00
Miss Eunice Dean.....	250 00
Miss Frank Kelly.....	200 00
5. Total number who have graduated, Do not know, have not all old catalogues.
6. Number who graduated at last commencement, three (3.)
7. Number of students in the Senior Class, eight (8.)
8. Number of students in the Junior Class, five (5.)
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class,
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class,
11. Number of students not in the Regular Classes, thirteen (13.)
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department, forty-two (42.)
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, About four.
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution, \$2,000 00.
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution, \$35,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate, Not able to report, Are now seeking to secure an endowment of \$50,000 00.
- 18- Amount received for tuition during the current year, Cannot say.
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board, \$26 00.
20. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board, \$26 00.

21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1871

J. J. MITER,
President of the Board of Trustees.
per JOHN P. HAIRE,
Principal.

EVANSVILLE SEMINARY.

*Annual report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Evansville Seminary for the year ending August 31, 1871.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, Evansville Seminary.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Evansville.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1855.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:
Rev. G. S. Bradley, A. M., Principal and Professor of Ancient Languages.
Mrs. Ann W. Bradley, Preceptress and Teacher of Botany, French and Rhetoric.
S. D. Mann, Teacher of Penmanship, Book-keeping and Mathematics
Miss Emily L. Phillips, Assistant in Mathematics.
B. C. Jacobs, A. M., Teacher of Music.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	.....	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement	1	.....
7. Number of students	84	65
8. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....		5
9. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution...		\$500 00
10. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution		12,000 00
11. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....		2,200 00
12. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition		100 00
13. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....		1,300 00
14. Rates of tuition in academical department per annum, not including board		17 50
15. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....		16 50
16. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year end- ing August 31, 187 .....		.....

I. M. BENNETT,
President of the Board of Trustees.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH ACADEMY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
the German and English Academy, of Milwaukee, for the
year ending August 31, 1871.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, German and English Academy.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Milwaukee, 1st ward.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1851.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
P. Engelmann.....	Mathematics and Natural Sciences.	\$1,000
Wm. Shleif.....	Ancient and Modern Languages ...	1,000
P. Bender.....	French, German and History	800
Wm. Stapleton.....	Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ge- ography and History.....	800
T. Theiss	German elementary branches.....	700
Miss M. Everts.....	English Reading, Arithmetic, Gram- mar and Composition	750
Miss J. M. Davis.....	English Grammar, Composition, Ge- ography, Arithmetic and Algebra	700
Mr. G. Bosse	German Reading, Penmanship and Arithmetic.....	600
Miss C. Baison	German and French	500
Miss M. Brown.....	English Reading and Arithmetic ..	500
Dr. T. Bredeske	Chemistry	200
Mrs. Mullenbach	Fancy works	120
Mrs. Doerflinger	Needle work	144
Miss Kurz		
Mr. W. Schmidt.....	Drawing	240

5. Total number who have graduated.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement
7. Number of students in the First Class..... 15
8. Number of students in the Second Class..... 21
9. Number of students in the Third Class

10. Number of students not in the Regular Classes.....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department..... 215

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.....\$10,000 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution. 14,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources, ex-
cept tuition..... 600 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year..... 8,135 77
18. Rates of tuition in academical department per annum, not
including board..... 42 00
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not
including board
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, ex-
clusive of building and repairs, during the year ending
August 31, 1871

_____,
President of the Board of Trustees.

TABLE No. I.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1871.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
ADAMS.		
Adams.....	128	\$49 92
Big Flats.....	30	11 70
Dell Prairie.....	196	76 44
Easton	117	45 63
Jackson	167	65 13
Leola	51	19 89
Lincoln	172	67 08
Monroe.....	152	59 28
New Chester.....	144	56 16
New Haven.....	401	156 69
Preston	57	22 23
Quincy	97	37 83
Richfield	99	38 61
Rome	54	21 06
Springville	189	54 21
Strong's Prairie.....	364	141 06
White Creek	81	31 59
Totals	2,449	\$955 31
ASHLAND—(No report.)		
BARRON.		
Barron	106	\$41 34
BAYFIELD.		
Bayfield.....	163	\$63 57
BROWN.		
Bellevue	305	\$118 95
Depere.....	283	90 87
Depere, village	522	203 58
Eaton	101	39 69
Fort Howard	937	365 43

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
BROWN—continued.		
Glenmore	283	\$110 37
Green Ray	295	115 05
Green Bay, city	1,840	171 60
Holland	650	253 50
Howard	429	167 31
Humboldt	287	111 93
Lawrence	283	110 37
Morrison	504	196 56
New Denmark	296	115 44
Pittsfield	247	96 33
Preble	403	157 17
Rockland	334	130 26
Scott	622	242 58
Suamico	322	125 58
West Depere	389	151 71
Wrightstown	545	212 55
Totals	9,827	\$3,832 53
BUFFALO.		
Alma	114	\$44 46
Alma, village	179	69 81
Belvidere	231	90 09
Buffalo	113	44 07
Buffalo City	75	29 25
Canton	219	85 41
Cross	238	92 83
Fountain City	351	136 89
Gilmanton	223	86 97
Glencoe	303	118 17
Maxville	196	76 44
Milton	56	21 84
Modena	243	94 77
Montana	192	74 88
Naples	325	126 75
Nelson	429	167 31
Waumandee	453	176 67
Totals	3,940	\$1,536 60
BURNETT.		
Grantsburg	173	\$67 47
CALUMET.		
Brillion	242	94 38
Brothertown	638	248 82
Charlestown	550	218 40
Chilton	595	232 05
Harrison	708	276 12

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Appor'tionment.
CALUMET—continued.		
New Holstein	729	\$284 31
Rantoul ..	294	114 66
Stockbridge.....	815	317 85
Woodville	400	163 80
Totals,.....	5,001	\$1,950 39
CHIPPEWA.		
Anson ..	86	\$33 54
Bloomer	471	183 69
Chippewa Falls	552	215 28
Eagle Point.....	421	164 19
Edson	104	40 56
La Fayette.....	316	123 24
Sigel	64	24 96
Wheaton	211	82 29
Totals	2,325	\$867 75
CLARK.		
Eaton	47	\$18 33
Grant	149	58 11
Levis.....	70	27 30
Loyal	143	55 77
Lynn	35	13 65
Mentor	117	45 63
Pine Valley.....	294	114 66
Weston	131	51 09
Totals	986	\$384 54
COLUMBIA.		
Arlington.....	327	\$127 53
Caledonia.....	508	198 18
Columbus	1,021	398 19
Courtland.....	617	240 63
DeKorra	621	242 19
Ft. Winnebago.....	308	120 12
Fountain Prairie	521	203 19
Hampden.....	379	147 81
Leeds	641	249 99
Lewiston	471	183 69
Lodi	638	248 82
Lowville.....	314	122 46
Marcellon.....	346	134 94
Newport.....	662	258 18
Otsego	674	262 86
Pacific.....	93	36 27

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No of children.	Apportion- ment.
COLUMBIA—continued.		
Portage.....	1,521	\$593 19
Randolph.....	421	164 19
Randolph, village.....	34	13 26
Scott.....	344	134 16
Springvale.....	310	120 90
West Point.....	321	125 19
Wyocena.....	513	200 07
Totals.....	11,605	\$4,525 95
CRAWFORD.		
Clayton.....	677	\$264 03
Eastman.....	457	178 23
Freeman.....	533	207 87
Haney.....	178	69 42
Marietta.....	218	85 02
Prairie du Chien.....	1,383	539 37
Scot'.....	375	146 25
Seneca.....	493	192 27
Union.....	109	42 51
Utica.....	433	168 87
Wauzeka.....	422	164 58
Totals.....	5,278	\$2,058 42
DANE.		
Albion.....	428	\$166 92
Berry.....	472	184 08
Black Earth.....	400	156 00
Blooming Grove.....	417	162 63
Blue Monnds.....	467	182 13
Bristol.....	520	202 80
Burke.....	496	193 44
Christiana.....	597	232 83
Cottage Grove.....	511	199 29
Cross Plains.....	670	261 30
Dane.....	420	163 80
Deerfield.....	463	180 57
Dunkirk.....	450	175 50
Dunn.....	530	206 70
Fitchburg.....	506	197 34
Madison.....	311	121 29
Madison, city.....	3,958	1,543 62
Mazomanie.....	708	276 12
Medina.....	576	224 64
Middleton.....	717	279 63
Montrose.....	439	171 21
Oregon.....	616	240 24
Perry.....	460	179 40

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Children.	Apportion- ment.
DANE—continued.		
Pleasant Springs	376	\$146 64
Primrose	475	185 25
Roxbury	470	183 30
Rutland	531	267 09
Springdale	480	187 20
Springfield	538	209 82
Stoughton, village	329	128 31
Sun Prairie	349	136 11
Sun Prairie, village	275	107 25
Vermont	492	191 88
Verona	448	174 72
Vienna	407	158 73
Westport	449	175 11
Windsor	477	186 03
York	390	152 10
Totals	21,618	\$8,431 02
DODGE.		
Ashippun	689	\$268 71
Beaver Dam	605	235 95
Beaver Dam, city	1,349	526 11
Burnett	419	163 41
Calamus	478	186 42
Chester	316	123 24
Clyman	583	227 37
Elba	612	238 68
Emmett	568	221 52
Fox Lake	748	291 72
Herman	702	273 78
Hubbard	1,218	475 02
Hustisford	692	269 88
Lebanon	678	264 42
Le Roy	601	234 39
Lomira	834	325 26
Lowell	1,034	403 26
Oak Grove	730	284 70
Portland	582	207 48
Randolph, village	111	43 29
Rubicon	781	304 59
Shields	509	198 51
Theresa	770	300 30
Trenton	705	274 95
Waupun, village	248	96 92
Westford	525	165 75
Williamstown	907	353 73
Totals	18,844	\$6,959 16

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
DOOR.		
Bailey's Harbor.....	112	\$43 68
Brussels	201	78 39
Clay Banks	106	45 34
Egg Harbor.....	14	5 46
Forestville	135	52 65
Gardner.....	126	49 14
Gibraltar	109	42 51
Jacksonport	46	17 94
Liberty Grove.....	103	40 17
Nasewaupee.....	165	64 35
Sevastopol	141	54 99
Sturgeon Bay.....	253	98 67
Union.....	164	63 96
Washington	125	48 75
Totals	1,800	\$702 00
DOUGLAS.		
Superior	335	\$130 65
DUNN.		
Colfax	79	20 81
Dunn.....	355	138 55
Eau Galle.....	367	143 13
Elk Mound.....	140	54 60
Grant.....	98	38 22
Lucas.....	111	43 29
Menomonie.....	699	272 61
New Haven	200	78 00
Peru	92	35 88
Red Cedar.....	271	105 69
Rock Creek.....	88	34 32
Sheridan	32	12 48
Sherman	138	53 82
Spring Brook.....	462	180 18
Taintor	43	16 77
Weston	124	48 86
Totals	3,299	\$1,286 61
EAU CLAIRE.		
Bridge Creek	520	202 80
Brunswick	177	69 03
Eau Claire.....	478	186 42
Lincoln	306	119 34
North Eau Claire.....	158	61 62
Oak Grove.....	245	95 55
Otter Creek.....	323	125 97

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
EAU CLAIRE—continued.		
Pleasant Valley.....	176	\$68 64
Washington	226	88 14
West Eau Claire.....	676	263 64
Totals	3,285	\$1,281 15
FOND DU LAC.		
Alto	538	\$209 82
Ashford	780	304 20
Anburn	648	252 72
Byron.....	584	227 76
Calumet	692	269 88
Eden	716	279 24
Eldorado	728	283 92
Empire	416	162 24
Fond du Lac.....	498	194 22
Fond du Lac, city.....	5,158	2,011 62
Forest	688	268 32
Friendship	497	193 83
Lamartine.....	570	222 30
Marshfield.....	669	260 91
Metomen	641	249 99
Oakfield.....	519	202 41
Osceola	509	198 51
Ripon	420	163 80
Ripon, city	887	345 93
Rosendale	499	194 61
Springvale	479	186 81
Taycheedah	678	264 42
Waupun	553	215 67
Waupun, village.....	312	121 68
Totals	18,679	\$7,284 81
GRANT.		
Beetown	744	\$290 16
Bloomington	503	196 17
Blue River	308	120 12
Boscobel	589	229 71
Cassville	553	215 67
Clifton	436	170 04
Ellenboro	829	128 31
Fennimore	669	260 91
Glen Haven	449	175 11
Harrison	448	174 72
Hazel Green.....	912	355 68
Hickory Grove.....	406	158 34

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
GRANT—continued.		
Jamestown.....	448	\$173 94
Lancaster.....	1,083	422 37
Liberty.....	387	150 98
Lima.....	427	166 53
Little Grant.....	310	120 90
Marion.....	303	118 17
Millville.....	82	31 98
Mount Hope.....	336	131 04
Muscoda.....	362	141 18
Paris.....	348	135 72
Patch Grove.....	314	122 46
Platteville.....	1,326	517 14
Potosi.....	1,242	484 38
Smelser.....	557	217 23
Waterloo.....	377	147 03
Watterstown.....	244	95 16
Wingville.....	366	142 74
Woodman.....	245	95 55
Wyauising.....	100	117 00
Total.....	15,401	\$6,006 39
GREEN.		
Adams.....	261	\$101 79
Albany.....	560	218 40
Brooklyn.....	453	176 67
Cadiz.....	587	228 93
Clarno.....	644	251 16
Decatur.....	854	333 06
Exeter.....	370	144 30
Jefferson.....	694	270 66
Jordan.....	504	196 56
Monroe.....	1,579	615 81
Mount Pleasant.....	469	182 91
New Glarus.....	396	154 44
Spring Grove.....	450	175 50
Sylvester.....	396	154 44
Washington.....	381	148 59
York.....	390	152 10
Totals.....	8,988	\$3,505 32
GREEN LAKE.		
Berlin.....	383	149 37
Berlin city.....	1,042	421 98
Brooklyn.....	522	203 58
Green Lake.....	55	204 75
Kingston.....	345	134 55
Mackford.....	519	202 41

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
GREEN LAKE—continued.		
Manchester	453	\$176 67
Marquette	393	153 27
Princeton	604	270 66
St. Marie	250	99 81
Seneca	142	55 38
Totals	5,314	\$2,072 46
IOWA.		
Arena	866	\$337 74
Clyde	273	106 47
Dodgeville	1,623	632 97
Highland	1,444	563 16
Linden	818	319 02
Mifflin	576	224 64
Mineral Point	682	265 98
Mineral Point, city	1,346	524 94
Moscow	408	182 52
Pulaski	575	224 25
Ridgeway	1,094	426 66
Waldwick	380	148 20
Wyoming	296	115 44
Totals	10,441	\$4,071 90
JACKSON.		
Albion	661	257 79
Alma	319	124 41
Garden Valley	346	134 94
Hixton	391	152 49
Irving	483	168 87
Manchester	145	56 55
Melrose	855	188 45
Northfield	200	78 00
Springfield	239	93 21
Totals	3,089	\$1,204 71
JEFFERSON.		
Aztalan	511	190 29
Cold Spring	309	120 51
Concord	594	231 66
Farmington	962	375 18
Hebron	513	202 02
Ixonia	663	258 57
Jefferson	1,739	678 21
Koskonong	1,189	463 71
Lake Mills	590	230 10

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
JEFFERSON—continued.		
Milford	681	\$265 59
Oakland	383	149 37
Palmyra	623	244 92
Sullivan	646	251 94
Sumner	192	74 88
Waterloo	444	173 16
Waterloo, village	219	85 41
Watertown	1,011	394 29
Watertown, city	3,752	1,463 28
Totals	15,031	\$5,862 09
JUNEAU.		
Armenia	101	39 39
Clearfield	52	20 28
Fountain	267	104 13
Germantown	220	85 80
Kildare	240	93 60
Lemonweir	459	179 01
Lindina	443	172 77
Lisbon	672	262 08
Lyndon	244	95 16
Marion	128	49 92
Mauston, village	387	150 93
Necedah	468	182 52
Orange	85	33 15
Plymouth	336	131 04
Seven Mile Creek	443	172 77
Summit	291	113 49
Wonewoc	367	143 13
Totals	5,203	\$2,029 17
KENOSHA.		
Brighton	490	\$191 10
Bristol	390	152 10
Kenosha, city	1,633	636 87
Paris	382	148 98
Pleasant Prairie	569	221 91
Randall	211	82 29
Salem	548	213 73
Somers	521	203 19
Wheatland	437	170 43
Totals	5,181	\$2,020 50

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued

COUNTIES AND TOWNS	No. of Children.	Apportion- ment.
KEWAUNEE.		
Ahnepee.....	671	\$261 69
Carlton	494	192 66
Casco.....	360	140 40
Franklin	473	184 47
Kewaunee	829	323 31
Lincoln	254	99 06
Montpelier.....	347	135 33
Pierce	536	209 04
Red River.....	398	155 22
Totals	4,362	\$1,701 18
LA CROSSE.		
Bangor	425	\$165 75
Burns	381	148 59
Campbell	140	54 60
Farmington	634	247 26
Greenfield.....	279	108 81
Hamilton	803	313 17
Holland.....	363	141 57
La Crosse	2,495	973 05
North La Crosse.....	472	184 08
Onalaska.....	550	214 50
Shelby.....	226	88 14
Washington ..	305	118 95
Totals	7,073	\$2,758 47
LA FAYETTE.		
Argyle.....	470	\$183 30
Belmont	483	188 37
Benton	660	257 40
Blanchard	189	73 71
Darlington	1,146	446 94
Elk Grove.....	553	215 67
Fayette	462	180 18
Gratiot.....	693	270 27
Kendall.....	504	196 56
Monticello.....	225	87 75
New Diggings.....	785	306 15
Seymour.....	158	61 62
Shullsburg.....	1,284	500 76
Wayne.....	463	180 57
White Oak Springs	241	93 99
Willow Springs.....	456	177 84
Wiotia	777	303 03
Totals	9,549	\$3,724 11

TABLE NO. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
MANITOWOC.		
Cato	662	\$258 18
Centreville	670	261 30
Cooperstown	722	281 58
Eaton	572	323 08
Franklin	778	303 42
Gibson	737	287 43
Kossuth	905	352 95
Liberty	634	247 26
Manitowoc	431	168 09
Manitowoc, city	1,901	741 78
Manitowoc Rapids,	794	309 66
Maple Grove	504	196 56
Meeme	678	264 42
Mishicott	707	275 73
Newton	890	343 20
Rockland	382	148 98
Schleswig	816	318 24
Two Creeks	213	83 07
Two Rivers	1,175	458 25
Totals,	14,162	\$5,523 18
MARATHON.		
Bergen	24	9 36
Berlin	337	131 48
Jenny	56	21 84
Knowlton	51	19 89
Maine	266	103 74
Marathon	163	63 18
Mosinee	159	62 01
Stettin	232	90 48
Texas	113	46 41
Wausau	192	74 88
Wausau village	320	124 60
Weston	106	41 84
Wien	40	15 60
Totals	2,064	\$804 96
MARQUETTE.		
Buffalo	336	131 04
Crystal Lake	218	83 07
Douglas	295	115 05
Harris	185	72 15
Mecan	204	79 56
Montello	344	134 16
Moundville	186	72 54
Neshkoro	188	78 32
Newton	257	100 23

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
MARQUETTE—continued.		
Oxford	256	\$99 84
Packwaukee	227	88 53
Shields	194	75 66
Springfield	112	43 68
Westfield	240	93 60
Totals	8,237	\$1,262 48
MILWAUKEE.		
Franklin	751	\$292 80
Granville	904	352 56
Greenfield	920	358 80
Lake	1,072	418 08
Milwaukee	1,360	530 40
Milwaukee, city	24,020	9,367 80
Oak Creek	940	366 60
Wauwatosa	1,230	479 70
Totals	31,197	\$12,166 83
MONROE.		
Adrian	204	\$79 56
Angelo	155	60 45
Clifton	240	93 60
Eaton	89	34 71
Glendale	270	105 80
Greenfield	221	86 19
Jefferson	377	147 03
La Fayette	184	71 76
Leon	508	198 12
Lincoln	341	132 99
Little Falls	235	91 65
Oakdale	267	104 18
Portland	259	101 01
Ridgeville	351	136 89
Sheldon	297	115 83
Sparta	1,286	501 54
Tomah	533	207 87
Wellington	244	95 16
Wilton	354	138 06
Totals	6,415	\$2,501 85
OCONTO.		
Gillett	80	\$31 20
Little Suamico	148	55 77
Marinette	359	140 01
Oconto	230	89 70

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
OCONTO—continued.		
Oconto, city	886	\$345 54
Pensaukee	211	82 29
Peshtigo	562	219 18
Stiles	100	39 00
Totals	2,571	\$1,002 69
OUTAGAMIE.		
Appleton.....	1,483	\$578 37
Black Creek.....	174	67 86
Bovina.....	120	46 80
Buchanan	334	130 26
Center	457	178 23
Dale	435	169 65
Deer Creek.....	57	22 23
Ellington.....	458	178 62
Freedom	561	218 79
Grand Chute	677	264 03
Greenville.....	665	259 35
Hortonia	432	168 48
Kaukauna.....	533	207 87
Liberty.....	179	69 81
Maine.....	30	11 70
Maple Creek.....	272	106 08
Osborn	185	72 15
Seymour	98	38 22
Totals	7,150	\$2,788 50
OZAUKEE.		
Belgium	1,048	\$408 72
Cedarburg	1,151	448 89
Fredonia	822	320 58
Grafton	849	331 11
Mequon ...	1,362	531 18
Port Washington	1,160	452 40
Saukville	829	323 31
Totals	7,221	\$2,816 19
PEPIN.		
Albany.....	116	\$45 24
Durand	364	141 96
Frankfort	140	54 60
Lima	162	63 18
Pepin	352	137 28
Stockholm	216	84 24

TABLE No. 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
PEPIN—continued.		
Waterville	315	122 85
Waubeeek	155	60 45
Totals	1,870	\$709 80
PIERCE.		
Clifton	235	91 65
Diamond Bluff	41	15 99
Ellsworth	264	102 96
El Paso	147	57 33
Gilman	180	70 20
Hartland	237	92 43
Maiden Rock	163	63 57
Martell	345	134 55
Oak Grove	295	115 05
Prescott	432	168 48
River Falls	471	183 69
Rock Elm	125	48 75
Salem	86	38 54
Spring Lake	71	27 69
Trenton	153	59 67
Trimbelle	240	93 60
Union	74	28 86
Totals	8,559	\$1,388 01
POLK.		
Alden	129	50 31
Balsam Lake	34	13 26
Black Brook	92	35 88
Farmington	250	97 50
Lincoln	136	53 04
Luck	31	12 09
Milltown	38	14 82
Osceola	205	79 95
St. Croix Falls	222	86 58
Sterling	75	29 25
Totals	1,212	\$472 68
PORTAGE.		
Almond	273	106 47
Amherst	325	126 75
Belmont	178	69 42
Buena Vista	251	97 89
Eau Pleine	81	31 59
Grant	92	35 88
Hull	217	84 63

TABLE No.I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
PORTAGE—continued.		
Lanark	206	80 34
Linwood	92	35 89
New Hope	385	130 65
Pine Grove.....	152	59 28
Plover	330	128 70
Sharon	344	134 16
Stevens Point	33	12 57
Stevens Point, city.....	706	273 34
Stockton	380	151 71
Totals	4,004	\$1,561 56
RACINE.		
Burlington	1,009	\$393 51
Caledonia	1,185	4 2 16
Dover.....	432	168 48
Mount Pleasant.....	1,280	499 20
Norway	417	162 63
Racine, city	3,494	1,362 66
Raymond	531	207 09
Rochester	337	131 43
Waterford.....	579	2 5 81
Yorkville	523	203 97
Totals	9,787	\$3,816 93
RICHLAND.		
Akan	293	114 27
Bloom	495	193 05
Buena Vista.....	405	157 95
Dayton.....	433	168 87
Eagle.....	495	193 05
Forest	407	158 7
Henrietta	371	144 69
Ithaca	534	208 26
Marshall	375	146 25
Orion	284	110 76
Richland	586	228 54
Richwood	538	209 82
Rockbridge... ..	413	161 07
Sylvan	353	137 67
Westford	342	133 38
Willow	273	106 47
Totals	6,597	\$2,572 83
ROCK.		
Avon	361	\$140 79

TABLE No.I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

TOWNS AND COUNTIES.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
Rock—continued.		
Beloit	323	\$125 97
Beloit, city.....	1,590	620 10
Bradford.....	346	134 94
Center	409	159 51
Clinton	659	257 01
Fulton.....	782	304 98
Harmony.....	436	170 04
Janesville.....	386	150 54
Janesville, city	3,776	1,472 64
Johnstown	440	171 60
La Prairie.....	353	137 67
Lima	365	142 85
Magnolia.....	413	161 07
Milton	738	287 82
Newark.....	445	173 55
Plymouth.....	626	244 14
Porter	451	175 89
Rock	419	163 41
Spring Valley	477	186 03
Turtle	401	156 39
Union	773	301 47
Totals	14,969	\$5,837 91
ST. CROIX.		
Cylon.....	157	61 28
Eau Galle.	160	62 40
Emerald	103	40 17
Erin.....	456	177 84
Hammond	333	129 87
Hudson.....	153	59 28
Hudson, city	642	250 38
Kinnickinnick.....	228	88 92
Pleasant Valiey	234	91 26
Rielmond.....	366	142 74
Rush River.....	229	89 31
St. Joseph	108	42 12
Somerset.....	205	79 95
Springfield.....	131	51 09
Star Prairie	286	111 54
Troy	211	82 29
Warren.....	179	69 81
Totals	4,180	\$1,630 20
SAUK.		
Baraboo	1,116	435 24
Bear Creek.....	394	153 66
Dellona	241	93 99

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
SAUK—continued.		
Excelsior	307	\$119 73
Fairfield	321	125 19
Franklin	349	136 11
Freedom	320	124 80
Greenfield	304	118 56
Honey Creek	416	162 24
Ironton	434	169 26
La Valle	359	140 01
Merrimack	307	119 73
New Buffalo	366	142 74
Prairie du Sac	363	336 18
Reedsburg	514	200 46
Spring Green	427	166 53
Sumpter	341	132 99
Troy	424	165 36
Washington	420	163 80
Westfield	430	167 70
Winfield	286	111 54
Woodland	355	138 45
Totals	9,293	\$3,624 27
SHAWANO.		
Bell Plain	223	\$86 97
Grant	91	35 49
Hartland	180	70 20
Richmond	109	42 51
Shawano	77	30 03
Waukechon	81	31 59
Totals	761	\$296 79
SHEBOYGAN.		
Greenbush	754	\$294 06
Herman	1,017	396 63
Holland	1,101	429 39
Lima	798	311 22
Lyndon	610	237 90
Mitchell	507	197 73
Mosel	428	166 92
Plymouth	931	363 09
Rhine	648	252 72
Russell	183	71 37
Scott	591	230 49
Sheboygan	608	237 12
Sheboygan, city	2,204	859 56
Sheboygan Falls	845	329 55
Sheboygan Falls, village	410	159 90

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued

TOWNS AND COUNTIES	No. of Children.	Apportion- ment.
SHEBOYGAN—continued		
Sherman.....	691	\$269 49
Wilson	552	215 28
Totals	12, 878	\$5, 022 42
TREMPEALEAU.		
Arcadia	623	\$242 97
Burnside	177	69 08
Caledonia	205	79 95
Etrick.....	397	154 88
Gale	546	212 94
Hale.....	203	79 17
Lincoln	225	87 75
Preston	345	134 55
Summer	273	106 47
Trempealeau	758	295 62
Totals	3, 752	\$1, 463 28
VERNON.		
Bergen	286	\$111 54
Christiana	514	200 46
Clinton	320	124 80
Coon.....	309	120 51
Forest	270	105 80
Franklin	500	195 00
Genoa	246	95 94
Greenwood	311	121 29
Hamburgh	435	169 65
Harmony	333	129 87
Hillsborough	422	164 58
Jefferson	463	180 57
Kickapoo	406	158 34
Liberty	218	85 02
Stark	299	116 61
Sterling.....	372	145 08
Union.....	215	83 85
Viroqua.....	722	281 58
Webster	332	129 48
Wheatland ...	248	96 72
Whitestown.....	206	80 34
Totals ...	7, 427	\$2, 896 58
WALWORTH		
Bloomfield	423	\$164 97
Darien	559	218 01
Delavan	897	349 63

TABLE No. 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
WALWORTH—continued.		
East Troy	558	\$217 62
Elkhorn	372	145 08
Geneva	770	300 30
La Fayette	403	157 17
La Grange	381	148 59
Lynn	344	134 16
Lyons	462	180 18
Richmond	426	166 14
Sharon	685	267 15
Spring Prairie	416	162 24
Sugar Creek	397	154 83
Troy	448	172 72
Walworth	462	180 18
Whitewater	1,476	575 64
Totals	9,479	\$3,696 81
WASHINGTON.		
Addison	931	\$363 09
Barton	517	201 63
Erin	584	227 76
Farmington	794	309 66
Germantown	803	313 17
Hartford	1,053	410 67
Jackson	864	336 96
Kewaskum	565	220 35
Polk	941	366 99
Richfield	661	269 49
Schleisingsville	118	61 62
Trenton	895	349 05
Wayne	835	325 65
West Bend	461	179 79
West Bend village	417	162 63
Totals	10,509	\$4,098 51
WAUKESHA.		
Brookfield	893	348 27
Delafield	492	191 88
Eagle	465	181 35
Genesee	583	227 37
Lisbon	535	208 65
Menomonee	949	370 11
Merton	658	256 62
Mukwanago	482	187 98
Muskego	572	223 08
New Berlin	700	273 00
Oconomowoc	590	230 10
Oconomowoc village	626	244 14

TABLE No 1—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of Children	Apportion- ment.
WAUKESHA—continued.		
Ottawa	400	\$156 00
Pewaukee	678	264 42
Summit	468	182 52
Vernon	436	170 04
Waukesha	1,191	464 49
Totals	10,718	\$4,180 02
WAUPACA.		
Bear Creek	197	\$76 83
Caledonia	279	108 81
Dayton	347	135 33
Dupont	42	16 38
Farmington	297	115 83
Fremont	265	103 35
Helvetia	77	30 30
Iola	298	116 22
Larrabee	113	44 07
Lebanon	286	111 54
Lind	409	159 51
Little Wolf	334	130 26
Matteson	107	41 73
Mukwa	310	120 90
New London	395	154 05
Royalton	387	150 93
St. Lawrence	297	115 83
Scandinavia	448	174 72
Union	90	35 10
Waupaca	698	272 22
Weyauwega	447	174 33
Totals	6,123	\$2,387 97
WAUSHARA		
Aurora	415	\$161 85
Bloomfield	465	181 35
Colona	95	37 05
Dakota	156	60 84
Deerfield	79	30 81
Hancock	164	63 96
Leon	350	136 50
Marion	237	92 43
Mt. Morris	232	90 48
Oasis	241	93 99
Plainfield	424	165 36
Poyssippi	243	94 77
Richford	153	59 67
Rose	115	44 85
Saxeville	289	112 71

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
WAUSHARA—continued.		
Springwater	194	\$75 66
Warren	288	112 32
Wautoma	357	135 33
Totals	4,487	\$1,749 93
WINNEBAGO.		
Algoma	326	\$127 00
Black Wolf	380	148 20
Clayton	486	189 50
Menasha	1,207	470 78
Neenah	1,263	492 18
Nekimi	512	199 68
Nepesuskun	431	168 09
Omro	1,085	423 15
Oshkosh	217	84 63
Oshkosh, city	4,421	1,724 19
Poygun	391	152 49
Rushford	857	334 23
Utica	442	172 38
Vinland	430	167 70
Winchester	563	219 57
Winneconne	774	301 86
Wolf River	239	93 21
Totals	14,023	\$5,468 97
WOOD.		
Centralia	294	\$114 66
Grand Rapids	208	81 12
Grand Rapids, city	337	131 43
Lincoln	75	29 25
Rudolph	159	62 01
Saratoga	78	30 42
Seneca	116	45 24
Sigel	91	35 49
Totals	1,358	\$529 63

TABLE No. I.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
Adams	2,449	\$955 11
Barron	106	41 34
Bayfield.....	163	63 57
Brown	9,827	3,832 58
Buffalo.....	3,940	1,536 60
Burnett	173	67 47
Calumet	5,001	1,950 39
Chippewa	2,225	867 75
Clark	986	384 54
Columbia	11,605	4,525 95
Crawford	5,278	2,058 42
Dane.....	21,618	8,431 02
Dodge	17,844	6,959 16
Door	1,800	702 00
Douglas.....	333	130 65
Dunn.....	3,299	1,236 61
Eau Claire	3,285	1,281 15
Fond du Lac	18,679	7,284 81
Grant	15,401	6,006 39
Green.....	8,988	3,505 32
Green Lake.....	5,314	2,072 46
Iowa	10,441	4,071 99
Jackson	3,089	1,204 71
Jefferson	15,031	5,862 09
Juneau.....	5,203	2,029 17
Kenosha	5,181	2,020 59
Kewaunee	4,362	1,701 18
La Crosse	7,073	2,758 47
La Fayette	9,549	3,724 11
Manitowoc	14,162	5,523 18
Marathon	2,064	804 96
Marquette	3,237	1,262 43
Milwaukee	31,197	12,166 83
Monroe	6,415	2,501 85
Oconto	2,571	1,002 69
Outagamie	7,150	2,788 50
Ozaukee.....	7,221	2,816 19
Pepin	1,820	709 80
Pierce	3,559	1,388 01
Polk	1,212	472 68
Portage	4,004	1,561 56
Racine	9,787	3,816 93
Richland	6,597	2,572 83
Rock.....	14,969	5,837 91
St. Croix	4,130	1,630 20
Sauk	3,293	1,264 27
Shawano	761	296 79

TABLE No. I.—*Recapitulation by Counties.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of children.	Apportion- ment.
Sheboygan	12,878	\$5,022 42
Trempealeau	3,752	1,463 28
Vernon	7,427	2,896 53
Walworth	9,479	3,696 81
Washington	10,509	4,098 51
Waukesha	10,718	4,180 02
Waupaca	6,123	2,367 97
Waushara	4,487	1,749 93
Winnebago	14,023	5,468 97
Wood	1,358	529 62
Totals	409,198	\$159,587 22

TABLE No. II.

DISTRICTS, CHILDREN AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Towns.	Whole No of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in district maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teacher during the year.
Adams	3	3	2	2	88	84	172	172	2	2	140	143	1	22	7,744	7,767	693
Big Flats	1	1	1	1	17	12	29	29	...	...	27	...	...	...	1,679	1,679	110
Dell Prairie	2	2	5	5	106	97	203	203	1	2	191	194	36	120	13,268	13,424	873
Easton	3	3	...	...	64	58	122	122	...	2	97	99	...	70	7,543	7,623	353
Jackson	3	3	5	5	105	90	195	195	...	...	152	152	...	...	11,793	11,793	1,106
Leola	1	1	1	1	25	14	39	39	...	...	28	28	...	...	1,823	1,823	264
Lincoln	3	3	3	3	102	102	204	204	...	...	183	183	...	...	11,352	11,352	688
Monroe	3	3	1	1	63	55	118	118	1	...	91	92	...	...	8,707	8,739	431
New Chester	2	2	3	3	83	60	143	143	...	...	91	91	...	...	2,323	2,323	691
New Haven	4	4	4	4	200	183	383	383	2	4	357	357	56	161	22,599	22,816	1,202
Preston	1	1	3	3	37	43	80	80	2	1	77	80	42	31	3,888	3,961	407
Quincy	3	3	1	1	64	46	110	110	...	...	97	97	...	...	8,371	8,371	550
Richfield	1	1	4	3	29	30	59	59	...	1	49	50	...	27	4,112	4,039	528

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

ADAMS COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	No. of parts of Dis-										No. days school has been taught by qualified teacher during the year.
	Whole No. of School Dis-	No. Districts which have re-	Whole No. of parts of Dis-	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	
Rome	3	3	...	...	34	28	62	62	1	...	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.
Springville	4	3	...	2	64	68	132	132	...	...	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Strong's Prairie	4	4	2	2	205	185	390	390	1	8	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.
White Creek	1	1	1	1	44	36	80	80	...	...	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.
Totals	42	42	39	37	1,330	1,191	2,521	2,521	10	18	No. days school has been taught by qualified teacher during the year.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

[No report.]

BARRON COUNTY.

Barron	12	5	124	91	215	122	2	1	98	161	57	80	4,811	4,898	690
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BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield	1	1	87	103	190	190	74	74	5,234	5,234	176
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BROWN COUNTY.

Bellevue.....	3	3	166	155	321	321	141	141	494
Depere	4	4	1	142	96	238	238	1	128	137	75	1,151	5,388	550
Depere, village.....	1	1	.....	247	285	532	532	.....	260	260	.....	23,290	23,290	230
Eaton	2	2	1	87	78	165	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
Ft. Howard	2	2	.....	477	464	941	941	.....	633	633	.....	57,773	57,773	400
Glenluore	3	3	1	159	158	317	317	1	317	318	24	9,462	9,462	672
Green Bay.....	2	2	2	236	192	428	428	1	168	169	15	12,878	12,903	596
Holland	4	4	.....	374	324	698	698	.....	366	366	.....	37,945	37,945	596
Howard	4	4	1	222	193	415	415	1	188	221	.....	13,899	13,960	771
Humboldt	3	3	3	154	141	295	295	.....	218	218	.....	16,842	16,842	729
Lawrence	4	4	.....	124	108	232	232	16	105	128	.....	4,840	5,416	550
Morrison	6	6	.....	266	280	546	546	.....	165	275	.....	12,373	24,365	924
New Denmark	5	5	.....	154	178	332	332	.....	199	199	.....	.....	.....	754
Pittsfield	2	2	1	109	109	218	218	.....	146	150	.....	5,532	5,532	503
Preble	4	4	1	247	214	461	461	.....	243	243	.....	16,136	16,136	806
Rockland	5	5	1	185	183	368	368	1	257	258	35	17,501	17,536	1,006
Scott	4	4	2	302	208	582	582	2	332	334	26	21,365	21,401	924
Suamico	3	3	.....	189	178	367	367	.....	213	213	.....	13,870	13,870	542
West Depere.....	1	1	.....	170	178	348	348	.....	151	151	.....	.....	.....	220
Wrightstown	7	7	1	308	287	595	595	.....	406	408	58	24,901	24,959	1,223
Totals	69	69	15	4,318	4,081	8,399	8,399	7	4,636	4,821	114	289,758	306,778	13,062
City of Green Bay ..	.....	.....	.....	700	719	1,419	1,419	.....	928	928	.....	.....	.....	205
Grand Total.....	69	69	15	5,018	4,800	9,818	9,818	7	5,664	5,749	114	289,758	306,778	13,267

TABLE No. II—Districts. *Children and School Attendance*—continued.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in District maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Alma.....	3	3	...	...	79	94	173	173	1	114	115	115	...	14	14,673	14,687	352
Alma, village.....	1	1	...	...	81	124	205	205	1	127	128	128	...	8	16,463	16,472	228
Belvidere.....	3	3	...	...	90	85	175	175	...	106	106	106	...	...	8,645	8,645	360
Buffalo.....	3	3	1	1	76	97	173	173	...	118	118	118	...	...	7,142	7,142	536
Buffalo, city.....	1	1	...	...	55	59	114	114	...	75	75	75	...	...	9,784	9,784	198
Canton.....	3	3	4	4	152	142	294	294	1	177	178	178	66	...	12,204	12,270	962
Cross.....	3	3	1	1	134	145	279	279	2	178	183	183	21	232	14,111	14,864	470
Dover.....	3	3	...	...	50	51	101	70	...	43	43	43	...	...	5,345	5,345	300
Fountain City.....	1	1	...	...	165	162	327	327	...	252	252	252	...	...	32,798	32,798	198
Gilmanton.....	4	4	1	1	105	104	209	209	...	158	161	161	...	66	8,740	8,806	693
Glencoe.....	5	5	1	1	151	166	317	317	1	246	247	247	...	21	16,558	16,579	734
Maxville.....	3	3	4	4	114	96	210	210	...	135	135	135	...	...	11,821	11,821	910
Milton.....	2	1	...	...	27	35	62	62	...	22	22	22	...	...	1,848	1,848	110
Modena.....	3	3	1	1	174	120	294	294	1	154	155	155	20	...	9,120	9,140	551
Montana.....	3	3	1	1	107	86	193	193	...	106	106	106	...	...	4,867	4,867	330
Naples.....	5	5	1	1	211	144	855	355	...	278	282	282	...	148	14,898	14,898	951
Nelson.....	6	6	3	3	291	239	530	507	1	408	412	412	9	82	24,251	24,292	1,225

Waumandee.....	7	7	3	3	230	241	471	471	.....	1	328	329	1	66	21,589	21,655	1,428
Totals.....	59	58	21	21	2,292	2,190	4,48	4,428	5	17	3,025	3,047	116	587	233,852	234,556	10,536

BURNETT.

Grantsburg	3	3	116	115	234	234	6	118	124	...	110	4,051	4,169	330
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CALUMET.

Brillion.	5	5	1	1	157	132	289	289	219	219	11,691	11,691	794
Brothertown	9	9	1	1	334	325	659	659	364	364	28,321	28,321	1,529
Charlestown	5	5	3	3	253	255	508	508	.....	.....	375	375	.....	.....	26,768	26,768	1,079
Chilton.....	6	6	2	2	331	304	635	635	1	.....	492	493	5	.....	34,658	34,663	1,202
Harrison.....	10	10	2	2	349	329	678	678	.....	1	360	361	.....	1	27,307	27,308	1,562
Hew Holstein	5	5	3	3	378	386	764	764	.....	1	366	367	.....	4	29,437	27,441	1,467
Rantoul	4	4	3	3	206	185	391	391	.....	.....	190	190	.....	.....	9,079	9,079	930
Stockbridge	8	8	1	...	425	361	786	786	3	2	361	366	20	26	24,526	24,572	1,151
Woodville	4	4	3	3	231	217	448	448	.....	.....	307	307	.....	.....	21,723	21,723	1,188
Totals.....	56	56	19	18	2,664	2,494	5,158	5,158	4	4	3,034	3,040	25	31	213,510	213,566	10,902

CHIPPEWA.

Anson	4	4	.....	.....	45	49	94	94	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....	3,157	3,157	528
Bloomer	12	12	.....	1	281	25	540	507	2	1	343	348	109	6	19,780	24,589	1,579
Eagle Point.....	12	12	.....	.....	241	246	487	487	.....	.....	379	382	44	98	21,346	21,488	1,646

TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY--continued.

TOWNS.	Whole No of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teacher during the year.
Edson.....	3	3	...	...	70	50	120	120	1	2	58	48	...	...	...	1,340	564
La Fayette.....	7	7	...	2	172	166	338	338	...	...	241	249	...	...	18,149	18,178	1,320
Sigel.....	2	2	...	...	50	45	95	95	8	...	34	44	...	...	1,213	1,213	95
Wheaton.....	5	5	...	1	131	108	230	230	...	...	165	4	...	...	8,526	927	692
Totals.....	45	45	1	4	990	923	1,913	1,880	11	3	1,282	1,127	182	160	72,171	70,892	6,424
City of Chippewa Falls.....	...	...	...	...	234	221	455	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand total.....	45	45	...	4	1,224	1,144	2,368	2,335	211	3	1,282	1,127	182	160	72,171	70,892	6,424

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	3	2	...	...	18	19	37	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	888	898	132
Eaton.....	3	2	...	...	29	28	52	31	...	...	33	33	...	...	3,436	3,436	270
Grant.....	3	8	1	1	89	79	168	168	...	...	100	100	...	...	9,014	9,014	440

TABLE No. II—*Districts, Children and School Attendance*—continued.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teacher during the year.
Wycocena	8	8	1	1	234	240	474	474	...	19	422	441	...	867	33,695	34,562	1,781
Totals	153	153	53	53	5,030	5,003	10,033	10,033	30	110	7,253	7,395	460	4,285	557,277	561,677	29,582
City of Portage .....	...	...	...	...	771	793	1,564	1,564	...	...	1,069	1,069	...	...	108,765	108,765	200
Grand total	153	153	53	53	5,801	5,796	11,597	11,597	30	110	8,322	8,464	460	4,285	666,042	670,442	29,782

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.....	10	10	4	4	359	337	696	671	...	...	481	481	...	...	24,099	24,099	1,777
Eastman	8	8	2	2	278	272	550	550	1	1	454	456	1	65	31,065	31,131	1,358
Freeman.....	6	6	7	7	281	260	541	541	...	1	403	404	...	61	19,163	19,224	1,702
Haney.....	3	3	4	4	113	105	218	206	...	1	157	158	...	88	9,457	9,545	935
Marietta.....	4	4	2	2	113	119	232	212	1	...	129	130	36	...	8,719	8,755	656
Prairie du Chien.....	9	9	1	1	723	735	1,458	1,458	4	2	861	867	23	39	70,900	76,961	1,663

Scott	8	8	3	2	217	184	401	401	401	2	2	328	330	40	75	16,949	17,004	1,820
Seneca.....	7	7	3	3	297	283	580	580	580	1	6	416	423	4	162	29,951	30,117	1,466
Union.....	3	3	1	1	55	55	110	110	110	...	...	72	72	...	...	8,600	8,600	600
Utica	6	6	5	5	275	250	525	525	525	2	1	385	388	26	286	13,160	13,462	1,245
Wauzeka.....	2	2	7	7	242	217	459	459	459	...	2	280	282	...	70	26,527	26,597	959
Totals	66	66	42	38	2,953	2,817	5,770	5,713	5,713	11	16	3,964	3,991	129	816	204,580	205,555	13,861

DANE COUNTY—First District.

Albion.....	7	7	7	7	264	208	472	472	472	...	4	292	296	...	149	20,308	20,457	1,820
Blooming Grove	5	5	3	3	207	210	417	417	417	3	1	99	170	4	...	2,831	3,515	1,025
Bristol.....	5	5	6	6	254	246	500	500	500	1	9	282	292	...	205	11,830	12,005	1,396
Burke	4	4	7	7	262	242	504	504	504	...	...	292	292	...	3	21,289	21,392	1,319
Christiana	5	5	7	7	342	317	659	659	659	2	13	390	405	62	205	23,368	23,636	1,630
Cottage Grove.....	9	9	2	2	282	261	543	543	543	...	5	133	227	...	91	794	14,027	1,292
Deerfield.....	5	5	7	6	236	204	440	440	440	...	...	207	207	...	...	12,463	12,463	1,500
Dunkirk	5	5	6	6	255	200	455	455	455	1	14	393	407	1	344	30,719	31,073	1,619
Dunn	4	4	6	6	255	256	511	511	511	4	4	310	318	...	193	22,011	32,184	1,468
Medina	6	6	3	3	296	245	541	541	541	...	1	377	378	...	1	25,176	25,177	1,379
Pleasant Springs	5	5	6	6	823	225	448	448	448	...	7	291	298	...	160	16,724	16,884	1,370
Rutland.....	6	6	6	6	231	215	446	446	446	4	1	376	381	60	72	26,418	26,550	1,785
Stoughton, village	1	1	...	...	158	185	343	343	343	...	...	292	292	...	...	...	...	180
Sun Prairie.....	3	3	8	8	191	161	352	352	352	1	4	214	219	31	245	13,138	14,414	1,602
Sun Prairie, village .....	...	...	1	1	100	202	202	202	202	...	5	157	162	...	...	...	29,407	188
Vienna	2	2	6	6	201	175	376	376	376	2	7	304	313	55	212	20,196	20,463	1,199
Westport	6	6	4	3	263	262	525	525	525	1	4	275	280	...	87	16,106	16,193	1,379
Windsor	7	7	4	4	247	222	469	469	469	...	7	299	306	...	104	16,126	16,126	1,560
York	8	8	2	2	215	191	406	406	406	2	...	277	279	9	72	23,103	23,184	1,601
Totals	93	93	91	91	4,482	4,127	8,609	8,504	8,504	21	86	5,260	55,22	223	2,143	302,600	349,054	25,817

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

DANE COUNTY—Second District.

Towns	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Berry	6	6	6	6	267	237	502	502	...	...	201	201	...	...	12,166	1,036
Black Earth	5	5	5	5	187	162	349	349	...	1	...	...	...	...	22,595	1,803
Blue Mounds	6	6	6	6	227	231	458	458	2	2	299	303	12	31	13,055	656
Cross Plains	7	7	7	7	876	935	693	693	...	4	356	360	...	...	18,751	1,772
Dane	12	12	12	12	265	230	504	504	14	8	160	169	...	234	19,835	1,468
Fitchburg	12	12	12	12	207	206	413	413	3	3	253	259	...	...	18,751	1,772
Madison	6	6	6	6	145	153	298	298	...	...	175	175	...	...	15,820	1,907
Mazomanie	5	5	5	5	354	321	675	675	...	4	681	685	...	151	57,250	780
Middleton	10	10	10	10	376	374	750	750	1	...	609	510	4	...	43,773	1,548
Montrose	7	7	7	7	233	218	451	451	...	...	365	368	...	125	29,568	1,057
Oregon	12	12	12	12	208	307	605	605	...	...	542	544	...	61	35,264	1,853
Perry	7	7	7	7	309	200	509	509	1	...	303	312	...	180	11,549	1,572
Primrose	9	9	9	9	229	215	464	464	...	7	329	336	...	165	10,972	1,170
Roxbury	8	8	8	8	240	255	495	495	...	...	205	206	...	...	12,525	980
Springdale	7	7	7	7	260	253	519	519	...	1	330	348	...	436	18,621	1,004
Springfield	11	11	11	11	234	264	620	620	2	...	814	817	10	...	7,612	1,408
Verona	8	8	8	8	219	226	445	445	...	...	211	216	...	233	14,094	1,444

Vermont.....	6	6	.....	263	242	505	505	.....	9	344	353	.....	142	14,966	15,108	822
Totals.....	146	146	59	4,775	4,480	9,255	9,255	23	73	5,477	5,664	29	1,768	331,362	378,443	20,556
City of Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	1,836	1,899	3,735	3,735	.....	.....	1,956	1,956	.....	.....	205,064	205,064	180
Grand totals	146	146	59	6,611	6,379	12,990	12,990	23	73	7,433	7,610	29	1,768	536,426	583,407	20,736

DODGE COUNTY—First District.

Beaver Dam.....	4	4	7	329	294	623	623	93	94	203	390	5	47	15,640	15,691	1,632
Burnett.....	4	3	5	183	167	350	350	2	5	224	231	10	143	24,407	24,560	1,448
Calamus	7	7	3	263	230	493	493	.....	4	394	398	.....	172	24,449	24,622	1,202
Chester.....	4	4	6	153	166	319	319	.....	5	273	278	.....	210	22,818	23,028	1,598
Elba	6	6	3	300	297	597	597	.....	4	507	511	.....	185	55,259	55,444	1,485
Fox Lake.....	2	2	9	371	334	705	705	3	1	531	535	62	80	56,003	55,145	1,735
Lowell.....	8	8	8	492	488	980	980	3	3	692	698	38	100	62,794	62,938	2,417
Oak Grove	7	7	3	373	340	713	713	1	.....	541	542	.....	.....	41,228	41,228	1,597
Portland	6	6	5	289	282	500	500	4	4	422	430	56	261	29,913	30,230	1,494
Randolph, village.....	.....	.....	1	44	74	118	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shields	4	4	2	271	234	505	505	1	1	252	254	33	40	16,621	16,700	932
Trenton.....	8	8	8	385	311	696	696	2	8	513	523	70	404	37,265	37,739	2,558
Waupun, village .....	.....	.....	2	118	105	223	223	.....	.....	225	225	.....	.....	36,481	46,481	385
Westford	5	5	4	214	220	399	399	2	1	302	305	14	41	6,716	6,771	1,307
Totals	64	64	66	3,785	3,542	7,327	7,327	111	130	5,079	5,320	288	1,694	429,595	431,578	19,590
City of Beaver Dam.....	.....	.....	.....	673	674	1,347	1,347	.....	.....	646	646	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Grand totals	64	64	66	4,458	4,216	8,674	8,674	111	130	5,725	5,966	288	1,695	429,595	431,578	19,790

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

DODGE COUNTY—Second District.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole number of parts of Districts in town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Ashippun.....	5	5	7	7	313	331	644	644	...	2	447	449	...	29,069	29,091	1,818
Clyman.....	4	4	7	7	275	257	532	532	1	...	336	337	16	28,375	28,391	1,630
Emmett.....	8	8	...	...	277	565	542	542	1	3	297	301	16	16,909	17,079	970
Herman.....	8	8	3	3	304	319	713	713	3	1	388	392	3	20,757	20,843	968
Hubbard.....	6	6	4	4	612	589	1,201	1,201	...	3	882	885	...	66,835	66,935	1,338
Hustisford.....	4	4	5	5	399	318	717	717	...	2	368	370	...	24,152	24,235	1,354
Lebanon.....	5	5	3	3	322	355	677	677	...	1	235	236	...	15,774	15,789	1,006
Le Roy.....	7	7	2	2	336	286	622	622	1	1	370	372	10	28,607	28,702	1,305
Lomira.....	10	10	2	2	461	408	869	869	3	...	473	476	56	28,318	28,374	1,530
Rubicon.....	6	6	5	5	390	393	783	783	...	5	449	454	...	33,536	33,771	1,735
Theresa.....	3	3	5	5	439	406	845	845	...	...	252	258	...	17,579	17,579	1,056
Williamstown.....	6	6	3	3	458	482	940	940	...	2	316	318	...	26,987	26,989	1,323
Totals.....	72	71	46	46	4,676	4,409	9,085	9,085	9	20	4,819	4,848	101	366,880	367,780	16,029

DOOR COUNTY.

Bailey's Harbor	1	1	.....	54	61	115	115	115	.....	2	97	99	.....	40	3,715	3,715	124
Brussels	2	2	.....	129	179	258	258	258	.....	.....	57	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
Clay Banks	2	2	.....	70	59	129	129	129	1	.....	93	93	9	.....	7,239	7,448	264
Egg Harbor	2	2	.....	37	35	72	72	72	.....	1	53	56	.....	17	4,145	4,162	274
Forestville	1	1	.....	78	77	155	155	155	.....	.....	59	59	.....	.....	7,740	7,740	186
Gardner	3	3	.....	67	66	133	133	133	1	1	80	82	8	42	4,454	4,505	381
Gibraltar	4	4	.....	96	86	185	174	174	1	.....	107	168	.....	.....	5,908	5,908	439
Jacksonport	1	1	.....	13	15	28	28	28	5	.....	35	40	25	.....	.....	.....	201
Liberty Grove	4	4	.....	67	61	128	107	107	3	.....	61	64	84	.....	3,107	3,191	531
Nasewauppee	3	3	1	84	81	165	165	165	4	.....	116	120	15	.....	8,811	8,826	357
Sevastopol	4	4	.....	86	65	151	151	151	1	.....	80	81	10	.....	5,523	5,533	475
Sturgeon Bay	8	3	1	119	144	263	252	252	.....	2	173	175	.....	120	14,373	14,493	473
Union	1	1	.....	93	85	178	178	178	1	.....	90	91	162	.....	5,689	5,851	293
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	58	60	124	124	124	.....	.....	81	81	.....	.....	7,817	7,817	180
Totals	34	33	2	2	1,033	2,084	2,041	2,041	17	6	1,243	1,266	313	219	73,521	79,029	4,489

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior	2	2	176	174	350	350	350	271	271	22,320	22,320	352
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DUNN COUNTY.

Colfax	1	1	1	1	42	40	82	82	4	53	57	91	2,955	3,046	234
Dunn	7	7	2	2	185	183	368	368	1	2	251	254	4	62	16,875	16,941	1,233
Eau Galle	4	4	2	2	173	193	366	366	.....	1	263	264	.....	72	14,421	14,493	823
Elk Mound	3	3	2	2	73	70	143	143	.....	2	79	81	.....	7	3,745	3,752	464

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

DUNN COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.	
Grant	2	2	1	1	61	54	115	115	1	1	105	107	...	1,409	1,409	1,409	409
Lucas	3	3	1	1	80	62	142	142	...	1	92	93	...	4,686	4,686	4,686	370
Menomone	5	5	1	1	414	352	766	766	12	8	551	571	110	66,362	66,618	66,618	804
New Haven	3	3	...	...	51	41	92	92	...	1	50	51	...	2,101	2,158	2,158	352
Peru	3	3	1	1	43	48	91	91	1	5	68	74	4	3,383	5,474	5,474	353
Red Cedar	3	3	2	2	136	134	270	270	1	1	240	242	17	10,703	10,723	10,723	662
Rock Creek	2	2	2	2	64	48	112	112	...	2	96	98	...	5,705	5,786	5,786	546
Sheridan	1	1	...	...	19	23	42	42	...	...	26	26	...	1,369	1,369	1,369	122
Sherman	4	4	...	...	84	68	152	152	6	1	100	107	...	6,488	6,504	6,504	547
Spring Brook	7	7	...	...	222	219	441	412	...	...	837	937	...	16,590	16,590	16,590	815
Stanton	3	3	...	...	61	55	116	116	...	...	85	85	...	4,306	4,306	4,306	399
Taintor	1	1	2	2	26	23	49	49	...	...	33	33	...	3,225	3,225	3,225	284
Weston	3	3	1	1	57	62	119	119	2	...	97	99	8	6,220	6,228	6,228	554
Totals	55	55	19	18	1,791	1,675	8,466	8,437	24	29	5,526	4,579	143	170,482	171,303	171,303	8,970

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Bridge Creek.....	8	8	2	2	339	293	632	632	15	489	454	366	39,543	39,909	...
Brunswick	3	3	1	1	88	88	176	176	1	126	126	...	8,291	8,299	...
Eau Claire.....	1	1	...	...	225	253	478	478	3	410	413	200	41,202	41,402	195
Lincoln.....	4	1	1	1	176	179	355	355	3	196	199	98	11,230	17,074	510
North Eau Claire....	4	3	2	1	160	184	344	344	1	82	83	...	10,457	10,457	291
Oak Grove.....	5	5	3	3	121	122	243	243	...	78	78	...	7,291	7,291	422
Otter Creek.....	8	9	5	5	170	174	344	344	5	256	261	151	16,781	16,982	1,073
Pleasant Valley	3	2	2	2	49	53	102	102	...	42	42	...	2,963	2,968	522
Washington	9	9	2	2	132	121	253	253	1	176	176	10	10,346	10,362	1,074
West Eau Claire	3	2	1	1	370	388	758	758	6	623	629	523	46,833	47,156	498
Totals	48	42	18	17	1,830	1,855	3,685	3,685	35	2,427	2,461	1,348	188,945	201,846	5,929

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Alto	6	6	6	6	291	296	571	571	4	347	353	9	26,303	26,373	2,025
Ashford	7	7	4	4	390	411	801	801	...	566	566	61	32,448	32,448	1,496
Auburn.....	5	5	7	7	401	329	730	730	1	499	502	20	37,436	37,476	1,709
Byron	9	9	2	2	278	269	547	547	5	469	476	...	21,849	22,198	1,738
Calumet.....	4	4	1	1	380	301	684	684	...	297	297	...	26,679	26,679	815
Eden	6	6	4	4	446	350	796	796	...	227	227	42	20,528	20,570	1,509
Eldorado	6	6	1	1	379	319	698	698	7	438	445	...	32,342	32,694	1,334
Empire	7	7	1	1	236	211	447	447	1	423	424	17	32,507	32,524	1,306
Fond du Lac	7	7	1	1	290	246	536	536	1	382	383	32	26,849	26,882	1,207
Forest	6	6	3	3	330	289	619	619	2	408	410	68	42,549	42,617	1,378
Friendship	5	5	1	1	282	217	499	499	...	335	346	...	28,092	28,092	870
Lamartine	5	5	7	7	298	267	565	565	...	490	495	239	32,578	32,817	1,969
Marshfield	1	1	4	4	348	306	654	654	...	109	109	...	3,556	3,556	660
Metomen	6	6	9	9	373	337	710	710	20	548	570	472	45,232	45,832	2,391

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teacher during the year.
Oakfield	6	6	7	7	261	220	481	481	...	1	847	848	...	32	26,999	27,031	2,117
Osceola	8	7	1	1	254	235	549	549	2	3	451	459	4	148	36,930	37,082	1,130
Ripon	3	3	9	9	199	192	391	391	...	3	256	259	...	222	13,088	13,311	1,310
Ripon, city . . . . .	...	...	5	5	468	538	1,006	1,006	2	...	680	632	...	96	54,062	54,158	874
Rosendale	7	7	2	2	269	247	514	514	5	2	418	425	...	23	21,360	21,383	1,347
Springvale	6	6	6	6	243	222	465	465	...	1	347	348	...	112	23,865	23,977	1,309
Taycheedah	6	6	6	6	367	315	682	682	1	1	223	225	2	58	19,186	19,246	965
Waupun	7	7	8	8	223	238	461	461	...	2	259	261	...	125	9,303	9,428	1,308
Waupun, village . . . . .	...	...	2	2	170	166	336	336	...	...	307	307	...	...	38,686	38,686	600
Totals	123	122	93	93	7,176	6,566	13,742	13,742	18	54	8,679	8,867	144	2,457	652,260	654,760	30,097
City of Fond du Lac . . . . .	...	...	...	...	2,548	2,788	5,336	5,336	...	3	3,514	3,517	...	300	625,726	626,026	200
Grand total	123	122	93	93	9,724	9,354	19,078	19,078	18	57	12,293	12,384	144	2,757	1,277,986	1,280,786	30,297

GRANT COUNTY.

Beetown	8	3	2	379	390	769	769	1	1	596	598	41	59	40, 898	40, 999	1, 215
Bloomington	6	6	6	230	245	475	472	...	4	319	323	...	129	25, 321	25, 450	1, 705
Blue River	4	4	2	158	156	314	314	...	1	202	203	...	45	12, 072	12, 117	1, 753
Boscobel	1	...	...	323	309	632	632	...	...	406	406	...	...	39, 632	39, 632	190
Cassville	5	...	...	290	297	587	587	...	6	295	301	...	96	27, 060	27, 156	690
Clifton	7	...	...	210	199	409	409	...	1	379	380	...	50	24, 939	24, 989	1, 659
Ellenboro	6	...	...	177	171	348	348	...	...	238	238	...	...	16, 043	16, 043	1, 118
Fennimore	13	13	5	407	377	784	718	...	2	531	533	...	110	27, 171	27, 281	2, 388
Glen Haven	5	...	1	220	186	406	406	...	2	315	317	...	92	23, 895	23, 987	1, 219
Harrison	7	...	1	237	195	432	409	...	...	256	256	...	...	17, 437	17, 437	1, 819
Hazel Green	7	...	1	438	437	875	875	...	...	717	717	...	...	60, 471	60, 471	1, 285
Hickory Grove	6	...	4	209	188	397	397	...	3	289	292	...	79	15, 354	15, 434	1, 254
Jamestown	8	...	...	233	224	457	457	...	1	276	277	...	26	20, 251	20, 251	1, 296
Lancaster	6	...	8	558	540	1, 098	1, 098	...	4	808	813	8	155	69, 143	69, 306	2, 088
Liberty	7	...	2	202	205	407	407	...	...	308	309	20	...	11, 991	12, 010	1, 017
Lima	4	...	5	230	201	431	431	...	...	277	277	...	...	20, 251	20, 251	1, 296
Little Grant	5	...	2	133	129	262	262	...	1	199	200	...	59	15, 349	15, 498	1, 013
Marion	4	...	4	138	150	288	223	...	2	166	170	46	54	9, 804	9, 904	978
Millville	1	...	2	40	47	87	80	...	...	84	88	70	...	5, 195	5, 265	374
Mount Hope	4	...	3	167	160	327	327	...	1	240	241	...	148	22, 130	22, 278	1, 075
Muscoda	5	...	...	160	213	373	330	...	2	246	248	...	45	27, 408	27, 453	656
Paris	5	...	2	205	177	382	382	...	1	283	284	...	52	16, 553	16, 605	997
Patch Grove	2	...	8	216	194	410	407	...	...	254	254	...	...	20, 690	20, 690	1, 240
Platteville	8	...	2	667	691	1, 358	1, 358	...	...	936	938	...	...	94, 759	94, 763	1, 170
Potosi	9	...	2	648	548	1, 196	1, 196	...	...	...	...	...	...	41, 521	41, 521	1, 840
Smelser ...	6	...	2	250	239	489	489	...	1	391	392	...	17	23, 400	23, 417	1, 352
Waterloo	8	...	...	198	201	399	399	...	...	312	312	...	...	19, 086	19, 086	1, 088
Watterstown	5	...	...	150	131	281	248	...	2	240	246	60	16	6, 824	6, 900	684
Wingville	7	...	1	193	145	338	338	...	1	256	257	...	46	10, 317	10, 363	1, 004

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

GRANT COUNTY—continued.

TOWN.	Whole No. of school Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school during the year.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Woodman	3	3	5	5	133	127	260	20	...	2	195	197	...	17	14,839	14,856	1,094
Wyauising	4	4	4	4	162	163	325	802	...	...	262	252	...	...	14,056	14,056	991
Totals	176	175	86	80	7,961	7,635	15,596	15,330	12	18	10,266	10,408	245	1,296	793,689	795,234	35,250

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams	5	5	1	1	129	125	254	254	...	1	188	189	...	...	4,441	4,441	458
Albany	9	9	1	1	269	265	534	534	2	6	348	356	...	279	27,938	28,217	1,036
Brooklyn	11	11	5	5	275	260	535	535	1	3	401	405	39	151	29,478	29,668	1,515
Cadiz	9	9	3	3	343	307	650	650	3	...	485	487	9	...	29,121	29,130	1,448
Clarno	11	11	...	...	306	292	598	598	1	2	419	421	5	55	19,944	20,004	1,314
Decatur	9	9	1	1	412	430	812	812	1	21	717	739	...	1,747	66,821	66,568	1,303
Exeter	5	5	1	1	190	166	356	356	5	6	280	291	58	111	20,826	20,995	1,578
Jefferson	6	6	5	5	333	341	674	674	2	4	533	539	42	133	20,375	20,375	1,268
Jordan	5	5	4	4	250	242	492	492	...	...	379	379	...	...	14,958	14,958	1,060

Monroe	5	5	3	3	751	754	1,505	1,595	.....	6	1,248	1,254	.....	542	112,686	118,228	1,403
Mount Pleasant	9	9	5	5	238	239	477	477	1	11	407	419	8	619	23,182	23,804	1,361
New Glarus	4	4	.....	.....	211	196	407	407	.....	4	223	227	.....	160	17,893	18,053	557
Spring Grove	9	9	1	1	273	232	505	505	.....	.....	490	490	.....	.....	31,463	31,463	1,329
Sylvester	9	9	.....	.....	189	178	367	367	.....	2	316	318	.....	70	17,441	17,551	1,549
Washington	5	5	2	2	182	161	843	343	.....	1	299	300	.....	39	12,007	12,046	1,230
York	4	4	3	3	226	235	461	461	.....	.....	270	270	.....	.....	25,547	25,547	1,067
Totals	115	115	36	36	4,577	4,423	9,000	9,000	15	66	7,003	7,084	156	3,906	473,946	478,006	19,536

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin	2	2	8	8	212	192	404	365	.....	.....	293	293	.....	.....	27,262	27,262	1,314
Brooklyn	3	3	8	8	234	241	495	495	.....	.....	390	390	.....	.....	26,289	26,289	1,654
Green Lake	8	8	9	9	268	240	508	508	.....	.....	431	431	.....	.....	30,903	30,903	2,545
Kingston	4	4	4	4	185	175	360	360	3	.....	283	283	60	.....	16,892	16,952	1,428
Mackford	6	6	5	5	268	232	500	500	.....	.....	425	425	.....	.....	20,855	20,845	1,692
Manchester	8	8	2	2	251	237	488	488	.....	.....	326	326	.....	.....	15,022	15,022	1,439
Marquette	2	2	5	5	166	174	340	308	.....	.....	327	327	.....	.....	12,477	12,477	1,043
Princeton	7	7	1	1	367	330	697	697	.....	.....	448	448	.....	.....	30,244	30,244	1,134
St. Marie	4	4	3	3	146	151	297	297	.....	.....	162	162	.....	.....	4,314	4,314	1,091
Seneca	3	3	4	4	77	83	160	160	.....	.....	127	127	.....	.....	7,694	7,694	1,001
Totals	47	47	49	49	2,194	2,055	4,249	4,178	.....	3	3,109	3,112	.....	60	191,152	192,012	14,341
City of Berlin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	476	488	964	964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Grand totals	47	47	49	49	2,670	2,543	5,213	5,142	.....	3	3,109	3,112	.....	.....	191,152	192,012	14,521

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

IOWA COUNTY.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teacher during the year.
Arena.....	12	12	3	3	482	451	933	933	6	...	760	766	63	...	44,905	44,968	2,391
Clyde.....	4	4	2	2	146	144	290	290	1	...	183	190	40	...	11,325	11,865	583
Dodgeville.....	11	11	5	5	807	762	1,569	1,569	2	7	1,292	1,301	17	217	63,124	63,357	2,305
Highland.....	11	11	3	3	675	615	1,290	1,290	1	5	889	894	13	164	53,370	53,547	1,899
Linden.....	9	9	2	2	414	399	813	813	...	2	710	712	...	117	75,800	75,917	1,801
Miffin.....	9	9	1	1	305	275	581	581	...	...	456	456	...	...	36,381	36,381	1,549
Mineral Point.....	12	12	3	3	365	314	679	649	2	3	453	458	238	164	27,370	27,772	1,753
Moscow.....	5	5	3	3	215	228	443	443	2	5	324	331	20	141	15,740	15,900	968
Pulaski.....	6	6	1	1	320	259	579	579	2	6	428	436	22	319	28,461	28,803	1,003
Ridgeway.....	14	14	4	4	581	529	1,110	1,110	3	5	822	830	58	37	43,458	43,558	2,629
Waldwick.....	5	5	1	1	202	211	413	413	3	2	312	317	10	83	14,945	15,048	874
Wyoming.....	6	6	2	2	132	160	292	292	...	...	126	128	...	...	5,120	5,485	786
Totals.....	104	104	30	30	4,348	4,644	8,992	8,992	22	35	6,769	6,817	481	1,252	419,999	422,096	18,601
Mineral Point, city.....	...	...	...	...	680	701	1,381	1,381	...	2	820	822	...	118	135,000	135,118	180
Grand Total.....	104	104	30	30	5,028	5,345	10,373	10,243	22	37	7,580	7,639	481	1,370	554,999	557,214	18,781

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion	6	47	18	18	1,714	1,648	3,362	3,362	737	737	737	519	521	33	41,753	41,783	1,106
Alma	3	3	5	5	167	192	359	359	359	359	359	371	372	12	84,400	84,412	1,243
Garden Valley	6	6	4	4	204	154	358	358	1	1	1	202	204	4	12,897	13,906	1,173
Hixton	7	7	3	3	202	206	408	408	...	...	...	206	208	59	14,983	15,042	1,541
Irving	7	7	...	...	235	222	457	457	...	...	...	306	314	244	16,848	17,093	925
Manchester	3	3	...	...	73	83	156	156	...	...	...	82	82	...	5,223	5,223	825
Melrose	7	7	2	2	210	194	404	404	...	...	...	834	839	100	18,459	18,559	1,155
Northfield	4	4	1	1	117	99	216	216	...	...	...	97	100	98	4,629	4,727	592
Springfield	5	5	1	1	139	128	267	267	1	1	1	133	134	...	11,390	11,400	616
Totals	48	47	18	18	1,714	1,648	3,362	3,362	2	22	2,250	2,274	15	550	160,580	161,146	8,703

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JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan	11	11	4	4	282	260	542	542	6	5	261	272	18	127	7,390	7,535	1,426
Cold Spring	6	6	2	2	181	166	347	347	...	...	224	224	...	...	13,729	13,729	802
Concord	12	12	8	8	322	263	585	585	1	1	537	539	6	6	32,460	32,473	1,867
Farmington	11	11	3	3	493	473	966	966	3	4	464	476	16	207	31,861	32,085	1,655
Hebron	8	8	3	3	268	247	515	515	2	4	879	885	19	277	81,198	81,491	1,192
Ixonia	13	13	7	7	329	327	656	656	...	5	336	341	...	265	16,545	16,810	1,805
Jefferson	16	16	4	4	879	825	1,704	1,704	4	3	822	828	74	123	60,729	60,927	2,151
Koskonong	11	11	6	6	562	556	1,118	1,118	1	5	873	879	34	391	87,145	87,571	1,567
Lake Mills	11	11	9	9	283	268	551	551	...	2	484	486	...	93	74,220	74,314	1,648
Millford	8	8	1	1	339	328	667	667	1	5	315	321	2	161	24,276	24,439	1,685
Oakland	13	13	6	6	214	171	385	385	1	2	259	262	21	52	17,451	17,525	1,911
Palmyra	11	11	5	5	319	284	603	603	...	10	484	494	...	320	41,360	41,680	1,779
Sullivan	10	10	3	3	324	313	637	637	...	2	448	450	...	71	34,100	34,171	1,532
Sumner	5	5	2	2	88	91	179	179	...	2	107	109	...	86	8,731	8,817	761
Waterloo	10	10	5	5	262	234	496	496	1	1	267	269	23	42	18,038	18,108	1,813

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TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY--continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of school Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Waterloo, village.....	1	1	1	...	103	110	213	213	3	5	163	171	77	187	27,438	27,702	196
Watertown	12	11	4	3	479	498	977	977	...	4	431	435	...	52	31,149	31,202	1,669
Totals	169	168	72	71	5,727	5,414	11,141	11,141	28	59	6,854	6,941	295	2,460	552,820	555,581	24,959
City of Watertown ..	...	...	...	...	1,816	1,810	3,626	3,626	...	...	1,228	1,228	...	...	172,057	172,057	200
Grand total	169	168	72	71	7,543	7,224	14,767	14,767	28	59	8,082	8,169	295	2,460	724,877	727,638	25,159

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JUNEAU COUNTY.

Armenia.....	3	3	56	52	108	108	77	77	3,917	3,917	352
Clearfield	2	2	45	24	69	69	67	67	3,646	300
Fountain	6	6	1	1	188	127	265	265	3	1	196	196	70	45	14,244	14,859	1,012
Germanatown	5	5	1	1	100	113	213	213	1	...	179	200	35	...	12,924	12,962	843
Kildare.....	4	4	8	8	188	122	255	255	...	4	206	211	...	...	870	870	845
Lemonweir	6	6	6	6	197	212	409	409	...	...	261	262	...	...	19,300	19,301	1,836

396	1	8	302	311	408	22,465	22,881	1,240
129	5	5	147	78	253	12,085	12,244	1,582
239	5	5	147	289	168	13,102	13,873	567
127	...	...	112	120	...	8,146	8,146	436
349	...	5	285	290	300	28,872	28,872	198
440	...	2	252	254	850	35,619	35,619	870
107	...	...	412	412	...	40,184	40,184	190
377	...	1	69	77	...	781	5,013	440
467	...	...	284	284	...	15,149	15,149	862
327	...	...	422	422	...	16,421	16,421	1,518
311	...	...	212	212	...	12,819	12,819	877
401	...	...	203	206	37	21,901	21,982	1,402
5,088	5	81	4,001	4,012	150	277,370	287,912	14,369

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton	7	7	6	264	242	506	506	506	4	241	245	132	17,287	17,987	1,951
Bristol	7	7	4	200	196	896	896	275	7	279	288	822	22,440	23,763	1,952
Paris	10	10	1	180	197	877	877	350	5	251	256	155	20,206	20,371	1,558
Pleasant Prairie	11	11	5	236	230	465	465	465	4	417	421	163	32,563	32,687	2,061
Randall	8	8	2	183	97	230	230	230	8	164	169	217	16,002	16,289	504
Salem	9	9	1	279	272	551	551	551	11	448	462	201	42,510	43,130	1,883
Somers	8	8	4	277	249	526	526	526	3	306	309	190	22,048	22,224	2,161
Wheatland	6	6	...	184	190	363	363	363	2	267	270	127	14,973	15,130	817
Totals	61	61	23	1,753	1,691	3,434	3,434	3,434	30	2,878	2,419	1,498	188,565	190,691	10,927
City of Kenosha	...	...	...	758	754	1,512	1,512	1,512	...	...	...	...	...	...	190
Grand total	61	61	23	2,511	2,435	4,946	4,946	4,946	30	2,878	2,419	1,498	188,565	190,691	11,117

Table No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.
KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Ahnapee.....	6	6	6	6	345	356	701	701	...	...	...	...	...	28,895	28,895	804
Carlton	6	6	6	6	290	275	565	565	...	...	...	...	...	21,184	21,184	799
Casco.....	4	4	4	4	228	209	437	437	...	...	...	...	...	14,675	14,675	991
Franklin	5	5	5	5	267	221	488	488	1	...	...	...	...	16,724	16,724	690
Kewaunee	6	5	5	5	445	397	842	842	4	...	112	...	...	60,079	60,191	871
Lincoln	3	3	3	3	161	139	290	290	...	...	...	...	...	7,175	7,175	330
Montpelier.....	3	3	3	3	190	153	343	343	...	...	...	...	...	1,965	1,965	440
Pierce	5	5	5	5	307	299	606	606	...	...	...	...	...	41,952	41,952	1,057
Red River.....	5	5	5	5	210	287	497	497	...	...	...	...	...	16,622	16,622	625
Totals	43	42	9	9	2,443	2,326	4,769	4,769	5	...	117	...	...	208,777	208,894	0,597

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor	5	5	3	2	246	229	475	475	6	347	353	...	181	30,914	31,075	1,004
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TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

IA FAYETTE COUNTY--continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of school Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.	
Willow Springs.....	115	114	86	36	4,820	4,541	9,361	455	...	...	325	325	...	25,055	25,055	25,055	1,369
Wiota.....	...	...	...	...	...	322	698	698	2	5	575	582	85	26,485	26,485	26,485	1,632
Totals	115	114	86	36	4,820	4,541	9,361	9,361	11	13	6,750	6,794	189	492,463	492,463	492,463	2,990

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato.....	7	7	8	8	416	420	836	836	...	...	444	444	...	31,828	31,828	31,828	1,431
Centreville.....	5	5	...	...	384	334	694	694	...	...	295	295	...	26,058	26,058	26,058	704
Cooperstown.....	6	6	...	...	379	348	727	727	6	...	380	378	...	39,058	39,058	39,058	762
Eaton.....	4	4	4	4	298	320	618	618	1	1	439	440	20	17,808	17,808	17,842	1,114
Franklin.....	4	4	5	5	371	364	735	735	...	...	435	435	...	27,660	27,660	27,660	1,364
Gibleon.....	7	7	2	2	377	381	758	758	4	...	448	452	24	35,710	35,710	35,784	1,304
Kossuth.....	5	5	2	2	467	400	927	927	...	1	363	368	...	29,293	29,293	29,293	1,260
Liberty.....	4	4	2	2	306	327	633	633	...	...	331	331	10	14,445	14,445	14,460	853

Manitowoc, city	1	1	3	1,117	1,116	2,283	2,283	1,332	1,332	139,631	139,631	750
Manitowoc, town	1	1	5	215	253	457	457	98	98	11,790	11,790	1,003
Manitowoc Rapids, ..	6	6	...	437	386	823	823	395	395	27,439	27,439	933
Maple Grove	4	4	3	388	253	541	541	292	292	18,435	18,435	940
Meeme	6	6	...	340	380	700	700	404	404	33,700	33,700	916
Mishicot	7	7	2	373	353	726	726	531	531	41,256	41,256	1,163
Newton	6	6	1	453	425	878	878	337	337	29,398	29,398	1,080
Rockland	2	2	4	226	231	457	457	122	122	4,095	4,095	353
Schleswig	7	7	...	393	397	790	790	545	545	25,288	25,288	963
Two Creeks	2	2	...	93	93	186	186	111	111	7,262	7,262	283
Two Rivers	6	6	1	613	619	1,232	1,232	678	678	79,066	79,066	1,064
Totals,	50	50	37	7,521	7,430	14,951	14,876					518,224

MARATHON COUNTY.

Berlin	10	9	2	161	185	346	346	177	177	10,938	10,938	903
Bergen	2	2	...	14	13	27	27	14	14	1,719	1,719	286
Jenny	2	2	...	68	43	111	111	65	65	8,384	8,384	295
Knowlton	1	1	...	30	19	49	49	41	41	4,320	4,320	180
Maine	5	5	...	149	147	296	296	167	167	9,639	9,639	550
Marathon	3	3	...	90	86	182	182	111	111	6,975	6,975	303
Mcinees	6	6	...	80	78	153	153	135	135	7,774	7,774	730
Stettin	6	6	...	143	142	285	285	169	169	5,409	5,409	686
Texas	6	4	...	33	57	90	90	33	33	7,575	7,575	726
Wausau	5	5	1	33	74	157	157	95	95	4,246	4,246	623
Wausau, village	1	1	...	231	198	414	414	268	268	19,965	19,965	180
Weston	3	3	1	50	76	135	135	107	107	8,411	8,411	459
Wien	2	2	...	26	18	39	39	27	27	1,896	1,896	166
Totals,	53	49	4	1,163	1,121	2,284	2,284	1,457	1,460	97,032	97,164	6,141

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Buffalo	5	5	5	5	166	174	340	340	3	8	267	278	25	416	18,351	18,793	1,266
Crystal Lake	3	3	3	3	116	122	238	238	...	...	152	152	...	...	7,317	7,317	605
Douglas	5	5	...	...	154	130	284	284	3	...	233	236	23	...	12,187	12,209	708
Harris	3	3	2	2	96	98	194	194	1	2	133	136	77	64	52,403	52,544	446
Mecan .....	...	...	4	4	92	108	200	200	...	...	92	92	...	...	3,526	3,526	330
Montello	3	3	4	4	200	176	376	376	...	...	233	233	...	...	19,627	19,627	853
Moundville	3	3	...	...	112	84	196	196	...	...	151	151	...	...	6,255	6,255	377
Neshkoro	2	2	1	1	89	82	171	171	...	...	79	79	...	...	3,701	3,701	463
Newton	3	3	2	2	131	144	275	275	...	3	114	117	...	101	6,018	6,119	499
Oxford	4	4	2	2	109	129	238	238	2	3	162	167	58	102	10,106	10,266	866
Packwaukee	4	4	3	3	115	126	241	241	4	1	239	244	174	27	12,713	12,915	1,008
Shields	1	1	4	4	130	122	252	252	2	1	171	174	18	70	9,834	9,923	651
Springfield	2	2	4	4	58	54	112	112	...	...	57	57	...	...	5,326	5,326	660
Westfield	1	1	4	4	134	124	258	258	...	...	203	203	...	...	17,901	17,901	601
Totals	39	39	37	37	1,702	1,673	3,375	3,375	15	18	2,286	2,319	374	781	185,266	186,451	9,381

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—First District.

Franklin.....	5	5	5	5	376	372	748	748	.....	405	405	.....	.....	26,854	26,854	1,160
Greenfield	7	7	7	7	457	459	916	916	.....	542	542	.....	.....	39,253	39,253	2,381
Lake	7	7	2	2	684	654	1,338	1,338	.....	761	763	.....	4	45,872	45,876	1,594
Oak Creek.....	8	8	2	2	458	441	899	899	1	596	598	18	30	40,911	40,959	1,766
Totals.....	27	27	16	16	1,975	1,926	8,901	8,901	1	2,304	2,308	18	34	152,390	152,442	6,901

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Second District.

Granville	10	10	.....	.....	462	466	928	928	.....	421	422	.....	184	25,088	25,364	1,703
Milwaukee.....	10	10	.....	.....	673	660	1,339	1,339	1	656	657	1	.....	38,669	38,670	1,630
Wauwatosa	10	10	3	3	629	637	1,266	1,266	3	656	659	28	.....	40,688	46,717	2,316
Totals'.....	30	30	3	3	1,770	1,763	3,533	3,533	4	1,733	1,738	29	134	110,445	110,751	5,549
Milwaukee city..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,273	12,974	25,247	25,247	.....	10,890	10,890	.....	.....	1283,707	1283,707	195
Grand total.....	30	30	3	3	14,043	14,737	28,780	28,780	4	12,623	12,628	29	184	1,394,458	1,394,458	5,744

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	8	8	3	3	152	105	257	257	1	165	169	49	96	11,151	11,296	841
Angelo.....	1	1	4	4	97	91	188	188	.....	133	137	.....	120	8,428	8,549	712
Clifton	8	8	1	1	143	113	256	256	.....	126	126	.....	.....	10,836	10,886	440
Eaton.....	4	4	.....	.....	63	58	121	121	2	94	96	20	.....	8,765	8,786	416
Glendale	4	4	2	2	158	135	293	293	.....	223	226	.....	105	14,906	15,011	807
Greenfield	2	2	3	3	126	120	246	246	2	200	202	8	.....	11,425	11,433	637
Jefferson	5	5	2	2	195	169	364	364	.....	191	191	.....	.....	9,590	9,590	280

TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

MONROE COUNTY--continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole number of parts of Districts in town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
La Fayette.....	3	3	2	2	96	90	186	186	1	1	170	172	20	20	13,768	13,808	734
Leon.....	8	8	8	8	256	244	500	500	1	2	354	357	17	59	26,984	27,060	2,841
Lincoln.....	10	10	2	2	211	194	405	405	..	1	358	359	..	44	20,929	20,973	1,592
Little Falls.....	6	6	1	1	142	102	244	244	2	..	194	196	21	..	13,679	13,700	1,916
Oakdale.....	4	4	1	1	163	131	293	293	1	..	240	241	8	..	8,197	8,205	553
Portland.....	4	4	3	3	137	121	258	258	3	2	163	168	84	7	8,833	8,424	806
Ridgeville.....	4	4	2	2	203	170	378	373	..	1	373	374	..	38	19,797	19,835	814
Sheldon.....	3	3	3	3	179	144	323	323	..	..	211	211	..	..	13,177	13,177	770
Sparta.....	7	7	5	5	617	593	1,310	1,310	..	22	1,180	1,152	..	380	85,022	85,402	1,689
Tomah.....	6	6	5	5	385	359	744	744	..	1	281	282	..	64	19,163	19,427	1,432
Wellington.....	5	5	3	3	150	114	264	264	2	2	196	200	11	22	10,555	10,589	1,188
Wilton.....	4	4	5	5	188	163	351	351	1	3	298	312	5	159	18,962	19,126	1,250
Totals	86	86	55	55	3,660	3,316	6,976	6,976	16	55	5,100	5,171	244	1,115	828,171	829,530	18,817

TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY--continued.

Towns.	Whole No of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
	tricts in the town.	ported.	tricts in the town.	which have reported.	under 20 years of age.	and under 20 years of age.	20 years of age in town.	school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Maple Creek.....	3	3	...	...	149	135	284	284	...	...	139	139	...	...	9,647	9,647	408
Osborn	3	3	...	3	105	98	203	203	...	...	139	140	12	...	8,343	8,355	308
Seymour	3	3	...	...	34	67	101	101	1	...	87	88	11	...	7,171	7,182	338
Totals.....	85	85	3	3	3,015	2,900	5,915	5,915	9	8	3,897	3,909	299	19	299,096	294,415	12,234
City of Appleton .....	...	...	...	...	756	862	1,618	1,618	...	...	732	732	...	...	89,819	89,819	193
Grand total	85	85	3	3	3,771	3,762	7,533	7,533	9	8	4,629	4,641	299	19	389,015	384,334	12,426

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Belgium.....	8	8	...	...	518	534	1,052	1,052	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	531	552	552	...	...	...	...	49,440	49,440	49,440	1,088
Cedarburg	6	6	...	...	580	541	1,121	1,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	552	552	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,232	42,232	42,232	1,241
Fredonia	7	7	...	...	489	417	906	906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	475	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,796	37,796	37,796	1,557
Grafton	5	5	...	...	440	379	819	819	2	1	467	470	58	42	22,829	22,928	1,115	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,928	22,928	22,928	1,115

Mequon	13	13	1	1	1	716	615	1,331	1,331	666	50,342	50,342	2,056
Port Washington	6	6	1	1	1	577	617	1,194	1,194	751	46,668	46,668	982
Saukville	5	5	5	5	5	488	423	909	909	495	21,940	21,940	1,467
Totals	50	50	15	15	15	3,806	2,526	7,832	7,832	3,937	229,441	229,441	9,956

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany	3	3	1	1	1	76	65	141	141	92	4,537	4,537	428
Durand	4	4	4	4	4	160	180	349	254	299	27,982	27,982	465
Frankfort	1	1	1	1	1	84	80	104	164	97	8,558	8,558	808
Lima	4	4	4	4	4	74	83	157	141	137	8,828	8,828	803
Pepin	5	5	5	5	5	206	195	401	401	800	15,105	15,105	745
Stockholm	3	3	3	3	3	114	106	220	220	122	6,811	6,811	843
Waterville	4	4	4	4	4	150	130	280	280	221	12,519	12,519	684
Waubeek	2	2	2	2	2	46	44	90	90	111	6,525	6,525	496
Totals	27	27	27	27	27	919	883	1,802	1,802	1,379	4,211	4,211	4,211

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton	3	3	3	3	3	120	95	215	215	150	13,664	13,664	485
Diamond Bluff	2	2	2	2	2	102	81	163	147	110	7,554	7,554	582
Ellsworth	4	4	4	4	4	183	146	329	829	183	12,346	12,346	523
El Paso	5	5	5	5	5	100	94	194	194	100	8,000	8,000	401
Gilman	3	3	3	3	3	88	84	172	172	88	5,126	5,126	701
Hartland	5	5	5	5	5	166	144	310	290	259	19,469	19,469	925
Isabelle	1	1	1	1	1	40	38	78	78	55	3,245	3,245	200
Maiden Rock	3	3	3	3	3	154	121	275	251	196	10,535	10,535	653
Martell	4	4	4	4	4	179	173	352	352	237	8,304	8,304	784

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

PIERCE COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Oak Grove	4	4	3	2	170	166	336	336	2	...	236	238	0	...	15,909	15,915	824
Prescott .....	...	...	1	1	192	215	407	407	...	...	319	319	...	...	50,820	50,820	1,020
River Falls	5	5	5	5	249	239	488	488	...	7	446	455	...	263	31,240	31,503	1,426
Rock Elm	6	6	2	2	107	118	235	235	...	...	157	157	...	...	9,191	9,191	991
Salem	2	2	4	4	70	62	132	132	...	1	71	72	...	68	4,840	5,667	840
Spring Lake	8	8	1	1	69	53	122	122	...	...	75	75	...	...	3,969	3,969	428
Trenton	3	3	1	1	81	63	144	144	...	...	99	99	...	...	2,228	2,228	225
Trimbelle	5	5	2	2	144	112	256	242	...	1	202	203	...	46	15,781	15,827	866
Union	4	4	2	2	62	51	113	113	...	...	72	73	...	...	3,714	3,714	748
Totals	63	61	40	39	2,276	2,055	4,331	4,185	8	24	3,041	3,070	63	572	225,315	222,251	12,570

POLK.

Alden	2	2	2	2	83	68	151	151	...	2	84	86	...	73	4,248	4,321	463
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Balsam Lake.....	4	4	4	26	46	72	67	1	2	68	64	45	3, 142	3, 187	368
Black Brook.....	3	3	61	52	113	113	1	90	91	60	4, 649	4, 710	363
Farmington	5	5	.....	130	135	265	265	.....	.....	205	205	.....	.....	17, 491	17, 491	666
Lincoln	3	3	.....	72	69	141	141	.....	.....	105	105	.....	.....	5, 658	5, 658	141
Luck	1	1	.....	22	13	35	.....	.....	1	14	15	.....	13	1, 938	1, 938	66
Milltown	1	1	1	27	12	30	39	.....	.....	34	34	.....	.....	15, 591	15, 730	281
Osceola	5	5	2	137	114	251	231	2	2	186	190	8	131	9, 304	9, 304	870
St. Croix Falls.....	5	5	2	111	92	203	189	.....	.....	123	123	.....	.....	3, 111	3, 175	875
Sterling.....	3	3	.....	61	54	115	115	.....	1	60	61	.....	64	66, 080	4, 394	352
Totals	32	32	7	730	655	1, 385	1, 311	3	7	964	974	53	341	65, 686	66, 080	4, 394

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Almond	4	4	3	4	136	138	274	.....	4	247	251	.....	212	18, 666	18, 878	971
Amherst	7	7	4	4	217	181	358	1	3	318	322	4	176	23, 054	23, 054	1, 465
Belmont	6	6	.....	.....	102	99	201	.....	1	164	165	.....	28	7, 847	7, 876	816
Buena Vista.....	5	5	2	2	137	113	237	.....	3	172	175	.....	146	14, 393	14, 539	884
Eau Pleine.....	4	4	.....	.....	49	49	88	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	5, 225	5, 225	439
Grant.....	2	2	.....	.....	32	36	68	.....	.....	63	63	.....	.....	4, 063	4, 063	243
Hull.....	3	3	1	1	99	95	194	2	.....	109	111	85	.....	5, 265	5, 265	525
Lanark	3	3	3	3	84	110	194	5	.....	185	190	39	.....	12, 220	12, 220	788
Linwood	2	2	1	1	62	70	132	1	.....	101	102	26	.....	7, 348	7, 375	417
New Hope	5	5	.....	.....	188	183	371	.....	7	175	182	.....	114	8, 663	8, 778	568
Pine Grove.....	1	1	4	4	91	71	162	1	2	147	150	30	88	11, 966	12, 084	742
Plover.....	6	6	2	2	188	200	375	.....	5	314	319	.....	201	28, 881	29, 083	1, 104
Sharon	4	4	1	1	190	182	372	.....	.....	136	136	.....	.....	18, 381	18, 381	649
Stevens Point	1	1	1	1	15	12	27	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	264
Stevens Point, city...	1	1	1	1	340	364	704	.....	2	338	640	.....	113	71, 737	71, 850	313
Stockton	7	7	4	4	206	206	406	2	6	311	319	4	264	21, 475	21, 743	1, 528
Totals	61	61	27	27	2, 136	2, 109	4, 168	12	33	8, 171	8, 216	188	1, 842	258, 930	268, 414	11, 726

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

RACINE COUNTY.

TOWNS.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Burlington	5	5	4	4	512	538	1,045	1,045	...	3	504	507	...	128	33,368	33,446	1,316
Caledonia	6	6	9	9	640	613	1,253	1,253	1	3	771	775	24	71	36,126	36,221	2,298
Dover	6	6	4	4	232	190	422	422	2	4	245	251	2	112	20,593	20,705	1,460
Norway	3	3	3	3	216	194	410	410	...	3	241	244	...	117	16,566	16,883	680
Mount Pleasant	9	9	11	1	474	438	907	907	6	10	614	630	227	538	45,796	48,527	3,068
Raymond	6	6	8	8	309	265	574	574	...	...	305	305	...	...	24,679	24,679	2,083
Rochester	3	3	4	4	166	148	314	314	...	...	240	240	...	...	22,656	22,656	1,084
Waterford	7	7	3	3	302	272	574	574	...	1	450	451	...	38	43,691	43,729	1,585
Yorkville	10	10	4	4	298	286	574	574	...	5	416	412	...	359	32,701	33,261	1,907
Totals	55	55	50	50	3,149	2,924	6,073	6,073	9	29	3,786	3,824	253	1,357	276,377	279,607	15,479
City of Racine	...	...	...	...	1,824	2,059	3,883	3,883	...	9	2,261	2,270	...	758	307,402	308,160	200
Grand total	55	55	50	50	4,973	4,983	9,956	9,956	9	38	6,047	6,094	253	2,116	583,779	587,767	15,679

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	9	9	1	130	148	278	278	278	1	82	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,116
Bloom.....	7	7	2	276	240	516	516	516	.....	391	392	5	.....	.....	19,602	1,125
Buena Vista.....	6	6	2	199	193	392	392	392	4	335	341	70	169	26,380	1,108	
Dayton.....	5	5	4	222	199	421	421	421	.....	230	231	4	.....	8,645	1,144	
Eagle.....	8	8	1	265	252	517	517	517	3	379	382	.....	129	19,326	1,204	
Forest.....	7	7	4	208	168	376	376	376	1	326	327	.....	11	15,663	1,073	
Henrietta.....	4	4	3	171	178	349	349	349	2	284	287	4	86	18,705	866	
Ithaca.....	5	5	7	265	287	552	552	552	8	474	483	16	253	29,420	1,583	
Marshall.....	6	6	3	229	198	427	427	427	6	353	359	.....	245	26,536	1,160	
Orion.....	6	6	1	155	153	308	308	308	.....	221	221	.....	.....	13,338	792	
Richland.....	4	4	5	368	347	715	715	715	2	537	541	20	83	45,794	1,126	
Richwood.....	9	9	1	313	314	627	627	627	.....	391	391	.....	.....	18,922	1,166	
Rockbridge.....	6	6	6	254	189	443	443	443	3	334	338	59	68	20,332	1,217	
Sylvan.....	9	9	.....	184	170	354	354	354	6	303	312	61	288	16,472	1,043	
Westford.....	5	5	2	189	182	371	371	371	.....	246	246	.....	.....	14,380	858	
Willow.....	5	5	4	146	144	290	290	290	1	191	192	.....	18	12,301	936	
Totals.....	101	101	46	3,571	3,362	6,936	6,828	6,828	12	5,077	5,126	240	1,354	305,527	307,122	17,512

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ROCK COUNTY—First District.

Avon.....	7	7	4	187	181	368	368	368	5	250	255	241	15,275	15,516	1,408
Center.....	2	2	11	314	274	588	588	588	1	378	381	21	18	26,728	26,767	2,300
Fulton.....	7	7	6	428	371	799	799	799	6	350	357	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,032
Janesville.....	7	7	4	216	173	389	389	389	3	262	265	.....	94	16,720	16,815	1,116
Magnolia.....	6	6	4	202	192	394	394	394	.....	304	304	.....	.....	18,131	18,181	1,661
Newark.....	8	8	1	245	200	445	445	445	1	879	883	3	4	24,966	24,978	1,884
Plymouth.....	5	5	8	303	584	587	587	587	2	348	350	198	16,816	17,013	2,050
Porter.....	4	4	8	255	225	480	480	480	8	403	412	339	26,018	26,857	2,003

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TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

ROCK COUNTY--First District--continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Spring Valley	5	5	4	4	232	251	483	483	...	8	288	396	...	258	29,871	30,129	1,317
Union	8	8	3	3	391	396	787	787	...	6	558	564	...	118	41,730	41,848	1,814
Totals	59	59	54	53	2,773	2,547	5,320	5,320	5	40	3,620	3,665	24	1,270	216,255	217,549	17,035
City of Janesville .....	...	...	...	...	1,822	2,024	3,846	3,846	...	2	1,903	1,905	...	195	216,138	216,233	200
Grand total	59	59	54	53	4,595	4,571	9,166	9,166	5	42	5,523	5,570	24	1,465	432,393	433,882	17,235

ROCK COUNTY--Second District.

Beloit	6	6	2	2	167	137	304	304	...	2	238	240	...	44	16,644	16,588	1,766
Bradford	4	4	3	3	161	160	321	321	1	3	221	225	16	68	24,894	24,978	2,098
Clinton	4	4	8	8	858	300	658	653	...	4	534	538	...	115	50,408	50,524	1,884
Harmony	8	8	1	1	284	193	427	427	...	...	355	355	...	...	21,038	21,038	1,585
Johnstown	7	7	4	4	226	200	426	426	...	...	271	271	...	...	12,118	12,118	1,403

La Prairie.....	7	7	5	5	157	167	324	324	324	3	242	245	....	95	16, 148	16, 248	2, 279
Lima	4	4	11	11	211	177	383	388	388	4	388	388	1	228	32, 180	32, 400	1, 929
Milton	5	5	7	7	382	364	746	746	499	....	499	503	37	....	50, 933	50, 970	1, 851
Rock	5	5	7	7	199	194	393	393	392	....	392	393	10	....	27, 126	27, 137	1, 815
Turtle	6	6	7	7	211	187	398	398	285	7	285	294	6	523	18, 652	19, 181	.....
Totals.....	56	56	55	55	2, 301	2, 079	4, 380	4, 330	3, 420	23	3, 420	3, 452	70	1, 068	270, 137	271, 176	10, 555
City of Beloit,.....	....	....	....	....	775	751	1, 526	1, 526	963	2	963	963	....	....	124, 878	124, 878	190
Grand total	56	56	55	55	3, 076	2, 830	5, 906	5, 906	4, 383	23	4, 383	4, 415	70	1, 068	395, 015	396, 054	16, 745

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Cady	1	1	....	....	27	21	48	48	23	....	23	23	....	....	1, 653	140
Cylon.....	3	3	....	....	77	84	161	161	161	....	161	161	....	....	7, 015	406
Eau Galle.	1	1	2	2	65	58	123	123	94	....	94	101	29	....	4, 960	176
Emerald	3	3	1	1	59	41	100	100	100	....	100	100	....	....	9, 240	140
Erin.....	6	6	1	1	248	237	485	485	454	3	454	457	....	96	42, 457	1, 004
Hammond	8	8	3	3	201	107	371	371	371	5	371	376	....	255	21, 156	1, 425
Hudson.....	4	4	2	2	77	81	158	158	134	....	134	134	....	....	10, 296	497
Kinnickinnick.....	6	6	3	3	196	134	270	270	210	....	210	210	....	....	13, 006	900
Pleasant Valley	3	3	....	....	139	99	238	238	145	....	145	147	47	....	8, 038	420
Richmond.....	4	4	1	1	179	173	352	352	279	5	279	284	....	217	28, 307	605
Rush River.....	3	3	....	....	113	113	226	226	132	....	132	132	....	....	8, 198	460
St. Joseph	2	2	1	1	55	67	122	122	86	....	86	86	....	....	5, 785	300
Somerset.....	5	5	2	2	83	86	169	137	176	....	176	176	....	....	11, 680	580
Springfield.....	4	4	2	2	31	13	44	44	44	1	44	45	....	35	4, 513	286
Stanton.....	5	5	....	....	92	66	158	158	149	....	149	149	....	....	43, 659	712
Star Prairie	2	2	1	1	77	83	160	122	79	....	79	79	....	....	4, 375	631
Troy	7	7	3	3	148	136	284	284	213	1	213	217	9	45	14, 223	1, 449

TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

ST. CROIX COUNTY--continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis-	No Districts which have re-	Whole No. of parts of Dis-	No. of parts of Districts	No Male children over 4 and	No. Female children over 4	Whole No. over 4 and under	No. over 4 and under 23 years	No. under 4 years who have	No. over 20 years who have	No. over 4 and under 20 years	Total No. different pupils	No. days attendance of pu-	No. days attendance of pu-	No. days attendance of pu-	No. days attendance of pu-	Total No. days attendance	No. days school has been
	tricts in the town.	ported.	tricts in the town.	which have reported.	under 20 years of age.	and under 20 years of age.	20 years of age in town.	in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	attended school.	attended school.	who have attended school.	who have attended school.	pills under 4 years.	pills over 20 years.	pills over 4 and under 20 years.	of different pupils during the year.	of different pupils during the year.	taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Warren.....	4	4	4	3	94	93	187	187	...	3	187	190	...	121	10,809	10,930	984	984
Totals.....	71	68	25	25	190	1,755	3,656	3,586	7	18	3,037	3,107	76	769	189,086	189,932	11,115	11,115
City of Hudson.....	...	...	...	...	323	319	642	642	...	10	579	580	...	1,090	49,800	50,890	180	180
Grand total	71	68	25	25	2,224	2,074	4,298	4,228	7	28	3,607	3,687	76	1,859	238,886	240,822	11,295	11,295

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo	4	4	7	7	7	7	7	558	550	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108	1,108
Bear Creek	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	171	198	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369	369
Dellona.....	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	127	127	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
Excelsior	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	165	161	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326	326
Fairfield	6	6	2	2	2	2	2	168	143	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811	811
Franklin.....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	190	175	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365	365

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

SHAWANO COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of school Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Washington	1	1	...	...	22	16	38	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	60
Waukechon	3	3	...	...	63	39	102	102	...	...	72	...	...	...	3,469	340
Totals	19	17	7	7	647	558	1,205	1,050	1	2	471	15	...	19,741	17,863	2,498

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	7	7	5	5	412	381	798	793	...	1	571	572	...	34	49,016	49,050	1,776
Herman	7	7	1	1	501	500	1,011	1,031	...	...	571	571	...	...	53,621	53,621	1,188
Holland	12	12	1	1	604	541	1,145	1,145	4	1	827	832	79	32	70,453	70,564	2,294
Lima	6	6	6	6	442	466	908	908	2	6	601	609	29	390	63,956	64,375	2,103
Lyndon	8	8	8	8	847	312	659	659	...	1	501	502	...	40	53,995	54,035	2,603
Mitchell	5	5	6	6	272	246	518	518	...	7	420	427	...	278	28,526	28,804	1,231
Mosell	3	3	...	...	205	238	443	443	...	...	174	174	...	...	13,886	13,886	418
Plymouth.....	6	6	1	1	483	466	969	969	1	6	548	555	29	230	49,824	50,083	1,616

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Albion	4	1	...	...	25	18	44	44	44	...	32	82	...	...	1,394	1,394	132
Arcadia	10	9	2	2	889	849	788	788	788	3	381	387	41	116	18,573	18,780	1,554
Burnside	3	3	...	...	142	113	255	255	255	3	112	119	11	98	5,003	5,212	394
Caledonia.....	2	2	2	2	108	103	206	206	206	1	108	171	13	131	9,914	10,961	550
Etrick	4	4	3	3	247	215	462	462	462	...	249	251	...	166	13,232	13,440	830
Gale	7	7	1	7	292	390	823	822	822	...	413	413	...	...	29,512	29,572	1,155
Hale	4	3	...	...	108	82	190	190	190	2	116	118	...	117	7,483	7,600	418
Lincoln.....	5	5	3	3	152	148	300	300	300	4	190	194	...	89	12,755	12,864	976
Preston.....	5	3	...	...	215	159	374	374	374	...	84	88	2	...	8,100	8,100	440
Summer	5	5	1	1	107	106	213	213	213	1	197	198	...	27	14,767	14,808	786
Trempealeau.....	9	9	3	3	413	367	780	780	780	3	612	617	16	119	49,007	49,141	1,807
Totals..	53	51	15	15	2,193	1,991	4,184	4,184	4,184	9	2,559	2,589	83	936	160,800	170,983	9,062

TABLE No. II--*Districts, Children and School Attendance*—continued.
VERNON COUNTY.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have re-	Whole No. of parts of Dis-	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have	I	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school.	I	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Bergen	5	5	1	153	148	301	301	...	1	163	164	...	9,558	9,738	583
Christiana	4	4	2	355	303	658	658	...	3	332	335	...	14,002	14,132	704
Clinton	8	8	1	183	164	347	347	1	...	290	291	3	17,837	17,840	1,015
Coon	3	3	1	166	150	316	316	...	...	160	160	...	5,635	5,635	459
Forest	6	6	1	143	153	295	295	2	8	241	248	23	15,611	15,825	969
Franklin	10	10	...	260	238	498	498	...	15	390	405	...	21,587	21,988	1,975
Genoa	4	4	4	171	119	228	228	...	2	216	220	...	11,530	11,548	978
Greenwood	6	6	1	248	162	338	338	2	1	221	224	27	14,468	14,556	1,000
Hamburg	6	6	2	216	229	477	477	...	...	287	237	...	9,625	9,625	704
Harmony	5	5	2	210	172	388	388	...	...	271	271	...	17,871	17,371	846
Hillsborough	4	4	3	211	216	426	426	1	1	348	350	25	23,984	22,991	1,101
J. Jefferson	4	4	2	211	156	367	367	...	...	297	298	...	18,772	18,779	870
Kickapoo	7	7	...	211	229	440	440	1	4	367	372	6	22,717	22,827	888
Liberty	3	3	...	135	95	280	280	...	2	174	176	...	9,180	9,244	523
Stark	7	7	2	182	163	395	395	3	4	231	238	20	12,176	12,601	918
Sterling	7	7	4	228	189	412	412	...	10	845	355	...	15,980	16,808	1,490
Union	5	5	1	141	89	230	230	2	1	701	164	42	9,241	8,854	1,743

Viroqua.....	8	8	3	3	377	364	741	741	1	3	371	375	1	58	32,403	32,462	1,317
Webster.....	2	5	5	5	180	161	341	341	1	2	240	243	21	30	10,109	10,160	1,167
Wheatland.....	5	2	5	5	130	137	267	267	1	1	79	81	7	30	7,717	7,754	1,680
Whitestown.....	4	4	3	3	142	124	266	266	....	7	228	235	....	135	13,818	13,953	867
Totals.....	112	112	48	48	4,146	3,750	7,896	7,896	15	61	5,364	5,540	175	1,956	313,521	315,652	19,731

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	6	6	3	3	195	177	372	372	1	1	266	268	6	26	20,693	20,730	1,376
Darien.....	5	5	6	6	233	274	557	557	....	4	434	438	....	141	39,732	39,883	1,813
Delavan.....	6	6	4	4	423	430	853	853	1	2	603	606	1	73	71,279	71,354	1,556
East Troy.....	7	7	2	2	263	279	542	542	3	4	491	498	27	46	43,951	44,206	1,548
Elkhorn.....	1	1	....	....	165	198	363	363	1	3	339	334	26	247	26,652	26,899	1,188
Geneva.....	4	4	6	6	469	372	841	841	1	3	578	582	45	150	74,895	75,090	1,616
LaFayette.....	8	8	1	1	226	216	442	442	....	1	385	386	....	80	25,795	25,875	1,393
La Grange.....	4	4	6	6	196	179	375	375	1	7	396	404	20	339	32,212	32,552	1,611
Lynn.....	5	5	6	6	192	169	361	361	....	1	284	293	....	20	24,212	24,830	1,778
Lyons.....	7	7	3	3	257	206	463	463	....	4	407	411	....	174	33,606	33,782	1,443
Richmond.....	6	6	5	5	221	220	441	441	....	3	362	365	....	94	19,209	19,653	1,130
Sharon.....	8	8	6	6	347	224	631	631	....	....	532	532	....	....	52,472	52,472	2,188
Spring Prairie.....	8	8	3	3	215	201	416	416	1	1	364	366	9	21	28,190	28,210	1,644
Sugar Creek.....	5	5	4	4	199	180	379	379	....	1	257	258	....	56	19,403	19,459	1,372
Troy.....	6	6	5	5	223	190	413	413	....	1	246	247	....	74	21,766	21,840	1,752
Walworth.....	9	9	....	....	266	230	496	496	....	1	330	331	....	17	26,003	26,020	1,709
Whitewater.....	6	6	7	7	711	840	1,551	1,551	1	1	888	890	7	10	92,063	92,080	2,108
Totals.....	101	101	67	67	4,851	4,645	9,496	9,496	10	38	7,222	7,277	141	1,568	652,149	654,947	26,224

TABLE No. II--Districts, Children and School Attendance--continued.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils during the year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Addison	7	7	4	4	447	931	931	931	...	...	388	388	...	...	23,327	23,327	1,515
Barton	4	4	5	5	274	565	565	565	...	...	221	221	...	...	14,378	14,378	1,320
Erin	4	4	7	7	277	580	580	580	3	...	316	319	...	...	19,994	20,029	1,643
Farmington	6	6	5	5	405	795	795	795	...	...	526	526	...	...	39,311	39,311	1,824
Germanatown	9	9	9	2	344	742	742	742	...	1	373	374	...	...	29,739	29,774	1,476
Hartford	6	6	5	5	542	1,119	1,119	1,119	1	3	670	674	50	85	58,497	58,804	1,755
Jackson	9	9	3	3	405	845	845	845	...	...	292	292	...	...	29,848	29,848	1,566
Kewaskum	6	6	...	...	277	547	547	547	...	1	325	326	...	20	22,846	22,866	1,880
Polk	6	6	5	5	365	777	777	777	2	1	448	451	14	10	28,542	28,566	1,342
Richfield	7	7	4	4	323	669	669	669	...	...	413	413	...	110	21,052	21,052	1,463
Schleisingerville, vil.	1	1	...	...	75	174	174	174	...	...	95	95	...	...	7,450	7,450	209
Trenton	4	4	9	9	447	868	868	868	...	1	472	473	...	110	45,072	45,182	1,981
Wayne	5	5	4	4	428	840	840	840	...	...	470	470	5	...	22,395	22,395	1,001
West Bend	5	5	4	4	232	455	455	455	1	...	237	238	5	...	11,386	11,391	1,417
West Bend, village..	1	1	...	...	216	484	484	484	...	12	340	352	...	720	44,800	45,520	220
Totals	80	80	57	57	5,057	10,341	10,341	10,341	7	19	5,586	5,612	104	1,152	418,637	419,898	19,303

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield	7	7	7	7	7	473	443	916	916	546	550	110	39,617	39,724	2,185
Delafield.....	5	5	6	6	6	268	242	510	510	345	347	4	35,009	35,013	1,690
Eagle	4	4	5	5	5	228	223	451	451	324	324	...	25,396	25,396	1,236
Genesee ...	5	5	8	8	8	284	275	559	559	420	428	216	26,026	26,247	2,157
Lisbon	4	4	7	7	7	269	252	521	521	842	845	67	29,078	29,154	1,272
Menomonee.....	5	5	6	6	6	490	472	971	939	647	658	284	51,984	52,372	1,679
Merton	3	3	9	9	9	326	297	623	623	413	416	21	22,029	22,050	2,001
Mukwanago.....	3	3	6	6	6	230	264	494	494	452	456	300	37,336	37,636	1,294
Muskego	5	5	6	6	5	289	261	549	549	450	362	12	35,671	35,902	1,429
New Berlin	5	5	8	8	8	354	347	701	701	430	433	24	30,375	30,412	1,931
Oconomowoc	4	4	10	10	10	293	251	544	544	409	414	15	37,620	37,746	2,278
Oconomowoc, village.	3	3	...	...	...	278	276	554	554	424	425	111	32,552	32,663	354
Ottawa	4	4	4	4	4	190	190	380	380	279	286	173	17,409	17,582	1,356
Pewaukee	6	6	7	7	7	336	370	706	706	605	613	266	46,313	46,653	1,354
Summit	2	2	8	8	8	247	243	490	490	251	318	70	25,256	25,356	1,695
Vernon	7	7	3	3	3	227	204	431	425	319	322	56	22,443	22,529	1,460
Waukesha	8	8	5	5	5	595	618	1,213	1,213	745	810	139	73,085	73,224	2,043
Totals	80	79	105	104	104	5,385	5,228	10,613	10,575	7,401	7,507	2,061	587,199	599,659	27,214

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	4	4	...	...	...	100	123	223	223	116	116	...	8,570	8,570	532
Caledonia.....	2	2	4	4	4	157	150	307	307	137	138	12	6,845	6,857	380
Dayton	6	6	3	3	3	197	143	339	339	303	310	...	23,164	23,436	1,109
Dupont.....	2	2	1	1	1	41	15	56	56	30	33	16	1,288	1,334	350
Farmington	3	3	2	2	2	157	133	290	290	243	243	...	17,375	17,375	1,187
Fremont.....	1	1	1	1	1	156	123	279	279	208	209	36	11,826	11,862	574
Helvetia.....	5	5	1	1	1	38	34	44	44	39	40	...	2,404	2,408	207

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

WAUPACA COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Districts in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Districts in the town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance of pupils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Iola	2	2	1	1	147	150	297	289	...	...	185	185	...	...	1,464	1,454	673
Larrabee	5	5	...	...	80	89	169	169	1	...	108	109	...	...	3,653	3,648	369
Lebanon	6	6	4	4	136	131	267	267	1	...	188	189	...	...	10,070	10,122	657
Lind	4	4	3	3	253	200	453	453	4	...	341	345	52	...	24,846	24,893	1,406
Little Wolf	4	4	3	3	144	153	297	297	1	...	203	203	47	...	14,679	14,689	1,002
Mattoon	2	2	1	1	57	59	116	116	...	...	69	69	...	...	4,689	4,689	457
Mukwa	4	4	3	3	157	192	329	329	...	...	187	187	...	...	10,829	10,829	993
New London	1	1	1	1	222	239	461	461	3	...	379	383	5	...	29,522	29,527	535
Royalton	6	5	2	2	212	200	412	412	...	...	288	288	...	...	22,882	22,887	1,260
Scandinavia	5	5	3	3	259	210	469	469	...	...	314	315	...	...	13,254	13,276	880
St. Lawrence	4	4	...	...	160	124	284	284	1	1	228	230	10	22	11,817	11,812	494
Union	3	3	...	...	44	45	89	69	2	...	72	74	28	...	4,865	4,893	304
Waupaca	2	2	...	...	819	333	652	652	...	5	598	603	...	469	58,044	58,513	1,205
Weyauwega	5	5	...	...	285	202	437	437	...	...	370	370	...	...	39,511	39,511	...
Totals	79	78	31	31	3,280	3,018	6,298	6,242	17	16	4,605	4,638	222	811	321,080	322,119	15,303

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora	7	7	7	1	189	193	382	382	382	...	4	593	325	...	245	25,113	25,358	1,368
Bloomfield	7	7	7	...	272	223	495	495	495	4	2	260	266	133	81	15,237	15,451	913
Coloma	2	2	2	1	39	53	92	92	92	...	...	75	75	...	...	5,471	5,471	251
Dakota	4	4	4	4	88	84	172	172	172	...	1	94	95	...	...	3,516	3,516	874
Deerfield	2	2	2	5	49	43	92	92	92	...	...	44	44	...	...	5,345	5,345	936
Hancock	2	2	2	3	94	89	183	183	183	...	...	122	122	...	...	7,845	7,845	715
Leon	4	4	4	5	117	97	214	214	214	...	...	329	329	...	...	29,378	29,378	1,706
Marion	3	3	3	5	122	117	239	239	239	...	4	185	202	...	...	19,613	19,613	1,325
Mt. Morris	2	2	2	5	138	119	257	257	257	...	...	143	143	...	...	9,340	9,340	1,027
Oasis	5	5	5	2	138	120	258	258	258	...	6	213	219	...	194	13,991	14,085	973
Plainfield	6	6	6	4	240	199	439	439	439	...	...	306	306	...	...	20,080	20,080	1,204
Poysippi	2	2	2	4	167	118	285	285	285	...	1	197	198	...	59	15,304	15,363	896
Richford	3	3	3	3	78	86	164	164	164	...	1	115	116	...	57	5,728	5,785	880
Rcse	2	2	2	3	68	82	150	150	150	...	...	111	111	...	...	7,404	7,404	676
Saxeoville	4	4	4	3	161	137	298	298	298	...	...	194	194	...	...	13,433	13,433	1,001
Springwater	4	4	4	3	100	83	183	183	183	...	...	139	139	51	99	8,044	8,194	886
Warren	4	4	4	5	133	195	328	328	328	...	...	196	196	...	...	13,382	13,382	1,412
Wautoma	4	4	4	2	148	160	308	308	308	...	1	238	239	...	83	18,885	18,973	721
Totals	67	67	67	58	2,341	2,198	4,539	4,539	4,539	4	20	3,254	3,319	184	823	237,023	247,018	17,769

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma	2	2	2	2	159	168	327	327	327	...	...	211	216	...	...	20,558	20,558	1,034
Black Wolf	5	5	5	...	196	203	398	398	398	...	...	186	186	...	...	13,475	13,475	849
Clayton	6	6	6	2	268	240	508	508	508	1	10	362	373	7	554	26,815	27,375	1,119
Menasha	4	4	4	2	588	673	1,261	1,261	1,261	...	2	632	634	...	187	64,915	65,102	1,162
Neeenah	4	4	4	1	612	671	1,283	1,283	1,283	...	8	897	905	...	479	80,797	81,276	1,304
Nekimi	5	5	5	2	288	242	530	530	530	...	5	382	387	...	254	31,071	31,325	1,523

TABLE No. II—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the town.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole number of parts of Districts in town.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Nepenskun	4	4	2	2	233	196	429	429	...	3	273	276	...	188	25,478	25,666	1,799
Omro	5	5	4	4	495	510	1,005	1,005	...	13	914	927	...	2,210	123,559	125,769	2,085
Oshkosh	3	3	...	...	120	119	219	219	...	...	100	100	...	...	7,755	7,755	797
Poygun	4	4	2	2	230	203	433	433	...	...	316	316	...	...	23,789	23,789	904
Rushford	5	5	4	4	399	443	842	842	...	...	550	550	...	...	28,723	28,723	2,444
Utica	5	5	2	2	245	199	444	444	...	1	324	325	...	45	22,978	23,023	1,425
Vinland	4	4	4	4	205	224	429	429	...	2	433	435	...	59	29,449	29,508	1,243
Winchester	6	6	1	1	321	284	605	605	4	4	363	371	89	145	23,686	23,870	857
Winneconne	4	4	2	2	394	398	792	792	...	6	631	637	...	325	48,949	49,274	1,196
Wolf River	5	5	...	...	121	111	232	206	...	1	120	121	...	92	7,789	7,881	495
Totals	71	71	81	30	4,873	4,884	9,757	9,711	5	55	6,694	6,759	46	4,538	599,786	474,370	20,265
City of Oshkosh .....	...	...	...	...	2,140	2,809	4,449	4,449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
Grand total	71	71	81	30	7,013	7,193	14,206	14,160	5	55	6,694	6,759	46	4,538	599,786	474,370	20,465

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia	4	3	.....	133	144	277	277	.....	.....	231	.....	.....	15,232	15,232	330
Grand Rapids	3	3	.....	99	102	201	201	.....	.....	131	.....	.....	9,697	9,697	409
Grand Rapids, city ..	1	1	.....	178	176	354	354	3	.....	347	.....	346	37,415	37,761	193
Lincoln	3	3	.....	48	35	83	83	.....	.....	68	.....	.....	8,270	8,270	548
Rudolph	3	3	.....	70	90	160	160	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	14,761	14,761	376
Saratoga	4	3	.....	63	63	131	131	.....	.....	106	.....	.....	12,113	12,113	375
Seneca	4	4	.....	60	62	122	122	.....	.....	86	.....	.....	6,495	6,495	524
Sigel	3	3	.....	49	57	106	106	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	6,096	6,096	374
Totals	25	23	.....	700	734	1,534	1,434	3	.....	1,196	.....	346	110,079	111,425	3,128

TABLE NO. II--RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the county.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the county.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in county.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Adams	42	42	39	37	1,330	1,191	2,521	2,521	10	18	2,043	2,066	266	431	127,070	127,767	10,064
Ashland	12	5	.....	.....	124	91	215	122	2	1	98	101	57	30	4,811	4,898	690
Barron	1	1	.....	.....	87	103	190	190	.....	.....	74	74	.....	.....	5,234	5,234	176
Bayfield	69	69	15	15	5,018	4,800	9,818	9,813	19	7	5,664	5,749	114	196	289,758	306,778	13,267
Brown	59	58	21	21	2,292	2,190	4,482	4,428	5	17	3,025	3,047	116	587	233,852	234,556	10,536
Buffalo	3	3	.....	.....	118	115	234	234	.....	6	118	124	.....	110	4,051	4,169	330
Burnett	56	56	19	18	2,664	2,494	5,158	5,158	4	4	3,034	3,040	25	31	213,510	213,566	10,902
Calumet	45	45	.....	4	1,224	1,144	2,368	2,355	11	3	1,282	1,127	182	160	70,171	70,892	6,424
Chippewa	26	23	7	7	568	533	1,101	1,043	.....	.....	715	715	.....	.....	47,559	47,559	8,976
Clark	153	153	53	53	5,801	5,796	11,597	11,597	30	110	8,322	8,404	460	4,285	666,042	670,442	29,782
Columbia	66	66	42	38	2,953	2,817	5,770	5,713	11	16	3,964	3,991	129	846	204,586	205,555	13,861
Crawford	93	93	91	91	4,482	4,127	8,609	8,504	21	86	5,260	5,522	223	2,143	302,600	349,054	25,317
Dane, 1st dist.	146	146	59	59	6,611	6,379	12,990	12,990	23	73	7,433	7,610	29	1,768	536,426	583,407	20,736
Dane, 2d dist.	64	64	66	66	4,458	4,216	8,674	8,568	111	130	5,725	5,966	288	1,695	429,595	431,578	19,760
Dodge, 1st dist.	72	71	46	46	4,676	4,409	9,085	9,085	9	20	4,819	4,848	101	798	360,880	367,780	16,029
Dodge, 2d dist.	34	33	2	2	1,051	1,033	2,084	2,041	17	6	1,243	1,266	313	219	78,521	79,029	4,889
Door	2	2	.....	.....	176	174	350	350	.....	.....	271	271	.....	.....	22,320	22,320	352
Douglas	55	55	19	18	1,791	1,675	3,466	3,437	24	29	2,526	2,579	143	733	170,432	171,308	8,970

TABLE No. II—Recapitulation by Counties—continued.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. of School Dis- tricts in the county.	No. Districts which have re- ported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis- tricts in the county.	No. of parts of Districts which have reported.	No. Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in county.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Districts maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 years who have attended school.	No. over 20 years who have attended school.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. different pupils who have attended school during the year.	No. days attendance of pu- pils under 4 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 20 years.	No. days attendance of pu- pils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school has been taught by qualified teachers during the year.
Trempealeau	58	51	15	15	2,193	1,991	4,184	4,184	9	21	2,553	2,589	83	866	169,800	170,983	9,062
Vernon	112	112	48	48	4,146	3,750	7,896	7,896	15	61	5,364	5,440	175	1,956	313,521	315,652	19,731
Walworth	101	101	67	67	4,851	4,645	9,496	9,496	10	38	7,222	7,277	141	1,568	652,149	654,947	26,224
Washington	80	80	57	57	5,284	5,057	10,341	10,341	7	19	5,586	5,612	104	1,152	418,637	419,893	19,303
Waukesha	80	79	105	104	5,885	5,228	10,613	10,575	20	52	7,401	7,507	259	2,061	587,199	590,659	27,214
Waupaca	79	78	31	31	3,280	3,018	6,298	6,242	17	16	4,605	4,638	222	811	321,086	323,119	15,303
Wausara	67	67	59	58	2,341	2,198	4,539	4,539	4	20	3,254	3,319	184	823	287,028	247,018	17,769
Winnebago	71	71	31	30	7,015	7,193	14,206	14,160	5	55	6,694	6,759	46	4,538	599,786	474,370	20,465
Wood	25	23	...	...	700	734	1,434	1,434	...	8	1,196	1,119	...	346	111,079	111,425	3,128
Totals	4089	4039	2033	2018	213891	207057	420948	418358	679	1659	262947	266014	8494	79622	20546904	20627575	848200

TABLE No. III.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average Wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average Wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. Volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Adams	5	8	.....	20 60	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Flats	1	1	.....	23 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dell Prairie	5	10	40 00	20 90	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Easton	3	6	.....	21 60	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	7	13	.....	17 56	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leola	1	1	.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	5	11	26 50	19 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	3	6	25 00	21 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Chester	3	5	.....	19 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Haven	1	.....	6	11	35 00	21 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston	3	7	22 50	22 62	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quincy	4	5	.....	21 75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield	3	6	.....	20 25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.
 ADAMS COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the schools	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during year.	No. volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Rome.....	3	5	.....	\$20 67	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville.....	5	7	\$30 00	17 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strong's Prairie.....	5	9	37 50	23 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek.....	1	2	25 00	20 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	63	111	\$30 18	\$20 50	57

ASHLAND COUNTY.
 (No Report.)

BARRON COUNTY.

Barron	12	13	\$30 00	\$20 00	9
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TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

LIBRARIES.									

TABLE No. III—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole number of volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
La Fayette.....	9	.....	9	17	\$40 00	\$29 72	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sigel.....	2	.....	2	.....	25 00	30 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton.....	.....	.....	2	5	42 00	33 00	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	26	.....	32	57	\$39 50	\$33 83	104	.....	.....	.....	.....

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	\$25 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	40 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grant.....	.....	.....	3	4	\$32 00	31 00	6	.....	\$35 00	31	\$35 00
Levis.....	.....	.....	3	5	30 00	29 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loyal.....	.....	.....	5	9	37 00	28 70	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	31 50	2	9	27 00	29	50 00
Mentor.....	.....	.....	2	4	35 00	26 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

Pine Valley	5	13	42 50	37 71	15	.....	.....	.....
Weston	5	8	34 83	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Totals	29	50	\$35 23	\$30 43	55	9	\$62 00	\$85 00

COLUMBIA.

Arlington	5	10	\$32 72	\$25 83	10	.....	.....	\$100 00
Caledonia	7	12	40 00	27 00	12	.....	168	80 00
Columbus	16	26	48 00	24 33	35	.....	.....	.....
Courtland	9	15	45 00	28 50	16	.....	.....	.....
DeKorra	11	22	43 14	25 74	22	.....	100	45 00
Ft. Winnebago	7	12	28 50	18 10	14	12	97	107 00
Fountain Prairie	7	14	41 00	23 50	12	.....	.....	.....
Hampden	7	14	32 66	21 64	14	.....	.....	.....
Leeds	7	14	34 00	21 30	14	.....	.....	.....
Lewiston	10	14	30 00	18 83	20	.....	.....	.....
Lodi	12	19	39 50	29 00	16	.....	.....	.....
Lowville	7	12	34 33	25 29	14	2	10 00	30 00
Marcellon	7	11	27 29	19 00	14	.....	.....	.....
Newport	9	16	40 75	22 25	12	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	7	11	43 50	28 00	13	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	4	5	.....	22 00	7	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	8	17	34 45	21 82	16	.....	20	10 00
Randolph, village	2	2	72 50	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....
Scott	8	16	50 00	28 35	16	.....	40	10 00
Springvale	6	13	40 00	21 50	12	.....	50	50 00
West Point	7	14	41 00	25 00	14	.....	.....	.....
Wycena	10	16	35 00	24 25	16	.....	20	10 00
Totals	173	306	\$39 70	\$24 60	321	14	\$25 36	448 00

TABLE No. III—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. of volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Clayton.....	.....	.....	10	21	\$32 00	\$24 00	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastman .....	.....	.....	10	20	31 00	24 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freeman.....	1	.....	10	18	35 00	23 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Haney.....	.....	.....	5	9	37 00	24 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marietta.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien.....	1	1	12	19	47 00	33 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	8	15	37 00	23 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	11	19	40 00	22 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	4	6	35 00	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica .....	.....	.....	11	22	35 00	24 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauzeka.....	1	.....	8	11	44 00	30 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3	1	93	166	\$37 30	\$25 00	86	.....	.....	.....	.....

DANE COUNTY—First District.

Albion.....	.....	.....	7	11	\$35 00	\$23 58	.....	60	\$33 00
Blooming Grove .....	.....	.....	6	10	40 00	27 50	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	1	.....	7	13	37 50	26 91	.....	.....	.....
Burke .....	.....	.....	9	18	41 33	26 88	.....	150	100 00
Christiana .....	.....	.....	11	16	32 00	24 26	.....	9	24 00
Cottage Grove.....	.....	.....	9	18	32 56	24 00	.....	44	17 00
Deerfield.....	.....	.....	5	9	.....	27 40	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk .....	.....	.....	9	18	37 50	21 90	.....	55	16 00
Dunn .....	.....	.....	6	13	34 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....
Medina .....	.....	.....	8	15	50 00	26 06	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Springs .....	.....	.....	6	12	35 00	26 40	.....	9	\$10 00
Rutland.....	.....	.....	8	17	33 33	21 75	.....	62	36 00
Stoughton, village	1	.....	3	3	70 00	35 00	.....	10	15 00
Sun Prairie.....	.....	.....	5	12	33 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie, village	1	.....	3	7	65 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Vienna .....	.....	.....	8	15	36 80	27 93	.....	.....	.....
Westport .....	.....	.....	6	12	40 80	26 66	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .....	.....	.....	7	16	40 00	27 82	.....	19	25 00
York.....	.....	.....	8	15	35 17	23 16	.....	47	51 00
Totals	1	2	131	249	\$40 49	\$26 64	7	28	\$35 00
								443	\$29 200

DANE COUNTY—Second District.

Berry .....	.....	.....	5	7	\$30 40	\$28 00	5	.....	21	\$30 00
Black Earth .....	.....	1	5	6	65 00	34 66	5	.....	.....	.....
Blue Mounds .....	.....	.....	5	8	37 20	26 05	4	.....	29	25 00
Cross Plains .....	.....	.....	7	14	40 00	25 54	12	.....	.....	.....
Dane .....	.....	.....	7	14	40 00	25 54	12	.....	25	10 00
Fitchburg .....	.....	.....	10	20	37 50	26 00	12	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

DANE COUNTY—Second District—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHER										
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average Wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average Wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Madison	1	3	122	206	\$40 79	\$26 88	119	91	\$115 50	752	\$540 25
Mazomanie	1	1	10	7	27 30	29 15	2	68	55 00	135	\$101 50
Middleton	1	1	10	17	39 75	28 38	10	50	\$40 00	212	140 00
Monross	1	1	7	14	29 18	20 18	3	84	69 00	84	69 00
Oregon	1	1	11	21	33 00	24 22	7	1	5 00	1	5 00
Perry	1	1	5	5	32 25	25 00	4	1	5 00	1	5 00
Primrose	1	1	7	10	33 00	25 75	4	1	5 00	1	5 00
Roxberry	1	1	7	7	37 50	29 83	3	1	5 00	1	5 00
Springdale	1	1	6	12	41 25	22 86	6	41	55 50	157	84 00
Springfield	1	1	10	13	40 00	30 00	12	20	25 75	20	25 75
Verona	1	1	6	11	40 67	23 55	6	1	5 00	1	5 00
Vermont	1	1	6	13	36 00	23 67	6	1	5 00	1	5 00
Totals	1	3	122	206	\$40 79	\$26 88	119	91	\$115 50	752	\$540 25

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.
DODGE COUNTY—Second District—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of Female teachers per month.	No. of Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. volumes added during year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Theresa .....	.....	.....	6	9	\$42 50	\$28 00	6	.....	.....	150	\$200 00
Williamstown	1	7	12	45 00	24 33	6	
Totals.....	3	2	103	166	\$38 70	\$23 87	103	100	\$110 00	1,409	1,597 00	

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DOOR COUNTY.

Bailey's Harbor	1	2	\$50 00	1
Brussels	2	\$23 00	2	\$9 00
Clay Banks	2	5	32 50	35 00	2
Egg Harbor .....	.....	.....	2	4	47 00	36 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forestville .....	.....	.....	1	2	43 33	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner .....	.....	.....	3	4	33 41	25 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar .....	.....	.....	5	7	43 86	33 07	4	.....	.....	.....	\$21 00
Jacksonport .....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	30 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.
DUNN COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Taintor .....	.....	.....	2	5	\$40 00	\$30 25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston .....	.....	.....	3	6	36 66	30 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	68	110		\$37 03	\$30 44	66	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Bridge Creek .....	.....	1	9	19	\$50 00	\$40 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick .....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	33 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	1	7	7	8	150 00	47 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	4	7	50 00	35 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Eau Claire .....	.....	.....	2	3	55 00	25 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove .....	.....	.....	5	5	55 00	31 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Over Creek .....	.....	.....	6	13	43 00	29 08	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley .....	.....	.....	4	4	40 00	28 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

Washington .....	.....	.....	9	15	30 50	25 78	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Eau Claire .....	.....	1	7	9	120 00	30 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	3	60	90	\$60 00	\$33 00	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Alto .....	.....	.....	12	18	\$34 00	\$24 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ashford .....	.....	.....	10	16	33 50	24 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Auburn .....	.....	.....	11	21	41 50	22 50	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Byron .....	.....	.....	11	21	34 50	24 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	2	.....	7	7	39 75	26 25	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eden .....	.....	.....	6	9	33 50	21 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldorado .....	.....	.....	7	11	43 00	24 75	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Empire .....	.....	.....	8	12	37 50	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac .....	.....	.....	8	16	35 00	26 75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest .....	.....	.....	9	11	35 00	22 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friendship .....	.....	.....	5	8	36 50	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamartine .....	.....	.....	10	19	37 00	25 50	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshfield .....	.....	.....	3	4	40 50	27 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metomen .....	.....	1	13	24	35 66	22 00	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakfield	1	.....	8	16	43 50	26 33	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osceola .....	.....	.....	7	10	40 00	21 50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon .....	.....	.....	8	15	32 66	30 00	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ripon, city .....	.....	.....	9	12	67 50	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosendale	1	.....	8	13	39 33	30 00	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springvale .....	.....	.....	8	14	37 75	25 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trycheedah .....	.....	.....	7	11	34 50	21 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupun .....	.....	.....	8	18	38 75	22 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupun, village .....	.....	1	3	4	90 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4	2	185	310	49 90	25 00	204	84	.....	598 00	240 00	.....

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued,
GREEN COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male teachers per month.	Average wages of Female teachers per month.	No. of Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. volumes added during year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Sylvester .....	.....	.....	9	17	\$38 78	\$23 12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	5	9	33 33	25 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
York .....	.....	.....	6	10	30 70	25 62	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5	3	146	253	\$38 75	\$23 47	121	.....	.....	218	\$128 00

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin .....	.....	.....	8	14	\$41 00	\$24 50	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn	1	.....	9	18	36 60	24 52	16	1	.....	109	\$145 00
Green Lake .....	.....	.....	13	24	38 75	25 00	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	1	.....	7	12	36 33	19 66	12	.....	.....	60	30 00
Mackford	1	.....	7	12	40 00	23 75	16	58	\$69 45	74	95 00
Manchester	1	.....	9	15	20 00	23 90	16	.....	.....	133	133 00
Marquette	1	.....	5	7	42 50	21 75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....

Princeton	1	.....	8	14	40 00	26 50	14	.....	10 00	24	15 00
Seneca .....	.....	.....	5	8	80 00	23 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marie .....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	23 25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6	.....	76	132	\$37 13	\$23 88	142	59	\$79 45	480	\$418 00

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena	1	.....	16	26	\$38 00	\$23 39	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clyde .....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	23 35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodgeville .....	.....	1	20	29	88 80	26 00	17	.....	.....	33	\$5 00
Highland .....	.....	.....	14	23	48 11	25 00	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linden	1	.....	12	13	34 00	29 70	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miffin	1	.....	10	16	44 75	31 12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Point .....	.....	.....	12	17	44 91	23 50	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moscow .....	.....	.....	8	8	42 00	23 43	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulaski	1	.....	9	18	32 95	25 62	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeway .....	.....	.....	15	25	34 60	28 30	15	13	10 00	109	70 00
Waldwick .....	.....	.....	6	11	35 71	25 30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	6	6	40 00	24 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	4	1	132	199	\$39 47	\$25 73	124	13	\$10 00	142	\$75 00

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion	2	.....	9	16	\$55 31	\$29 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alma	1	.....	9	19	86 27	27 50	.....	.....	.....	23	\$41 00
Garden Valley .....	.....	.....	5	11	.....	25 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hixton .....	.....	.....	7	14	48 50	25 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irving .....	.....	.....	7	11	89 50	28 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Table No. III—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

JACKSON COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, W.									
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	of the County on the year.				
Manchester	1	1	3	4	\$43 00	27 75	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole number of volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Melrose			0	0		26 12				
Northfield			4	6		30 00				
Springfield			7	11	40 00					
Totals	4		60	108	\$43 43	\$27 16			23	\$41 00

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan			7	11	\$40 00	\$25 00	7			
Cold Spring			5	8	31 33	18 50	5		29	\$23 00
Concord			10	19	41 25	24 40	10			
Farmington			9	15	38 40	24 90	9			
Hebron	1		8	16	35 16	21 72	8		10	10 00
Lionsdale			9	15	35 50	24 02	9		167	233 00

Jefferson	1	1	18	21	42 00	25 11	18	59	36 40
Koskonong		1	15	22	56 66	21 94	9		250 00
Lake Mills		1	11	18	44 88	19 30	7	180	14 00
Milford	1		9	18	49 66	21 25	8	20	5 00
Oakland			8	16	81 00	23 48	8	7	50 00
Palmyra		1	13	21	56 75	23 80	7	50	5 00
Sullivan	1		8	13	38 30	23 02	6	10	
Sumner			4	8	34 44	20 33	3		
Waterloo			7	15	29 66	21 33	7		
Waterloo, village		1	4	4	73 00	32 00	1		
Watertown			11	16	35 00	22 63	11	10	15 00
Totals	4	5	156	256	\$41 91	\$23 10	133	542	\$653 00

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Armelia			3	3	19 00	\$21 00	3		\$300 00
Clearfield			2	2	30 00	30 00	2	211	
Fountain			6	9	30 00	18 50	6		
Germanatown			5	7	47 50	22 50	5		
Kildare			6	11	33 50	19 30	6		
Lemonweir			7	12	38 33	19 50	10		
Lindina			7	13	41 25	22 00	7		
Lisbon			4	6	39 13	17 00	4		
Lyndon			5	8	26 26	20 00	5		
Marion			3	6	28 33	16 22	2		
Maust	1	1	5	7	100 00	36 25	2		
Necedah		1	6	6	33 50	16 22	2	150 00	
New Lisbon	1	1	5	6	126 00	28 00	1	150 00	
Orange			3	5	30 00	18 50	3		
Plymouth			7	10	36 33	22 50	7		
Seven Mile Creek			10	16	37 60	35 20	11		

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.
JUNEAU COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of teachers required to teach the schools	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average Wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during year.	No. volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Summit.....	.....	.....	6	12	\$23 00	\$22 35	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wonewoc.....	.....	.....	8	15	29 88	22 10	10	.....	.....	80	\$25 00
Totals.....	2	3	98	154	\$43 00	\$21 00	94	4	\$361 00	241	\$325 00

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton .....	.....	.....	7	13	\$30 83	\$27 64	8	20	\$23 25	208	\$123 00
Bristol .....	.....	.....	7	12	42 50	29 43	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris .....	.....	.....	10	11	87 76	27 70	10	.....	.....	38	28 00
Pleasant Prairie .....	.....	.....	10	20	53 57	.....	11	86	28 00	182	195 00
Randall .....	.....	.....	3	7	85 00	27 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	1	.....	17	18	41 50	31 00	9	.....	.....	20	5 00
Somers .....	.....	.....	8	13	46 16	30 97	8	.....	.....	843	290 00
Wheatland .....	.....	.....	6	10	36 00	29 78	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	.....	69	104	\$39 96	\$29 21	62	56	\$51 25	786	\$647 00

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Ahnepee.....	1	.....	7	10	\$36 22	\$24 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Carlton .....	.....	.....	6	8	38 00	36 00	6	.....	.....	.....
Casco .....	.....	.....	4	8	27 50	23 50	3	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	5	8	26 60	28 66	2	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee .....	.....	1	8	9	45 00	25 40	3	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	8	3	25 50	23 67	1	.....	.....	.....
Montpelier.....	.....	.....	4	6	33 50	26 90	2	.....	.....	.....
Pierce .....	.....	.....	8	8	36 66	24 28	4	.....	.....	.....
Red River.....	.....	.....	5	7	33 00	26 00	3	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	1	50	67	\$33 55	26 49	28	.....	.....	.....

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor	2	.....	9	12	\$38 00	\$29 90	7	.....	.....	.....
Burns .....	.....	.....	9	16	.....	26 05	9	.....	.....	.....
Campbell.....	.....	.....	3	3	41 66	31 30	3	.....	23	25 00
Farmington.....	.....	.....	9	17	35 75	.....	9	1	2	10 00
Greenfield .....	.....	.....	4	4	40 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton .....	.....	1	13	23	38 93	28 18	11	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	6	12	32 00	32 00	6	.....	89	72 00
Onalaska	1	.....	9	16	57 50	30 50	8	.....	.....	.....
Shelby .....	.....	.....	4	4	44 33	26 66	4	.....	.....	.....
Washington .....	.....	.....	4	4	35 33	34 00	4	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	1	70	110	\$40 38	\$29 82	65	1	87	107 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

CHERS, WAGES, ETC.

				teachers dur'g year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visit by the Co. Sup. during the year.	No. volumes add during year.	Amount expended for books durin year.	Whole No. volume in Dist. Library.	Cash value of li brary.
Argyle.....				7	\$50 00	\$28 50	5			80	\$20 00
Belmont.....				13	45 84	32 28	6				
Benton.....				11	31 25	26 25	6				
Blanchard.....				5	35 00	26 60	4				
Darlington.....				27	46 00	19 96	10				
Elk Grove.....				11	43 80	26 90	17				
Fayette.....				13	41 66	20 70	8			60	30 00
Gratiot.....				28	45 00	24 11	10				
Kendall.....				13	40 62	25 68	5				
Monticello.....				12	42 00	28 68	4				
New Digging.....				7	42 00	25 00	4			72	90 00
Seymour.....				4	40 00	22 50	2				
Shalleburg.....				21	45 44	26 40	6			120	50 00
Wayne.....				14	31 83	23 53	5			35	85 00
White Oak Springs.....				4	57 50	30 00	2				
Willow Springs.....				15	42 16	22 78	7				

Wiota.....	.....	.....	11	20	\$37 23	\$23 22	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	2	133	218	\$42 15	25 06	102	.....	816
									\$225 00

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato.....	.....	.....	9	14	\$37 18	\$27 60	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centreville.....	.....	.....	5	5	37 75	30 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooperstown.....	.....	.....	6	7	35 33	24 25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	54 00
Eaton.....	1	.....	7	9	40 00	26 30	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	8	12	35 33	24 20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....	.....	.....	8	15	35 60	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....	108	10 00
Kossuth.....	.....	.....	5	8	41 00	30 25	5	.....	.....	.....	119	73 00
Liberty.....	.....	.....	5	8	38 20	24 33	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc, city.....	.....	3	16	17	74 00	33 00	11	.....	.....	.....	217	510 00
Manitowoc.....	.....	.....	2	4	39 37	28 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc Rapids.....	.....	.....	6	12	45 00	29 75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Grove.....	.....	.....	5	6	41 88	24 31	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeme.....	.....	.....	6	10	43 00	26 37	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mishicott.....	.....	.....	8	10	45 60	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	.....	.....	6	7	42 83	28 00	6	.....	.....	.....	14	20 00
Rockland.....	.....	.....	3	6	37 86	26 33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schleswig.....	1	.....	8	8	40 00	30 00	6	.....	.....	.....	142	145 00
Two Creeks.....	.....	.....	2	2	52 50	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Rivers.....	.....	1	11	14	48 12	24 46	7	.....	.....	.....	167	100 00
Totals.....	2	4	126	173	\$42 62	\$27 06	107	29	\$38 00	767	\$912 00	

TABLE No. II.I.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.
MARATHON COUNTY.

Towns.	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. of volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Berlin	8	\$35 50	\$35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bergen	4	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jenny	4	57 50	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knowlton	1	44 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	5	38 50	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon	3	36 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$30 00
Mcine	10	30 37	30 32	.....	.....	\$15 00	102	53 00
Stettin	6	46 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	8	50 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau	10	36 50	33 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau, village	8	75 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston	5	85 00	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wien	8	37 50	35 00	.....	.....	20 85	45	41 55
Totals	1	51	71	71	\$44 14	\$34 18	46	3	\$85 85	147	\$180 55

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Second District.

Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Granville .....	.....	.....	10	14	\$46 00	\$28 75	10	.....	.....	18	\$10 08
Milwaukee.....	1	.....	11	14	46 75	36 60	10	.....	.....	120	100 00
Wauwatosa	2	.....	14	23	43 75	28 50	12	.....	.....	7	5 00
Totals	43	.....	35	51	\$45 50	\$31 17	32	.....	.....	145	\$115 06

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian .....	.....	.....	4	8	\$35 00	\$20 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Angelo .....	.....	.....	3	6	45 00	21 16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton .....	.....	.....	3	6	40 00	25 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eaton .....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	21 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glendale .....	.....	.....	5	10	41 66	21 80	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield .....	.....	.....	4	7	35 00	22 75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	5	8	33 75	20 75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....

La Fayette.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	30 00	25 62	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	.....	.....	.....	10	18	42 50	24 84	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	11	19	30 00	19 85	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	.....	24 87	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakdale.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	37 50	17 84	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	24 18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeville.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	28 17	21 40	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldon.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	33 50	22 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparta.....	.....	.....	1	21	36	38 18	23 41	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	.....	.....	1	12	22	40 00	22 68	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	.....	.....	.....	6	13	32 50	19 87	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilton.....	.....	.....	.....	7	13	40 83	40 83	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	121	238	.....	.....	\$36 47	\$22 10	114	.....	.....	.....	.....

OCONTO COUNTY.

Gille's.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	\$36 00	\$32 52	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Suamico.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	35 00	32 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marinette.....	.....	.....	1	5	6	75 00	45 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	47 50	35 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensaukee.....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	65 00	38 75	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peshigo.....	.....	.....	.....	9	15	53 50	33 36	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stiles.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	50 00	35 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	32	50	.....	.....	\$51 71	\$35 93	30	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

POLK COUNTY.

Alden	4	4	.....	\$30 41	4	.....	3	13 00
Balsam Lake.....	3	5	\$32 50	28 75	6	.....	.....	.....
Black Brook	3	6	32 00	29 33	5	.....	.....	.....
Farmington	5	9	41 66	32 50	8	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	3	4	42 80	32 50	6	.....	.....	.....
Luck	1	1	40 00	.....	1	1 50	2	12 00
Milwaukee.....	2	4	30 00	32 50	3	.....	.....	.....
Osceola	5	11	39 25	33 76	11	2 00	5	28 00
St. Croix Falls	6	8	47 50	27 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	3	4	26 00	31 00	4	.....	3	15 00
Totals	35	56	\$36 85	\$30 86	56	\$3 50	13	\$67 00

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Almond		6	11	44 06	28 06	10		
Amherst	1	9	15	40 00	27 25	16		
Belmont		6	7	26 86	29 15	10		
Buena Vista		6	6	47 50	30 83	8		
Eau Pleine		4	9	37 50	31 63	6		
Grant		2	2	40 00	25 00	2		
Hull		4	6	.....	29 13	5		
Ianark		6	11	37 00	24 16	11		
Linwood		2	8	.....	28 25	5		

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

PORTAGE COUNTY—continued.

		TOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.			
		No. of teachers re- quired to teach the schools.	No. of different per- sons employed as teachers during year	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fe- male teachers per month.	No. of Schools visit- ed by the Co. Sup't during the year.	No. volumes added during year.	Am't expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Li- brary.	
New Hope	1	5	8	\$28 00	\$29 41	8	...	...	...	...
Pine Grove		4	7	30 00	25 50	7	...	...	...	...
Plover	1	9	12	46 45	29 62	17	...	...	...	...
Sharon		5	6	35 00	31 80	6	...	...	...	...
Stevens Point		2	3	...	25 00	1	...	...	...	...
Stevens Point, city	1	8	11	62 50	27 50	20	...	...	...	...
Stockton		9	13	39 50	26 96	14	...	...	...	...
Totals	1 2	87	129	\$39 56	\$27 49	146	...	...	...	...

RACINE COUNTY.

Burlington	...	1	14	\$51 67	\$26 25	6	...	...	80	\$87 00
Caledonia	...	...	17	43 00	30 00	14	...	...	425	195 00
Dover	...	...	13	38 84	24 20	7	...	...	...	18 00

Norway .....	.....	.....	6	10	\$47 67	\$24 60	9	.....	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant .....	.....	.....	12	20	43 34	30 34	12	.....	.....	.....
Raymond .....	.....	.....	9	11	31 00	29 00	.....	.....	40	\$25 00
Rochester .....	.....	.....	5	10	60 00	28 80	5	.....	.....	.....
Waterford	1	.....	9	15	37 50	27 63	8	.....	18	45 00
Yorkville	1	.....	11	20	42 50	28 11	12	.....	107	55 00
Totals	2	.....	82	130	\$43 33	\$27 66	82	.....	660	\$370 00

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan .....	.....	.....	9	14	\$27 50	\$21 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloom .....	.....	.....	7	12	28 00	20 83	7	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista	1	.....	9	16	42 80	25 00	10	.....	50	\$10 00
Dayton .....	.....	.....	6	10	26 00	24 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Eagle .....	.....	.....	8	13	26 37	23 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Forest .....	.....	.....	9	17	25 00	20 23	5	.....	58	25 00
Henrietta .....	.....	.....	5	9	29 70	22 44	5	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca .....	.....	.....	11	20	34 83	28 70	11	.....	8	2 00
Marshall .....	.....	.....	9	17	26 00	20 50	9	.....	.....	.....
Orion .....	.....	.....	6	10	32 50	20 00	6	.....	.....	.....
Richland	1	.....	10	15	39 70	24 51	9	.....	.....	.....
Richwood .....	.....	.....	10	15	30 00	25 00	7	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge .....	.....	.....	8	14	30 00	18 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan .....	.....	.....	9	16	27 00	18 00	5	.....	.....	.....
Westford .....	.....	.....	6	9	32 25	23 50	2	.....	.....	.....
Willow .....	.....	.....	7	14	32 50	17 40	6	.....	8	10 00
Totals	2	.....	129	221	\$80 62	\$21 60	97	.....	125	\$47 00

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

ROCK COUNTY—First District.

ARIES.

Towns.

Towns.	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. of volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Avon	1	1	8	16	\$35 00	\$21 00	1	272	\$331 11	24	300 00
Center	1	1	7	14	33 50	26 43	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Fulton	1	1	16	25	38 50	24 23	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Janesville	1	1	8	17	40 00	26 62	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Magnolia	1	1	6	14	45 00	21 16	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Newark	1	1	9	17	41 67	31 56	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Plymouth	1	1	4	12	40 00	31 03	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Porter	1	1	8	16	38 88	25 87	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Spring Valley	1	1	8	14	38 40	27 06	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Union	1	1	12	22	48 38	24 85	1	272	331 11	24	300 00
Totals	1	1	80	167	\$40 40	\$24 92	1	272	\$321 59	416	400 00

ROCK COUNTY—Second District.

Beloit .....	.....	.....	8	14	\$39 00	\$24 87	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bradford	1	.....	8	15	.....	30 00	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton .....	.....	1	10	18	46 60	26 26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harmony .....	.....	.....	9	15	36 87	26 70	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown .....	.....	.....	8	17	.....	28 79	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Prairie .....	.....	.....	9	18	35 90	26 27	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima .....	.....	.....	12	26	33 88	23 80	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	1	1	10	17	50 00	29 80	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock	10	19	88 00	26 76	19
Turtle	1	8	15	27 50	27 14	15
Totals	3	2	92	173	\$38 36	\$27 03	175	17	\$25 00	887	\$491 00		

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ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Cady	1	2	\$40 00	\$33 33	2	87	\$50 00	87	\$50 00		
Cylon	3	3	32 00	4
Eau Galle.	3	5	40 00	30 00	6
Emerald .....	.....	.....	3	6	45 00	35 90	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin .....	.....	.....	6	12	50 00	30 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond .....	.....	.....	8	17	42 00	35 00	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson .....	.....	.....	4	5	40 00	37 50	6	36	30 00	205	200 00		
Kinnickinnick .....	.....	.....	6	9	36 00	31 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley .....	.....	.....	3	6	35 00	35 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	1	.....	5	8	51 00	32 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush River .....	.....	.....	5	3	35 00	33 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	39 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset .....	.....	.....	5	5	53 00	30 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield .....	.....	.....	2	4	45 00	30 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

SHAWANO COUNTY.

[illegible]

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

SHAWANO COUNTY—continued.

	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.					LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Teachers re- quired to teach the schools.	No. of different per- sons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt during the year.	No. volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukechon.....	.....	.....	.....	28 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	8	14	\$40 44	\$28 68	.....	.....	.....	4	\$20 00

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	1	1	11	19	\$37 40	\$24 50	10	.....	.....	.....
Herman	1	.....	8	8	43 75	28 67	4	.....	.....	.....
Holland .....	.....	.....	13	15	33 00	25 00	12	.....	30	\$38 00
Lima	1	.....	9	16	41 00	27 00	7	.....	379	279 50
Lyndon .....	.....	.....	11	21	43 00	23 00	11	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell .....	.....	.....	8	15	41 00	23 00	8	.....	.....	.....
Mosell .....	.....	.....	8	8	33 00	15 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	1	1	10	15	45 00	28 00	6	.....	27	11 00

Rhine.....	.....	.....	.....	9	18	37 00	27 00	1	.....	.....	48	140 00
Russell .....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott .....	.....	.....	.....	8	16	35 50	22 50	8	.....	.....	24	25 00
Sherman .....	.....	.....	.....	9	14	40 00	23 00	4	.....	.....	52	34 00
Sheboygan .....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	30 00	26 00	4	.....	11 00	247	240 00
Sheboygan Falls .....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	41 50	25 50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan Falls, vil.....	1	1	.....	4	4	.....	38 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilson .....	.....	.....	.....	6	7	40 00	24 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	3	127	196	\$38 21	\$25 36	89	15	\$41 00	802	\$665 50	

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Albion .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	\$35 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arcadia .....	.....	.....	.....	11	19	\$32 95	27 53	7	.....	.....	32	\$25 00
Burnside .....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	42 50	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	47 50	28 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Etrick .....	.....	.....	.....	6	12	30 33	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gale	1	.....	.....	9	16	37 50	31 29	9	.....	.....	.....	5 00
Hale .....	.....	.....	.....	3	6	33 95	23 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	.....	6	10	32 50	28 62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	37 50	28 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	32 50	22 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau.....	.....	1	.....	12	19	33 00	33 00	12	1	75	101	70 00
Totals.....	1	1	65	97	\$36 02	\$27 81	57	1	75	138	\$100 00	

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	\$40 00	\$32 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiana.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	25 50	27 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.
VERNON COUNTY—continued.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.

LIBRARIES.

	Ratio of male to female teachers	No of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of volumes added	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Clinton	8	14	\$20 00	\$22 00	.....	.....	.....
Coon	8	4	20 83	26 50	.....	.....	.....
Forest	7	12	34 50	20 86	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	10	19	37 50	27 00	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	6	8	33 83	26 78	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	6	9	22 50	22 10	.....	.....	.....
Hamburgh	5	6	36 41	27 00	.....	.....	.....
Harmony	6	11	33 83	34 62	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	7	13	36 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....
J. Jefferson	6	11	38 33	31 84	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo	7	14	36 66	22 45	.....	.....	.....
Liberty	4	6	22 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....
Stark	6	7	35 83	23 90	.....	.....	.....
Sterling	9	15	41 40	28 81	.....	.....	.....
Union	4	4	25 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....
Viroqua	8	13	25 28	19 28	.....	.....	.....
Webster	6	8	31 21	25 25	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.
WASHINGTON COUNTY—continued.

RS, WAGES, ETC.				LIBRARIES.			
Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during year.	No. volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Erin	11	15	11	15	19	\$16 00	
Farmington	9	13	9	13	103	50 00	
Germanatown	11	12	11	12	96	125 00	
Hartford	13	15	13	15	55	30 00	
Jackson	9	12	9	12	32	50 00	
Kewaskum	6	11	6	11	28	49 00	
Polk	11	13	11	13	17	15 00	
Richfield	11	13	11	13	80	10 00	
Schleisingerville, village	1	1	1	1	28	\$26 00	
Trenton	10	14	10	14	51	49 00	
Wayne	8	9	8	9	17	15 00	
West Bend	7	8	7	8	30	10 00	
West Bend, village	5	6	5	6	1	1	
Totals	8	126	150	\$23 33	101	29	\$36 00
						547	\$523 00

WAUKESHA COUNTY

[illegible]

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....			6		\$31 50	\$27 50	4			25	\$20 00
Caledonia.....			5		32 94	24 80	3				
Dayton	1		15		30 00	28 54	9				
Dupont			3		81 00	20 00	2				
Farmington			12		47 50	22 71	7				
Fremont.....			9		34 50	26 00	4				
Helvetia.....			3			25 00	2				

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

WAUPACA COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Iola.....	.....	.....	5	6	\$37 50	\$24 25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larrabee.....	.....	.....	5	3	38 00	22 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	.....	.....	5	6	35 00	24 69	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lind.....	.....	.....	8	16	.....	26 05	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	.....	.....	5	7	29 33	24 75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson.....	.....	.....	5	4	35 00	25 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	1	.....	5	7	27 78	25 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
New London.....	1	1	5	5	60 00	37 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royalton.....	1	.....	5	11	40 00	29 33	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	.....	.....	8	8	31 50	23 50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	1	.....	5	7	44 00	28 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	.....	.....	3	6	40 00	25 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupaca.....	.....	1	11	15	65 00	25 42	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weyauwega.....	.....	1	8	14	75 00	26 80	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	3	110	170	\$36 45	\$25 85	110	.....	.....	25	\$20 00

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora	1	.....	9	13	\$37 50	\$24 68	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield .....	.....	.....	7	13	35 00	22 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coloma .....	.....	.....	2	4	30 00	19 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota .....	.....	.....	4	9	.....	21 52	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield .....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	19 87	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hancock .....	.....	.....	3	6	.....	23 77	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon	1	.....	9	18	35 56	19 00	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marion .....	.....	.....	7	14	36 00	22 26	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mt. Morris .....	.....	.....	5	10	22 00	21 60	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oasis .....	.....	.....	5	10	35 20	20 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plainfield .....	.....	.....	6	13	33 83	21 80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poyssippi .....	.....	.....	5	7	25 00	26 14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richford .....	.....	.....	4	6	40 00	19 48	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rcse .....	.....	.....	3	6	26 00	21 83	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxeville .....	.....	.....	5	10	31 63	21 25	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springwater .....	.....	.....	4	6	30 87	22 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren .....	.....	.....	5	10	40 00	20 74	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wautoma	1	.....	7	11	38 75	19 91	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	3	.....	93	172	\$33 09	\$21 29	93	.....	.....	.....	.....

22—(App.)—Sup. Pub. Ins.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma .....	.....	.....	4	8	\$50 00	\$29 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Wolf .....	.....	.....	5	8	33 00	26 92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clayton .....	.....	.....	8	13	47 66	27 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menasha .....	.....	1	12	16	55 50	31 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Neenah	1	1	14	17	78 33	31 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nekimi .....	.....	.....	7	13	44 00	27 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Doc. 12.)

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Continued.

	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.				LIBRARIES.						
	No. of Sch. two Depts	No. of Sch. three or partments.	No. of Teachers re- quired to teach the schools.	No. of different per- sons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Su- perintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during the year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. of vol- umes in District Li- brary.	Cash value of the Li- brary.
Nepesakun	6	16	\$37 00	\$23 84	.....	.....	.....	100	\$50 00
Omro	1	15	25	76 50	27 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh	3	3	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poygun	6	13	28 33	23 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rushford	2	13	17	45 55	27 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	7	14	40 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinland	8	16	43 40	27 34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester	7	10	33 54	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winneconne	1	1	9	15	49 50	29 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolf River	5	5	33 33	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2	0	130	208	\$45 36	\$28 88	.....	.....	.....	100	\$50 00

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia	1	.....	4	7	\$52 50	\$30 83	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids .....	.....	.....	3	4	25 00	26 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids, city .....	.....	1	4	4	125 00	37 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	3	6	40 00	30 33	2	.....	\$25 35	.....	.....
Rudolph .....	.....	.....	3	6	30 00	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga .....	.....	.....	3	5	35 00	26 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca .....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	33 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sigel .....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	31 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	1	27	42	\$51 25	\$30 64	21	.....	\$25 35	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

	AGES, ETC.			LIBRARIES.			
	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in Dist. Library.	Cash value of the Library.	
Calumet.....	18	57	57	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa.....	00	9	9	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	16	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane, 1st district.....	00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane, 2d district.....	37	65	37	33 20	325	277 29	
Dodge, 1st district.....	39	104	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dodge, 2d district.....	50	55	9	02 00	60	85 00	
Door.....	70	321	14	25 36	535	440 00	
Douglas.....	87	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	80	7	28	85 00	443	292 00	
	40	119	91	115 50	752	540 25	
	40	115	.....	.....	741	534 50
	43	103	100	110 00	1,409	1,597 00	
	38	36	29	13 00	183	104 00	
	43	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
	82	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	98	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
	57	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
	50	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
	906	173	.....	.....	.....	.....
	106	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
	249	131	.....	.....	.....	.....
	206	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
	198	115	.....	.....	.....	.....
	106	103	.....	.....	.....	.....
	57	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
	110	08	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III—Recapitulation—continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of Schools with two Departments.	No. of Schools with three or more Departments.	No. of Teachers required to teach the Schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during year.	Average wages of Male Teachers per month.	Average wages of Female Teachers per month.	No. Schools visited by the County Superintendent during the year.	No. volumes added during year.	Amount expended for books during year.	Whole No. volumes in District Library.	Cash value of the Library.
Trempealeau.....	1	1	65	97	\$36 02	\$27 81	57	1	\$75 00	133	\$100 00
Vernon.....	2	1	129	204	33 22	25 45	.....	50	100 00	584	336 00
Walworth.....	6	6	164	275	50 03	27 81	130	29	26 00	547	523 00
Washington.....	3	2	128	159	43 00	23 33	101	.....	.....	347	179 50
Waukesha.....	7	3	139	241	46 54	25 76	142	.....	.....	25	20
Waupaca.....	5	3	110	170	36 45	25 35	110	.....	.....	100	50
Waushara.....	3	.....	93	172	33 09	21 24	93	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	2	6	139	208	45 36	28 86	.....	.....	25 35	.....	.....
Wood.....	1	1	27	42	51 25	30 64	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	168	98	5,333	8,647	\$41 40	\$27 62	4,786	1,053	\$1,661 17	17,401	15179 65

TABLE No. IV.

SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, ETC.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text-books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. joint dists. with sch'l houses in town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appraisals.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of days such sch'ls have been in tag't.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d'g y'r	Average number in daily attendance.
Adams	4	225	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	\$1, 600	\$1, 720	\$130	\$55	..	..	..	..	..
Big Flats	1	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dell Prairie	5	193	5	..	..	4	..	..	3	600	1, 650	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
Easton	3	100	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	500	420	130	20	..	..	..	..	..
Jackson	7	200	6	..	..	3	..	..	4	300	925	60	40	..	..	..	..	..
Leola	1	30	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincoln	5	150	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	200	450	50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monroe	3	107	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	920	900	20	45	..	..	..	..	..
New Chester	3	80	3	..	..	2	..	..	1	200	350	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Haven	5	310	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	825	1, 975	145	25	..	..	..	..	..
Preston	3	100	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	210	325	15	20	..	..	..	..	..
Quincy	4	127	1	..	..	2	..	3	1	400	850	145	73	..	..	..	..	..
Richfield	3	130	3	..	..	2	..	..	2	100	275	20	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

ADAMS COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well en- closed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dist's which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dist's with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in the town.	Av. No. days such schls have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sc'd 8 y'r.	Average number in daily attendance.	
Rome.....	3	142	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	450	525	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springville.....	5	160	5	1	1	2	1	2	2	750	1,350	100	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Strong's Prairie.....	6	270	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	575	1,450	125	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Creek.....	1	75	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	800	775	25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	62	2,439	47	3	1	26	12	20	\$1,600	\$14,090	\$1,155	\$413	

ASHLAND COUNTY.

(No report.)

BARRON COUNTY.

Barron	7	300	1	1	1	225	\$1,200	\$200
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TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Towns	SCHOOL												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school b in the town.	No. of pupils houses will a moderate.	No. of sites cont less than one	No. of sites we closed	No. of school b built of stone or	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text book	No. furnished w outline maps.	No. dists. with ex houses in the tow	Highest valuation the school houses	Cash value of sites	Cash value of ap paratus.	No. of schools in town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each sch'l have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d'g yr.	Average No. in daily attendance.
Alma, village	1	270	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$5,400	\$400	\$25	1	1	1	1	1
Alma	3	106	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	270	50	110	1	1	1	1	1
Belvidere	3	110	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	250	60	60	1	1	1	1	1
Buffalo City	1	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	700	100	50	1	1	1	1	1
Buffalo	3	100	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	800	75	80	1	1	1	1	1
Canton	5	238	5	1	1	4	1	1	2	550	20	55	1	1	1	1	1
Cross	4	270	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	1,040	140	185	1	1	1	1	1
Dover	1	25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fountain City, village	1	320	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7,000	1,000	500	1	1	1	1	1
Gilmanton	4	160	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	785	100	85	1	1	1	1	1
Glencoe	6	250	5	1	1	4	2	1	1	1,025	140	190	1	1	1	1	1
Marville	8	148	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	440	110	20	1	1	1	1	1
Milton	2	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	150	15	15	1	1	1	1	1
Modena	4	205	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1,410	60	1,850	1	1	1	1	1

Montana.....	3	120	8	.....	1	1	.....	200	700	.....
Naples.....	6	242	5	.....	4	.....	1	700	2,250	.....
Nelson.....	8	480	.....	.....	1	2	.....	125	1,000	.....
Wauwaupee.....	18	540	8	3	4	1	3	1,000	4,850	30
Totals.....	68	4,504	7	7	3	\$7,000	\$80,954	80

BURNETT COUNTY.

Grantsburg.....	3	150	1	1	3	3	3,125	2,875	150	100
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CALUMET COUNTY.

Brillon.....	6	311	4	1	5	1	3	1	\$550	\$2,450	\$140	\$305
Brothertown.....	9	512	7	3	3	3	1	1	800	2,845	480	112
Charlestown.....	8	363	7	3	.....	6	1	4	3	1,500	2,850	310	79	.....	.....
Chilton.....	8	700	5	1	1	4	2	2	2	6,000	10,000	2,000	200	.....	.....
Harrison.....	10	480	10	2	.....	5	.....	3	.....	720	2,040	400	70	.....	.....
Hew Holstein.....	5	397	5	4	.....	5	.....	4	.....	1,100	1,950	225	575	1	240
Rantoul.....	4	200	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,675	100	100	.....	.....
Stockbridge.....	8	689	5	1	.....	7	3	3	.....	2,125	5,670	412	260	1	44
Woodville.....	7	325	7	4	.....	0	.....	1	3	500	1,765	143	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	65	4,017	54	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	\$6,000	\$31,345	\$1,210	\$1,401	2	142

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

Anson.....	3	110	3	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	\$825	\$1,800	\$65	.....	.....	.....
Bloomer.....	10	483	9	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1,700	330	.....	\$78	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY—continued

TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accomodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses b'lt of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have ad't'd textbooks	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such sch. have been taught.	No. p's reg. who have not at'd sch. d'y. yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
Eagle Point.....	12	540	12	10	...	12	10	...	...	\$1,000	\$7,200	\$600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Edson.....	3	92	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	400	...	...	\$50	...	...	...	...	...
La Fayette.....	9	315	6	2	...	8	5	...	2	850	3,400	210	45	...	...	...	...	...
Sigel.....	3	100	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	150	300	3	50	...	...	...	...	...
Wheaton.....	6	400	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	600	1,200	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	46	2,041	35	15	...	31	22	...	2	\$1,700	\$14,230	\$938	\$225	...	...	...	...	...

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$60	\$50	\$20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton.....	3	116	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,500	1,773	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	3	140	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	625	1,250	60	53	...	...	...	...	...
Levis.....	3	73	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal.....	5	105	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	275	672	60	60	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended school by 1	Average number in daily attendance.
Wyoceua.	8	556	7	4	1	7	7	1	1	\$2,000	\$8,200	\$285	\$45	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.	154	9,078	116	44	13	110	145	47	61	\$17,000	\$119,010	\$2,613	\$2,573	11	13	99	243	65
City of Portage.	5	950	...	8	1	5	...	...	...	11,000	10,900	5,500	350	2	3	160	120	70
Grand Total.	159	10,228	116	47	14	115	145	47	61	\$17,000	\$129,910	\$15,113	\$2,923	13	16	120	363	63

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Clayton.	12	600	9	...	...	2	4	1	2	\$500	\$2,000	\$100	\$100	...	...	...	...	...
Eastman.	10	500	8	1	...	4	6	...	2	000	2,500	200	100	...	...	...	...	...
Freeman.	9	512	5	...	...	1	3	1	3	500	1,225	85	50	...	...	...	...	...
Haney.	6	104	0	2	...	2	4	...	3	1,500	8,000	250	100	...	...	...	...	...
Marietta.	4	195	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	800	875	50	10	...	...	...	...	...
Prairie du Chien.	9	800	7	4	5	6	6	8	2	4,400	10,750	1,485	820	...	...	...	...	...

Scott.....	8	325	6	.....	.....	4	.....	1	320	1,775	86	12	.....	.....
Seneca.....	10	400	4	.....	4	5	3	1	400	1,800	35	65	.....	.....
Union.....	4	140	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	500	700	25	25	.....	.....
Utica.....	9	400	8	1	4	3	2	.....	500	850	100	20	.....	.....
Wauzeka.....	7	510	2	1	3	2	2	5	3,520	4,125	475	125	.....	.....
Totals.....	88	4666	61	9	26	39	17	20	\$4,400	\$29,600	\$2,891	\$1,427	.....	.....

DANE COUNTY—First District.

[illegible]

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

DANE COUNTY—*Second District*—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. school h'ses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dists. with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such sch'l's have b'n taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. d'y'r	Average number in daily attendance.
Berry	5	335	4	2	2	2	...	1	1	\$700	\$1,500	\$155	\$50	1	2	...	...	...
Black Earth	3	335	3	1	1	2	...	1	...	2,000	710	530	75	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mounds	5	257	...	1	...	5	...	1	1	1,300	3,350	225	175	...	...	...	...	...
Cross Plains	6	378	6	2	...	2	...	...	2	3,550	...	217	600	1	1	...	337	...
Dane	7	325	2	...	1	4	...	5	3	730	2,150	160	165	...	...	...	...	...
Fitchburg	10	424	10	2	1	2	...	...	3	100	4,000	432	48	...	...	...	...	...
Madison	5	260	4	1	1	2	...	3	3	1,050	3,205	275	80	...	...	...	...	...
Mazomanie	2	535	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	1,280	1,220	820	45	...	...	...	...	...
Middleton	8	488	7	7	4	8	...	2	...	1,000	6,700	413	263	1	1	120	...	25
Montrose	7	365	5	2	1	8	...	1	3	2,100	3,925	295	5	1	1	120	26	20
Oregon	9	587	8	3	...	7	...	5	1	4,300	7,110	430	85	...	...	...	...	...
Perry	5	235	5	1	...	2	...	...	2	610	1,440	55	95	...	...	...	...	...
Primrose	7	340	2	...	3	...	...	2	3	1,138	2,928	97	95	...	...	...	...	...
Roxbury	6	275	...	4	1	...	...	1	2	1,020	1,925	105	215	1	2	220	80	40
Springdale	6	390	5	1	2	1	...	...	1	950	1,000	280	189	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield	9	440	8	3	4	4	...	5	8	1,550	4,880	280	189	2	3	209	110	47
Verona	7	444	4	...	1	5	...	1	1	1,215	3,910	120	50	...	...	...	...	...

Vermont	6	355	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	600	2,400	70	25	1	1	100	...	20
Totals	113	6,608	79	31	24	61	...	31	29	\$4,300	\$50,853	\$4,959	\$2,449	9	12	141	553	30
City of Madison	8	1,500	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	18,000	57,900	13,900	350	5	7	...	500	...
Grand totals	121	8,108	79	38	31	61	...	31	29	\$18,000	\$108,753	\$18,859	\$2,799	14	19	141	1053	30

DODGE COUNTY—First District.

Beaver Dam	9	492	7	5	3	4	...	4	2	\$1,400	\$3,720	\$510	\$163	...	...	...	...	...
Burnett	6	347	3	4	...	5	...	1	3	1,000	2,450	595	73	...	...	...	...	...
Calamus	9	575	8	5	1	6	...	...	2	1,000	4,357	255	150	1	1	44	...	20
Chester	7	317	7	6	...	6	...	...	3	1,000	2,800	295	15	...	...	...	...	...
Elba	8	511	7	2	1	4	...	1	2	700	2,475	350	30	...	...	...	...	...
Fox Lake	8	600	5	...	...	6	...	1	4	6,325	7,450	425	75	...	...	...	...	...
Lowell	13	786	12	1	1	9	...	2	5	3,500	7,725	900	168	...	...	...	...	...
Oak Grove	10	566	9	2	3	9	...	...	3	3,000	6,185	535	25	...	...	...	...	...
Portland	8	496	7	2	...	4	...	1	2	715	2,835	220	48	...	...	...	...	...
Shields	5	275	5	1	...	3	...	...	1	400	1,000	105	93	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton	10	540	8	7	2	9	...	2	2	1,600	6,600	360	181	...	...	...	...	...
Waupun, village	2	295	...	2	1	2	...	...	2	3,300	3,000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westford	9	450	9	2	...	8	...	3	5	1,050	3,125	255	130	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	104	6,250	87	39	12	75	...	15	35	\$6,325	\$53,722	\$5,405	\$1,150	1	1	44	...	20
City of Beaver Dam	4	800	...	4	2	4	...	...	...	7,000	20,000	4,000	500	1	...	200	200	20
Grand totals	108	7,050	87	43	14	79	...	15	35	\$7,000	\$73,723	\$9,405	\$1,650	2	2	122	200	20

DODGE COUNTY—Second District.

Ashippun	8	525	8	3	1	4	...	1	8	\$1,100	\$3,820	\$212	\$60	...	...	...	...	...
Clyman	7	450	7	1	1	3	...	2	3	500	1,605	170	170	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

DODGE COUNTY.—*Second District*—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accomodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have ad't'd textbooks	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd sch. d. by yr.	Average number in daily attendance.	
Emmett	8	368	8	1	2	2	...	2	...	\$450	\$1,525	\$240	\$248	...	4	...	...	...	...
Herman	9	505	9	...	...	9	...	...	1	500	2,060	350	97	...	4	160	168	124	...
Hubbard	9	880	5	5	3	6	...	2	3	10,200	12,000	600	310	1	1	202	103	41	...
Hustiford	7	350	7	...	1	3	...	1	8	600	2,050	270	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	6	350	5	3	...	3	...	3	1	400	975	115	85	...	5	163	135	155	...
Le Roy	9	471	8	1	1	5	...	3	2	600	2,650	425	78	1	3	200	160	...	...
Lomira	10	570	10	...	3	...	...	3	...	515	2,125	180	58	2	1	300	...	...	...
Rubicon	9	531	8	...	2	...	...	2	2	600	2,163	305	73	2	2	224	88	70	...
Theresa	6	360	6	1	2	6	...	2	3	780	1,855	130	20	7	7	308	...	...	...
Williamstown	6	562	6	...	2	6	...	2	...	10,000	12,000	1,175	35	4	5	200	...	...	...
Totals	64	5,922	87	15	18	48	...	23	21	\$10,000	\$45,028	\$4,172	\$1,305	26	28	219	654	97	...

DOOR COUNTY.

Bailey's Harbor	1	60	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	\$350	\$300	\$50	\$20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	100	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay Banks	2	100	2	.....	2	2	.....	.....	415	675	65	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egg Harbor	2	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	525	625	40	43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forestville	1	62	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	400	350	50	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner	3	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	400	700	75	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar	5	173	5	2	.....	3	1	.....	250	700	125	59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonport	1	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	50	300	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty Grove	4	120	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	225	510	75	172	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasewaupsee	4	185	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	220	770	70	130	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sevastopol	4	115	3	1	.....	4	2	.....	450	775	90	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Bay	5	375	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	3,500	2,925	1,080	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union	2	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375	340	45	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	2	75	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1,005	1,000	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	38	1,608	15	6	15	11	10	2	\$3,500	\$9,820	\$2,095	\$1,084

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior	3	500	4	3	2	1	\$6,000	\$5,500	\$1,500
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DUNN COUNTY.

Colfax	2	100	2	2	1	1	\$580	\$550	\$30	\$25
Dunn	7	330	4	1	3	1,413	2,626	207	245
Eau Galle	6	330	4	2	2	1,575	2,320	165	88
Elk Mound	3	110	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	300	550	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School-Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

DUNN COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
	No. of school houses in the town.	Number of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. site containing less than one acre.	Number of sites well enclosed.	No. of school-houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dist. which have adopted text books.	Number furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dists. with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school - house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appraisals.	Number of schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such sch. have been taught.	No. p's reg. who have not at'd sch. d'ly.	Average number in daily attendance.
Grant	2	74				2			1	\$110	\$200	\$20						
Lucas	3	150				2				360	650	36	\$5					
Menomonee	7	475	5	3		3		2	1	15,000	1,275	3,013	258					
New Haven	2	52								142	120	17						
Peru	3	102	3							310	600	30		1	1	54		
Red Cedar	5	220	4			3		1	2	420	1,300	68	54					
Rock Creek	4	133	2			4			2	360	905	30						
Sheridan	1	40				1				400	400	25						
Sherman	4	149				1				150	245	46						
Spring Brook	6	311	3			2				300	1,275	80	25					
Stanton	3	95								150	280							
Taintor	2	83	2						1	360	350	60	16					
Weston	3	120	1			2				408	673	42						
Totals	63	2,870	30	4		29		4	10	\$15,000	\$25,835	\$3,880	731	1	1	54		

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

Bridge Creek.....	5	500	5	...	4	...	2	\$7,000	\$9,373	\$600	97	...	...	...	...	...
Brunswick	3	200	3	3	3	...	...	600	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Claire.....	2	330	1	1	1	1	1	9,567	8,567	1,000	300	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	4	274	4	2	4	...	1	650	1,830	25	38	...	...	...	...	...
North Eau Claire.....	3	50	...	...	...	...	...	100	150	500	...	1	5	200	238	53
Oak Grove.....	3	225	...	...	3	3	3	850	1,900	185	15	...	...	...	...	...
Otter Creek	6	323	6	...	4	...	3	1,350	4,700	144	155	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Valley	2	75	2	...	1	...	...	415	500	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	9	299	6	1	8	...	1	350	1,475	120	40	...	...	...	...	...
West Eau Claire	4	530	1	...	4	...	3	23,100	23,898	1,038	100	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	41	2,800	28	7	32	4	7	\$23,100	\$62,893	\$3,797	845	1	5	200	238	53

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Alto.....	9	398	9	2	8	...	3	\$400	\$2,450	260	120	1	1	...	...	...
Ashford	10	610	9	2	4	...	3	1,020	3,925	370	331	4	5	...	...	...
Auburn.....	11	755	11	11	7	...	1	1,409	4,900	330	170	...	...	...	...	...
Byron	11	500	9	1	7	...	2	450	2,220	570	223	...	...	...	...	...
Calumet	5	390	4	2	5	...	1	1,700	4,883	382	260	3	4	...	...	...
Eden.....	7	350	7	4	6	...	2	970	3,500	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eldorado	6	416	6	4	6	...	...	1,332	3,932	395	130	3	3	...	...	...
Empire	8	600	8	3	8	...	1	900	3,296	280	80	...	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	8	373	8	6	7	...	1	1,550	4,000	585	106	...	...	...	...	...
Forest.....	4	800	8	1	6	...	2	1,200	3,850	160	200	...	...	...	...	...
Friendship.....	5	361	5	4	5	...	...	650	1,650	150	40	...	...	...	...	...
Lamartine	10	543	8	6	5	...	5	1,150	4,830	675	209	...	...	...	...	...
Marshfield	3	140	3	2	5	...	2	250	420	175	170	...	...	...	...	...
Mefomen	12	745	7	4	9	...	7	2,500	6,250	590	95	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY—continued.

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appraisals.	No. of schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such sch'ls have been taught.	No. p'ls reg. who have not at'd sch. d'g yr.	Average No. in daily attendance.
Oakfield	7	342	4	5	1	5	...	6	7	\$1,625	\$3,875	\$550	\$175	...	...	...	...	...
Osceola	8	400	8	4	...	7	...	4	1	800	2,020	180	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon	2	341	5	5	1	6	...	7	5	700	2,500	325	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ripon, city	4	650	4	3	1	4	4	4	6	7,000	9,500	1,500	75	...	...	...	...	...
Rosendale	8	435	7	2	...	5	...	6	1	1,200	2,900	570	187	...	...	...	...	...
Springvale	9	423	5	5	1	6	...	2	5	2,100	5,325	475	180	...	...	...	...	...
Taycheedah	6	350	1	2	1	2	...	4	5	1,200	3,200	400	120	...	...	...	...	...
Waupun	8	370	6	5	...	4	...	7	2	800	2,950	320	97	...	...	...	...	...
Waupun, village	1	250	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	6,000	6,000	300	40	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	172	10142	143	74	14	123	4	98	62	\$7,000	\$87,776	\$9,842	\$3,068	11	13	...	...	...
City of Fond du Lac	16	2100	...	17	1	16	...	...	...	19,000	64,656	21,000	...	9	15	...	...	...
Grand totals	188	12242	143	91	15	139	4	98	62	\$19,000	152,432	\$11,942	\$3,068	20	28	...	...	...

GRANT COUNTY.

Beetown.....	9	626	6	3	...	6	...	1	\$1,650	\$6,035	\$185	...	1	1	40	1	10
Bloomington	6	400	4	3	1	4	1	...	5,150	7,900	875	57	...	...	...	...	...
Blue River.....	5	254	3	...	1	1	...	1	615	1,820	51	86	...	...	...	...	...
Boscobel	3	550	...	...	...	3	...	...	5,200	4,000	1,200	50	3	3	...	...	...
Cassville	5	400	5	1	5	3	1	...	4,000	4,800	1,200	50	3	3	...	...	...
Clifton	9	450	9	2	9	2	...	3	600	2,600	150	200	...	...	...	...	...
Ellenboro.....	6	350	4	...	5	2	...	...	700	2,000	100	18	...	...	...	...	...
Fennimore.....	16	800	10	...	...	5	...	3	1,400	6,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Haven.....	7	323	3	1	5	3	...	1	2,100	6,100	345	35	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison.....	8	343	6	...	6	1	2	1	1,550	5,000	151	40	...	...	...	...	...
Hazel Green	7	765	8	...	7	4	...	...	4,300	6,450	680	18	...	...	...	...	...
Hickory Grove	9	415	5	...	8	8	...	3	850	2,830	225	105	...	...	...	...	...
Jamestown.....	8	400	8	...	6	8	...	...	700	2,275	335	160	...	...	...	...	...
Lancaster.....	11	1,230	3	...	6	8	...	3	26,000	30,070	1,270	210	...	...	...	...	...
Liberty	8	500	4	2	3	5	3	2	826	2,900	200	160	...	...	...	...	...
Lima	6	365	4	...	2	5	3	2	2,050	5,571	250	188	...	...	...	...	...
Little Grant.....	7	298	3	...	1	5	1	1	1,025	8,200	120	20	...	...	...	...	...
Marion	4	150	4	...	...	...	2	1	400	875	43	50	...	...	...	...	...
Millville.....	3	100	1	...	...	1	...	2	50	810	75	6	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Hope	6	325	1	...	...	2	...	2	2,000	2,490	127	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muscoda.....	5	370	4	...	...	2	1	...	2,000	2,855	230	25	...	...	...	...	...
Paris.....	7	270	3	...	...	2	...	2	700	1,950	305	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patch Grove	7	369	4	...	...	2	...	5	1,500	4,250	165	50	...	...	...	...	...
Plattville	8	960	...	...	...	7	1	...	6,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Potosi	10	680	5	...	...	4	2	...	13,350	12,800	...	...	2	3	...	...	...
Smelser	7	470	...	...	...	4	...	1	750	3,600	400	160	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo	8	330	8	...	...	4	...	...	500	1,280	145	65	...	...	...	...	...
Waterstown.....	5	233	5	...	...	4	...	...	500	1,725	125	78	...	...	...	...	...
Wingville	7	325	5	...	...	...	...	...	8,700	5,400	265	100	...	...	...	...	...

Jordan	2	411	8	1	2	3	...	3	\$675	\$3,530	\$240	\$200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe	10	1,600	7	3	2	5	...	3	29,000	26,300	2,600	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	9	470	9	2	3	3	...	1	1,310	4,000	350	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glarus	4	320	4	1	2	1	...	3	3,300	4,150	105	80	...	1	65	...	...	52
Spring Grove	9	500	8	...	2	5	...	...	3,500	2,200	330	126	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sylvester	9	465	7	3	3	7	...	4	1,000	3,000	475	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	5	235	3	...	2	2	...	3	...	2,855	106	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
York	6	264	6	...	1	...	...	1	525	1,705	95	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	128	8,186	107	35	33	63	...	87	\$20,000	\$89,710	\$5,963	\$1,274	...	...	...	...	...	52

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

Berlin	6	320	7	1	1	7	4	2	6	\$1,500	\$3,900	\$400	\$40	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn	8	390	3	...	1	7	3	2	4	1,600	2,951	445	88	...	...	...	...	...
Green Lake	13	500	19	2	1	7	2	4	5	1,900	5,200	490	83	...	...	...	...	...
Kingston	6	371	5	3	...	4	2	1	3	1,500	3,300	185	50	...	...	...	...	...
Mackford	8	468	7	2	1	7	1	3	2	2,700	4,900	370	107	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester	8	280	7	3	...	4	...	...	2	600	2,085	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marquette	4	170	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	600	875	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Princeton	7	303	5	1	2	5	2	...	1	4,000	6,340	440	25	...	1	163	70	...
Seneca	5	185	5	2	...	4	...	...	2	340	1,400	110	70	...	...	...	...	...
St. Marie	5	145	8	...	...	1	...	...	1	200	400	80	15	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	73	3,312	58	12	6	47	14	11	28	\$4,060	\$31,551	\$3,940	\$478	...	1	163	70	...
City of Berlin	2	800	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	37,000	4,000	...	...	2	2	60	...
Grand total	74	4,112	58	14	6	49	14	11	28	\$4,000	\$68,351	\$6,940	\$478	...	3	162	130	...

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.
IOWA COUNTY.

SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
Towns.	No. of school b ^o in the town.	No. pupils sch houses will ac m ^o date.	No. of sites con ^t less than one ac	No. of sites well closed.	No. of school b ^o built of stone or t	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. diste. which have adopted text-books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of diste. with sch ^o houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils who have not attended sc. d ^y .	Average No. in daily attendance.
Arena	14	250	14	...	...	7	...	1	2	\$600	\$1,600	\$160	\$31	...	...	...	...	...
Clyde	4	940	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	750	5,400	484	177	1	1	186	24	35
Dodgeville	17	1,000	13	4	2	5	...	2	5	1,000	8,300	500	75	1	2	...	...	...
Highland	13	621	12	3	5	7	...	3	2	800	6,300	850	58	...	...	...	...	...
Linden	12	400	6	3	...	6	...	...	...	2,000	5,500	500	150	...	...	...	...	...
Mifflin	9	685	8	2	1	2	...	2	...	1,000	5,200	358	385	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral Point	12	870	8	2	...	7	...	1	2	1,500	2,225	135	180	...	...	...	...	...
Moscow	7	416	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	900	5,055	617	45	...	...	...	...	...
Pulaski	7	760	6	2	3	3	...	1	1	3,000	3,615	90	50	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgeway	15	855	15	...	...	2	...	...	1	410	1,700	180	165	...	...	...	...	...
Waldwick	6	287	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	575	2,297	190	60	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	6	...	3	2	...	3	...	2	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	122	6,034	94	18	13	47	...	15	10	\$3,000	\$42,202	\$3,484	\$1,324	2	3	186	24	85
City of Mineral Point ..	2	630	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	15,000	18,000	3,000	200	3	...	180	225	140
Grand total	124	6,664	94	20	15	49	...	15	16	\$15,000	\$60,202	\$6,484	\$1,524	5	3	183	249	87

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion	7	455	7	...	...	2	7	4	1	\$700	\$2,450	\$520	\$110 00	1	1	98	23	20
Alma.....	8	514	5	4	...	6	...	3	5	1,600	4,450	390	220 50	...	...	...	...	...
Garden Valley	5	243	5	2	...	5	...	...	...	280	690	85	68 50	...	...	...	...	...
Hixton	6	279	5	2	...	5	7	4	...	640	1,725	123	62 50	2	2	120	30	23
Irving.....	7	299	4	1	...	5	4	1	1	300	1,530	101	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Manchester	3	120	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	£20	600	85	...	1	1	66	17	15
Melrose	8	535	5	...	...	6	4	2	1	1,350	2,750	250	200 00	...	...	...	...	...
Northfield	4	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	375	8	11 25	...	...	...	...	...
Springfield	6	210	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	150	700	10	...	6	6	716	...	...
Totals...	54	2,780	53	10	...	35	22	41	10	\$1,600	\$15,270	\$1,522	\$772 75	10	10	250	69	19

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan	7	865	4	2	7	5	...	1	1	\$890	\$2,326	\$240	\$60	...	...	...	...	...
Cold Spring.....	5	314	5	...	2	5	...	...	1	1,225	3,675	350	110	...	...	...	...	...
Concord	10	675	10	4	3	6	...	1	6	1,050	4,900	355	...	1	1	130	40	25
Farmington.....	6	633	9	5	5	7	...	2	2	1,250	4,825	285	247	1	1	216	30	20
Hebron	7	421	7	2	3	5	...	...	2	1,650	3,690	150	...	1	1	...	...	...
Ixonia	9	535	8	2	4	3	...	2	3	1,200	4,690	410	...	3	4	104	90	23
Jefferson	15	1,107	11	8	7	9	...	3	3	10,000	18,760	1,790	377	2	2	...	152	...
Koshkoning	9	864	7	3	6	9	...	1	2	13,000	26,000	3,645	30	1	1	100	...	40
Lake Mills.....	7	580	4	1	3	4	...	1	7	15,800	17,075	1,149	115	...	...	...	...	...
Milford	8	440	8	2	3	5	...	...	1	4,100	6,693	355	...	1	1	65	25	...
Oakland	8	355	6	1	3	6	...	2	1	750	2,176	250	24	...	...	...	...	...
Palmyra.....	5	500	4	3	2	4	...	1	1	2,000	6,150	380	105	...	...	...	...	...
Sullivan	7	475	6	1	2	4	...	1	3	3,600	6,110	320	95	...	...	...	...	...
Sumner	3	180	3	2	3	3	...	2	2	1,200	2,200	90	40	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo	7	475	7	...	...	5	...	...	2	500	1,800	300	...	1	2	120	14	29

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accomodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each sch'l's have b'n taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd. sc'd'y. r	Average number in daily attendance.
Waterloo Village.....	1	300	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	9,000	8,000	1,000	100	....	....	....	....	....
Watertown	11	700	11	4	2	9	....	....	8	700	2,630	275	125	1	1	200	30	40
Totals.....	128	8,919	110	40	54	90	....	18	40	15,800	121,610	11,335	1,551	12	14	183	381	29
City of Watertown.....	6	1,200	....	4	2	6	....	....	....	19,000	15,000	5,100	1,800	4	10	210	845	690
Grand Total	134	10119	110	44	56	96	....	18	40	19,000	136,610	16,435	3,351	16	24	171	1236	859

JUNEAU COUNTY.

Armenia.....	3	91	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	100	110	10	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield.....	2	50	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	110	140	15	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fountain	6	222	4	....	....	8	....	....	....	1,475	1,805	170	71	....	....	....	....	....
Germanatown	5	239	5	....	....	3	....	1	....	2,036	1,925	111	132	....	....	....	....	....
Kildare.....	5	244	4	....	....	3	....	....	2	100	500	40	....	....	....	....	....	....

Lemonweir	7	305	7	4	...	5	...	...	7	610	2,130	150	...	...	...
Lindina	4	340	6	2	...	4	...	...	2	500	1,405	50	...	...	...
Lisbon	4	105	2	1	...	3	...	...	3	325	825	50	...	...	...
Lyndon	4	240	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	320	675	131	...	...	...
Marion	3	185	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	465	706	75	...	...	...
Mauston	1	250	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	2,500	2,000	500	...	...	...
Necedah	3	340	1	2	...	3	...	...	2	10,200	10,800	600	...	...	...
New Lisbon	2	350	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	3,500	6,000	1,000	...	...	...
Orange	3	105	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	415	757	60	...	...	...
Plymouth	7	285	4	...	...	2	...	...	1	675	575	103	...	...	...
Seven Mile Creek	9	467	9	2	...	2	...	...	3	301	...	...	...	...	...
Summit	6	263	3	...	...	5	...	...	1	400	1,050	85	...	...	...
Wanewoc	7	300	6	1	...	3	...	...	1	550	1,585	105	...	...	...
Totals	84			16	...	45	...	...	17	24		\$3,255	...	...	...

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton	8	330	8	6	...	6	...	...	1	1	753	2,925	340	115	1	2	235	81	50
Bristol	7	324	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	1,150	5,200	405	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paris	10	426	8	8	...	10	...	...	3	10	350	3,240	415	50	...	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Prairie	11	500	10	6	...	8	...	...	3	3	2,050	8,150	650	220	...	...	...	...	...
Randall	3	142	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	650	850	85	36	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	9	534	8	3	...	8	...	...	2	4	2,000	8,950	250	287	...	...	...	...	...
Somers	8	368	7	6	...	8	...	...	2	2	1,200	4,400	295	180	...	...	...	...	...
Wheatland	6	815	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	2	550	1,025	235	80	1	1	185	37	43
Totals	62	2,939	55	29	3	53	...	...	12	28	\$2,050	\$87,700	\$26,705	\$908	2	8	235	118	46
City of Kenosha	3	700	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	15,000	20,000	6,000	...	3	3	...	50	...
Grand total	65	3,639	55	32	5	56	...	...	12	23	\$15,000	\$57,700	\$32,705	\$908	3	8	235	168	46

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.
KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dists. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schls have b'n ag't.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. d'y'r	Average number in daily attendance.
Ahnepee.....	6	460	5	3	...	6	...	4	...	\$1,700	\$3,600	\$475	\$95	2	2	238	104	55
Carlton	6	320	4	...	...	5	...	...	...	450	1,960	130	145	...	...	...	...	...
Casco	4	300	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,000	100	100	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	5	511	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	400	1,200	101	174	...	...	...	...	...
Kewaunee	6	585	5	3	...	5	...	1	...	2,000	2,720	195	100	1	1	232	75	70
Lincoln.....	3	265	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	675	40	30	...	...	...	...	...
Montpelier.....	4	135	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	225	375	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	8	530	8	...	...	3	...	1	3	525	1,500	89	280	...	...	...	...	...
Red River	5	450	5	...	...	8	...	...	...	500	1,000	125	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	47	3056	43	6	...	27	...	6	4	\$2,000	\$14,636½	\$1,804	\$924½	3	3	235	179	63

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Bangor.....	7	500	5	4	1	5	...	2	2	\$4,175	\$0,500	\$450	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns	0	890	0	4	...	9	...	2	3	...	2,100	540	\$67	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.
LA FAYETTE COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of School houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well en- closed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dist's which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dist's with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in the town.	Av. No. days such schls have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd sch. d'y'r.	Average number in daily attendance.
Willow Springs	9	408	8	2	4	3	5	3	...	\$500	\$1,710	\$235	\$57	...	...	...	...	...
Wiota	11	550	5	...	...	5	6	3	...	800	4,650	256	25.	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	119	7,879	65	41	21	63	75	31	16	\$35,500	\$97,990	\$8,505	\$2,974	...	...	...	...	...

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

Cato.....	8	556	5	3	...	5	...	3	2	\$3,875	\$3,535	\$340	\$195	1	1	66	...	15
Centerville.....	5	295	4	2	...	4	...	2	...	610	900	250	140	2	2	141	144	74
Cooperstown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton	6	680	6	3	1	6	...	1	2	550	875	145	100	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	8	740	6	...	...	4	...	2	4	415	1,950	287	247	...	...	...	...	...
Gibson	8	665	5	3	...	5	...	7	1	550	1,900	220	186	...	...	...	...	...
Kossuth	5	450	3	2	...	5	...	4	...	500	2,075	150	120	1	1	...	...	86
Liberty	5	330	5	2	...	5	...	5	1	400	1,345	71	80	1	1	44	...	25

Manitowoc, city	4	1020	4	1	3	3	5,500	675	2	4	230	251	212
Manitowoc, town	2	155	2	1	1	1	250	25					
Manitowoc Rapids	6	440	3		4		980	181					
Maple Grove	5	570	5	1		1	700	225					
Meeme	6	304	6	1		4	640	175					
Mishicot	8	625	8	1	8	1	700	197	1	1	143	80	75
Newton	6	570	6	1	4		2,879	150	2	2			
Rockland	3	165	3	1		1	120		2	2	202	83	00
Schleswig	7	521	7		4	1	850	170					
Two Creeks	2	150			1		600	50					
Two Rivers	7	1066	3		6	1	8,740	195					
Totals	107	9292	81	28	55	19	\$8,750	\$3,011	13	14	137	478	71

MARATHON COUNTY.

Berlin	10	390	10	3	1	2	\$300	\$1,195	\$145				
Bergen	1	20	1		1		90	70	20				
Jenny	3	65	2				450	400	50				
Knowlton	1	40	1	1			1,200	1,053	148				
Maine	5	255	5		3		305	775	25				
Marathon	3	156	1	2	3		100	800	150				
Mosinee	6	208	3	1	1		700	1,550	110				
Stettin	6	250	5	5	6		613	1,900	64				
Texas	5	132	2	1	4		725	1,850	175				
Wausau	5	160	2	1	4	1	725	1,825	100				
Wausau, village	1	180	1	1	1		2,000	1,500	500				
Weston	3	125	1		1	1	905	750	40				
Wien	2	60			1		450	400	50				
Totals	50	2051	34	15	27	4	\$2,000	\$14,067	\$1,577	8	9	208	60 127

TABLE No. IV.—*School-Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.
MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
	No. of school houses in the town.	Number of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. site containing less than one acre.	Number of sites well enclosed.	No. of school-houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dist. which have adopted text books.	Number furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dists. with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school - house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	Number of schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such sch. have been taught.	No. p's reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d'y yr.	Average number in daily attendance.	
Buffalo	7	315	6	1	1	4	1	1	2	\$600	\$1,345	\$90 00	\$56 50	1	1	1	1	1	
Crystal Lake	4	215	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	600	1,050	25 25	35 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Douglas	5	226	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	500	1,895	115 00	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Harris	3	170	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	275	550	40 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Mecan	3	250	3	1	1	3	1	1	3	505	905	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Montello	4	275	4	1	1	3	1	3	1	1,400	1,800	225 00	70 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Moundville	3	160	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	405	700	20 00	15 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Neshkoro	3	110	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	287	410	77 00	5 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Newton	4	185	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	300	725	25 00	20 10	1	2	80	1	1	
Oxford	4	245	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	2,600	3,100	145 00	15 00	1	2	1	1	1	
Packwaukee	5	270	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1,010	3,000	165 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Shields	4	120	4	1	1	2	1	1	3	500	925	160 00	25 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Springfield	3	110	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	210	375	20 00	20 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Westfield	4	285	4	1	1	3	1	2	3	1,600	2,450	125 00	50 00	1	1	1	1	1	
Totals	56	2,936	47	9	1	29	1	8	18	\$2,600	\$10,230	1,251 25	\$361 60	3	8	30	1	1	

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—First District.

Franklin.....	7	450	7	2	....	3	5	2	2	\$515	\$2,115	\$385	\$140	5	5	140	110	81
Greenfield	12	656	12	5	2	8	7	9	5	1,650	4,450	470	295	3	3	130	30	25
Lake	7	575	6	3	5	6	7	4	....	3,505	8,255	1,625	280	6	23	168	317	100
Oak Creek.....	9	600	9	4	....	6	7	5	1	500	3,400	300	200	1	1	110	15	23
Total.....	35	2,281	34	14	7	23	26	20	8	\$3,505	\$18,220	\$2,780	\$915	15	32	137	472	44

MILWAUKEE COUNTY—Second District.

Granville	10	535	10	....	1	6	5	4	....	\$550	\$1,875	\$445	\$137	7	7	160	100	100
Milwaukee.....	10	806	10	8	....	9	10	10	....	1,575	6,020	760	872	2	2	208	30	22
Wauwatosa	12	880	10	7	5	10	9	8	2	7,400	14,680	1,750	170	2	2	140	40	35
Totals	32	2,221	30	15	6	25	24	22	2	\$7,400	\$21,575	\$2,775	\$1,189	11	11	169	170	52
City of Milwaukee	21	8,500	....	15	15	21	....	....	....	35,000	227,800	62,400	2,500	43	157	200	6104	5920
Grand total	23	10721	30	30	21	46	24	22	2	\$35,000	\$249,375	\$65,155	\$3,689	54	168	184	6274	2485

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian	4	192	2	1	....	2	1	1	1	\$500	\$1,265	\$70	86	....	....	....	....	....
Angelo	3	150	2	....	....	8	....	1	2	500	1,400	125	....	....	....	....	....	....
Clifton	3	120	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	190	20	13	....	....	....	....	....
Eaton	5	130	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	550	110	18	....	....	....	....	....
Glendale	5	300	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	950	1,125	140	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greenfield	4	160	3	1	....	2	2	1	1	310	500	65	5	....	....	....	....	....
Jefferson	5	240	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	750	950	110	....	....	....	....	....	....

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.
 MONROE COUNTY—*continue?*

TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accom- modate.	containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text-books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dists. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schls have been taught.	No. p's reg. who have not at dis. sc. d'g y'r	Average No. in daily attendance.
La Fayette.....	4	180	4	1	...	2	...	2	1	\$625.	\$1,250	\$85	\$27	...	...	...	...	...
Leon.....	10	450	9	5	...	5	...	1	2	1,400	3,815	300	20	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	11	338	6	2	...	4	...	2	1	450	1,895	335	40	...	...	...	...	...
Little Falls.....	6	280	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	600	1,115	195	100	...	...	...	...	...
Oakdale.....	5	300	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	525	925	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland.....	6	215	4	1	...	2	...	...	2	100	330	100	40	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgeville.....	6	350	2	...	...	4	...	...	2	600	1,600	90	110	...	...	...	...	...
Sheldon.....	4	180	4	1	...	1	...	1	1	305	415	50	50	...	...	...	...	...
Sparta.....	14	1,592	9	5	1	11	4	3	4	30,000	32,725	3,255	60	...	...	...	...	...
Tomah.....	9	520	6	...	...	3	1	3	2	3,500	5,275	320	160	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington.....	6	200	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	505	1,425	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilton.....	7	317	7	3	...	3	...	...	3	770	1,580	140	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	117	6,214	84	23	1	53	8	17	26	\$30,000	\$57,710	5,475	674	...	...	...	...	...

OCONTO COUNTY,

Gillet	3	102	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	300	600	60	15	...	...	...	...
Little Suamico	3	175	2	1	...	2	...	1	...	1,000	1,120	170	75	...	...	...	...
Marinette	3	250	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	1,500	3,000	2,500	50	1	...	...	...
Oconto	5	258	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1,525	2,500	60	30	...	...	...	...
Pensaukee	4	200	3	3	...	4	...	1	...	1,475	2,300	325	109	...	...	...	...
Peshigo	9	370	9	1	...	3	...	4	...	1,500	5,800	655	115	...	...	...	...
Stiles	2	100	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,063	1,338	65	8	...	...	...	...
Totals	29	1,455	24	7	...	14	...	10	...	1,525	16,658	3,805	402	1	...	...	...
City of Oconto	5	400	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	10,000	22,000	8,000	200	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	34	1,855	24	9	...	19	...	10	...	10,000	38,658	11,805	602	1	...	...	...

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Black Creek	3	150	5	...	...	5	4	2	...	400	800	200	30
Bovina	5	220	5	1	...	4	4	1	...	800	2,550	200	20
Buchanan	3	235	3	3	...	3	3	2	...	525	1,400	70	60
Center	6	300	5	3	...	5	...	2	...	550	1,400	125	45
Cicero	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dale	7	367	5	1	...	2	...	1	2	840	2,590	177	47
Deer Creek	1	60	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	100	100	25	10
Ellington	8	400	6	5	...	7	...	6	1	940	2,500	300	157
Freedom	6	372	6	3	...	3	...	...	2	625	2,500	135	90
Grand Chute	10	600	7	8	...	6	...	3	1	850	2,500	500	150
Greenville	10	465	10	...	...	9	...	4	2	650	4,410	320	140
Hortonia	6	345	4	2	...	4	...	2	1	1,000	2,125	110	145
Kaukauna	6	540	6	6	...	6	...	4	...	500	1,180	400	160
Liberty	3	130	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	550	750	80	...
Maine	1	36	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	564	550	14	20

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

PIERCE COUNTY—continued.

TOWNS.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. t. dists. with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each sch'l's have b'n ag't.	No. pupils reg. who have not att'd sch. d'y'r	Average number in daily attendance.
Oak Grove	5	245	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	\$500	\$1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prescott	1	300	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	3,200	3,000	\$200	...	...	...	...	...	...
River Falls	10	490	4	3	...	6	...	5	5	4,300	6,650	655	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Elm	7	275	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	340	1,050	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	3	160	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	600	1,425	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Lake	6	240	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	155	210	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton	3	140	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	780	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trimble	7	300	7	2	...	2	...	2	1	705	2,750	115	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	3	90	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	262	700	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	74	4034	49	13	...	38	18	18	28	\$4,300	\$28,450	\$2,825	\$532 00	...	...	...	...	...

POLK COUNTY.

Alden	2	62	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	\$510	\$900	\$20	\$30 00	...	...	...	...	...
Balsam Lake	3	90	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	700	740	50	...	...	...	...	...	...

Black Brook.....	3	85	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	\$110	\$140	\$12	...	...	...	...	...
Farmington	5	245	2	1	2	...	1	...	...	1,020	3,000	40	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	3	105	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	315	550	25	...	...	...	...	...
Luck	1	35	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	268	260	8	...	...	...	...	...
Milltown	2	55	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	117	150	50	...	...	...	...	...
Osceola	6	373	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	1,900	3,650	330	...	...	...	...	...
St. Croix Falls.....	6	533	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	800	1,350	215	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling.....	3	90	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	200	250	50	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	34	1,373	18	7	14	...	8	3	3	\$1,900	\$10,990	\$800	...	...	...	\$205	...

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Almond	6	270	5	3	...	...	...	...	2	\$1,000	\$3,240	\$163	...	...	...	...	...
Amherst	8	415	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	2,050	3,580	125	...	...	...	...	...
Belmont	6	209	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	525	1,700	105	...	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista.....	5	250	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	1,400	350	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Pleine.....	4	165	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	650	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant.....	2	60	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hull.....	4	160	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	325	700	125	...	...	...	...	...
Lanark	6	216	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	300	562	92	...	...	...	67	...
Linwood	2	70	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	500	25	...	...	...	...	...
New Hope.....	5	198	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	807	35	...	...	...	75	...
Pine Grove	4	150	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	650	40	...	...	...	...	...
Plover.....	7	465	6	1	...	...	2	...	1	3,800	4,650	365	...	...	...	120	...
Sharon	5	200	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	400	1,050	125	...	...	...	100	...
Stevens Point.....	1	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	70	5	...	...	...	...	...
Stevens Point, city	3	520	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	5,000	9,300	1,900	...	...	...	2	...
Stockton.....	9	380	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	1,025	3,505	165	...	...	...	66	...
Totals	77	3,748	48	15	44	...	7	15	15	\$5,000	\$32,664	\$3,620	...	...	...	\$625	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

ROCK COUNTY—First District—continued.

TOWNS.	SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils enrolled.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well closed.	No. school houses of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which adopted text book.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dists. with houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each sch'l's have b'n taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended 8 yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
Spring Valley	8	458	7	3	4	7	...	2	3	1,075	3,600	425	103	...	...	...	...	...
Union	0	783	6	2	3	5	...	1	1	15,500	18,885	761	95	1	1	00	...	...
Totals	82	4,851	64	31	33	49	...	18	22	15,500	60,820	3,951	941	2	2	66	...	12
City of Janesville	5	1,340	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	50,000	90,500	10,000	50	8	12	170	838	270
Grand Total	87	6,197	64	36	38	54	...	18	22	\$50,000	151,320	\$13,951	\$991	9	14	116	338	141

ROCK COUNTY—Second District.

Beloit	7	314	7	1	3	5	...	3	1	\$1,000	\$2,725	\$390	\$101	...	...	...	...	...
Bradford	7	320	6	5	1	4	...	4	3	2,500	4,620	500	80	...	...	...	...	...
Clinton	7	567	5	5	2	5	...	5	3	4,300	7,250	1,063	326	1	1	20	23	16
Harmony	0	859	7	3	...	7	...	2	1	800	2,700	310	140	...	...	...	...	...
Johnstown	3	403	6	5	1	8	...	...	1	1,000	5,950	590	...	...	...	...	...	...

La Prairie	9	359	3	4	...	6	...	3	4	900	3,700	455	95	...	...	...	...
Lima.....	13	498	11	3	1	3	...	3	8	900	3,350	585	73	...	...	...	...
Milton.....	7	593	3	4	2	5	...	2	2	10,000	16,000	1,605	50	...	...	...	...
Rock.....	10	463	10	2	2	1	...	1	4	8,750	3,750	265	250	...	...	...	...
Turtle.....	9	409	7	6	1	6	...	2	3	1,000	4,520	550	40	...	...	...	...
Totals	85	4,285	65	38	13	50	...	25	30	10,000	54,565	6,275	1,154	1	29	28	16
City of Janesville.....	3	1,000	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	35,000	50,000	7,000	20	3	4	190	328
Grand total	88	5,285	65	41	16	53	...	25	30	35,000	94,565	13,275	1,174	4	5	219	351
																	16

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Cady	1	66	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1,200	1,200	10	75	...	...	...	...
Cylon	3	110	2	3	...	2	...	2	...	1,100	1,050	60	74	...	...	...	...
Eau Galle.....	3	146	3	...	...	2	...	1	2	700	1,100	20	38	...	...	...	...
Emerald.....	3	125	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	1,000	2,500	50	100	...	...	...	...
Erin	6	360	6	...	...	5	...	2	1	500	2,000	150	50	...	...	...	...
Hammond	8	400	7	...	...	5	...	2	...	1,000	6,000	500	50	...	...	...	...
Hudson	4	124	2	2	...	3	...	2	2	800	1,300	25	250	...	...	...	...
Kinnickinnick.....	6	300	2	...	...	3	...	1	3	625	1,900	145	35	...	...	...	...
Pleasant Valley.....	3	165	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	320	650	25	30	...	...	...	...
Richmond	4	363	4	3	...	4	...	2	...	1,200	2,700	205	175	...	...	...	...
Rush River	3	162	3	...	...	2	...	3	1	450	700	42	43	...	...	...	...
St. Joseph	2	100	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	800	1,400	40	150	...	...	...	...
Somerset	5	190	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	500	2,050	55	20	...	...	...	...
Springfield.....	4	140	2	...	...	2	...	2	3	350	1,000	60	50	...	...	...	...
Stanton.....	4	210	4	2	...	2	...	...	2	400	1,200	190	106	...	...	...	...
Star Prairie	2	80	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	550	700	200	50	...	...	...	...
Troy	7	255	5	...	1	4	...	1	3	1,200	2,840	113	44	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

ST. CROIX COUNTY—continued

Towns.	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils in school houses will accrue date.	No. sites controlled less than one acre.	No. sites well closed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with maps.	No. J. L. dists. with houses in the town.	Highest value to the school house site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appliances.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers employed in such schools.	Av. No. days taught have been taught.	No. pupils registered not at'd dis. each.	Average number daily attendance.
Warren.....	4	145	4	2	...	2	...	1	...	\$550	\$1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	72	3441	52	15	1	46	3	24	20	\$1,200	\$13,940	\$1,898	\$1,350	...	...	...	...	...
City of Hudson.....	3	500	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5,000	12,000	3,050	200	2	2	150	60	60
Grand total.....	75	3941	52	18	3	46	3	24	20	\$5,000	\$25,940	\$4,949	\$1,550	2	2	150	60	60

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	9	1290	8	3	1	7	...	5	4	\$84,000	\$35,075	\$4,805	\$220	1	1	14	...	...
Bear Creek.....	8	205	9	2	...	3	...	...	1	625	1,890	150	35	...	...	...	...	...
Dellona.....	6	250	5	1	...	3	...	1	2	400	1,450	150	8	...	...	...	...	...
Excelsior.....	8	280	6	1	...	6	...	3	2	525	1,705	110	48	...	...	...	...	...
Fairfield.....	6	253	5	2	...	1	...	1	1	610	1,375	115	30	...	...	...	...	...
Franklin.....	6	245	4	...	2	2	...	1	1	500	1,400	146	40	...	...	...	...	...

Freedom	6	260	5	1	1	3	4	...	\$425	\$1,750	\$183	\$10	...	...	...	...	...
Greenfield	6	275	6	...	...	3	3	2	400	1,000	100	25	...	...	...	...	...
Honey Creek	8	417	6	1	1	6	5	4	640	2,138	550	...	3	3	60	...	...
Ironton	7	420	6	3	1	5	2	...	1,000	3,250	...	169	...	...	...	...	...
LaValle	10	370	8	...	...	9	...	3	400	1,450	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Merrimack	5	237	5	1	1	2	3	2	1,200	2,475	50	210	...	...	...	...	...
New Buffalo	6	592	5	...	1	4	2	2	3,100	4,900	250	130	...	...	...	...	...
Prairie du Sac	8	510	5	3	4	2	5	1	3,000	6,750	2,300	169	2	2	200	140	95
Reedsburg	8	550	8	2	0	5	2	2	6,250	7,900	565	295	1	1	...	...	...
Spring Green	6	455	6	5	1	4	2	1	1,000	3,300	445	162	1	1	200	40	35
Sumpter	5	270	...	1	2	5	1	1	1,700	3,325	270	150	...	...	...	...	...
Troy	9	386	8	2	...	7	9	3	525	2,750	101	340	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	10	455	8	1	...	5	...	2	825	3,600	345	...	...	...	...	...	...
Westfield	6	450	6	...	...	3	1	...	1,200	3,000	100	15	...	...	...	...	...
Winfield	8	260	7	1	...	...	1	1	875	1,675	45	82	...	...	...	...	...
Woodland	9	394	7	...	...	4	1	2	316	1,050	116	12	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	160	8,923	133	30	14	89	48	37	\$34,000	\$93,208	\$8,785	\$2,141	8	8	118	180	65

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Angelica	1	50	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	\$25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bell Plain	6	167	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	\$7	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	2	65	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	20	15	...	...	...	...	...
Hartland	1	70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pella	1	31	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richmond	1	31	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shawano village	2	175	1	...	...	2	1	...	2,700	2,700	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington	1	25	1	...	...	1	...	...	100	125	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waukechon	3	150	2	...	1	2	...	...	1,200	1,600	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	18	768	15	...	1	7	1	1	\$2,700	\$6,210	\$660	\$22	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.																	
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. sites, which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of sites, with each 1 houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appe- ratings.	No. of schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each sch'l's have been taught.	No. of reg. who have not at'd sch. d'y. yr.	Average No. in daily attendance.
Greenbush	8	705	8	4	...	5	...	1	1	\$2,300	\$7,000	\$580	\$80	...	...	...	...	...
Herman	7	800	7	4	...	6	5	...	1	1,500	8,525	175	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	13	971	9	3	2	9	...	...	1	1,275	5,850	365	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lima	8	625	8	3	...	7	...	3	2	1,800	5,410	495	150	...	...	...	...	...
Lyndon	11	604	11	...	1	9	...	...	3	825	5,050	447	155	1	1	76	26	14
Mitchell	8	444	7	...	...	7	...	...	3	540	1,705	175	62	...	...	...	...	...
Mosell	3	228	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	500	1,000	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plymouth	7	680	6	3	...	6	...	3	1	5,000	6,800	800	125	1	1	220	70	68
Rhine	9	440	9	2	...	4	...	...	...	700	2,340	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russell	3	124	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	600	900	...	...	1	1	140	6	25
Scott	8	425	7	...	1	7	5	...	...	930	3,605	245	150	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan	5	846	4	1	...	8	...	3	...	400	1,850	265	100	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan Falls	10	543	10	4	...	9	...	...	4	575	2,950	287	80	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan Falls village	1	250	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1,800	1,300	1,000	30	1	...	...	...	...
Sherman	9	600	9	1	1	1	...	...	3	800	2,700	200	233	...	...	...	...	...
Wilson	6	465	6	2	1	6	...	...	1	520	1,370	140	...	1	1	120	42	42
Totals	115	8,200	106	30	6	84	10	11	20	5,000	52,055	4,079	1,205	5	4	139	144	87

City of Sheboygan	4	800	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	\$9,000	\$1,200	\$4,000	\$500	6	8	.....	.....
Grand total	119	9,000	106	32	8	88	10	11	20	9,000	64,055	8,979	1,705	11	12	139	144 87

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

Albion	2	40	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	\$250	\$150	\$100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arcadia	11	473	4	1	.....	4	.....	.....	1	725	3,250	182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnside	2	80	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	200	250	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia	4	183	.....	1	.....	3	.....	3	2	1,100	1,850	160	\$30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elrick	6	285	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	860	2,450	138	57	1	1	46	10
Gale	10	480	6	7	.....	7	.....	4	1	700	4,200	375	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hale	3	120	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	400	835	55	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	6	245	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	625	1,825	40	111	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preston	3	120	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	400	835	55	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summer	5	220	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	450	1,400	140	75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trempealeau	11	611	7	2	1	11	.....	2	2	6,500	9,250	925	121	1	1	80	14 10
Totals	52	2,857	36	14	1	40	.....	13	10	\$6,500	\$34,910	\$2,185	\$535	2	2	80	60 10

VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen	2	260	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	\$250	\$600	\$65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiana	6	300	6	3	.....	4	.....	.....	2	400	1,200	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	7	340	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	1	305	900	45	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coon	4	170	4	.....	.....	2	.....	2	3	175	450	65	70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest	7	315	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	505	920	80	85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	10	450	10	2	.....	5	.....	2	.....	500	3,000	150	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genoa	6	295	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	200	975	155	65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	6	240	-5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	215	575	54	75	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

VERNON COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text-books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dists. with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appraisals.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such schools have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. d'g y'r	Average No. in daily attendance.
Hamburgh	5	226	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	\$700	\$1,000	\$25	\$60	1	1	50	25	40
Harmony	60	278	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,000	8,055	140	15	1	1	50	25	40
Hillsborough	6	410	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	2,500	3,700	800	40	1	1	50	25	40
Jefferson	8	400	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	450	1,800	180	95	1	1	50	25	40
Kickapoo	7	320	7	4	4	4	3	3	3	550	2,120	100	150	1	1	50	25	40
Liberty	4	250	7	4	4	4	3	3	3	20	500	45	100	1	1	50	25	40
Stark	7	450	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	550	1,700	100	100	1	1	50	25	40
Sterling	9	385	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	480	1,875	175	93	1	1	50	25	40
Union	5	220	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	375	1,830	75	16	1	1	50	25	40
Viroqua	10	700	9	4	4	4	3	3	3	1,000	12,555	1,003	84	1	1	43	27	40
Webster	6	285	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	350	680	57	80	1	1	50	25	40
Wheatland	4	190	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	800	1,875	65	42	1	1	50	25	40
Whitestown	5	385	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	1,800	2,450	200	340	1	1	132	14	18
Totals	133	6,829	111	15	2	70	14	28	28	\$2,500	\$43,060	\$3,279	\$1,330	3	3	275	111	20

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield	2	500	7	2	...	4	...	1	1	\$1,100	\$3,500	\$315	\$10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darien	8	443	6	3	2	7	...	4	3	3,200	5,800	510	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delavan	7	702	6	3	3	4	...	3	...	20,000	21,000	2,260	98	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Troy	7	564	3	2	1	6	...	1	2	2,000	6,250	780	190	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkhorn	1	275	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	15,800	15,000	800	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geneva	7	750	3	5	1	7	...	1	3	21,000	25,000	1,225	110	2	5	...	90	...	...
LaFayette	8	340	7	1	2	4	...	5	1	900	1,520	340	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Grange	9	473	9	4	1	7	...	2	5	1,850	5,085	380	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lynn	8	326	8	3	1	5	...	...	3	725	2,075	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lyons	10	504	9	3	2	6	...	2	3	3,000	5,780	590	42	1	1	88	5	14	...
Richmond	8	350	8	3	...	5	...	3	2	900	2,765	280	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sharon	12	643	10	8	2	4	...	2	6	1,000	5,070	600	42	1	3	200	15	70	...
Spring Prairie	10	519	9	6	2	7	...	2	2	2,100	7,090	615	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar Creek	5	214	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	1,420	1,825	220	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Troy	6	400	6	2	...	2	...	...	1	2,700	3,290	290	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walworth	9	440	5	6	2	8	...	3	3	1,000	3,600	530	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitewater.	9	742	9	4	3	5	...	3	1	13,500	13,325	1,655	150	4	4	384	161	132	...
Totals	131	8,185	108	57	24	88	...	35	36	\$21,000	\$128,575	\$11,705	\$1,341	8	13	324	271	73	...

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Addison	6	386	5	2	4	3	6	1	1	\$1,600	\$1,700	\$250	\$295	2	3	180	220	90	...
Barton	6	600	6	...	4	6	6	...	2	5,000	6,748	435	...	1	1	237	98	65	...
Erin	5	255	5	...	...	5	5	...	1	600	1,055	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farmington	8	685	6	3	4	5	8	...	2	1,650	4,620	405	95	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germanatown	10	800	6	1	3	10	10	4	1	1,000	5,000	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartford	8	691	4	5	2	6	3	8	2	3,250	8,300	1,155	155	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jackson	9	465	8	1	4	4	9	2	1	1,200	3,120	380	378	1	1	215	56	27	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School-Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS				
	No. of school houses in the town.	Number of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. site containing less than one acre.	Number of sites well enclosed.	No. of school-houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dist. which have adopted text books.	Number furnished with outline maps.	No. dist. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school-house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appraisals.	Number of schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd sch. d. by yr.	Average number in daily attendance.
Kewaskum	6	365	5	1	1	4	6	2	...	\$1,025	\$1,925	\$75	\$103					
Polk	11	700	9	2	5	11	11	1	6	1,265	6,300	515	515					
Richfield	7	420	7	...	2	3	7	...	4	1,500	4,500	210	...					
Schleislingerville, village	1	80	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	650	500	150	45					
Trenton	9	645	9	2	8	7	9	1	5	3,100	6,100	345	32				45	35
Wayne	8	766	8	...	2	2	8	...	8	1,550	4,695	363	398				23	16
West Bend	5	250	5	...	2	5	5	...	1	1,650	3,600	10	26				15	8
West Bend, village....	2	500	1	...	2	2	1	1	...	4,000	7,050	1,100	200				85	75
Totals.....	101	7,658	83	17	37	70	95	21	29	\$5,000	\$38,213	\$5,975	\$2,132				542	45

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield	9	610	7	5	4	7	...	4	2	\$1,575	\$0,300	\$500	\$100	1	1	...	36	...
Delafield.....	7	425	6	4	2	5	...	4	2	1,600	4,600	630	220	...	...	...	...	...

Eagle	5	398	3	2	1	4	...	5	2	2,600	4,550	840	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
Genesee	7	450	4	2	1	5	...	5	2	1,500	4,800	380	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lisbon	7	450	5	4	4	7	...	2	3	2,500	8,300	705	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menomonee	9	660	9	5	4	4	...	2	4	4,000	7,250	780	70	...	3	95	138	60	...
Merton	8	...	8	...	1	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mukwanago	6	550	6	2	2	5	...	2	4	3,500	5,250	275	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muskego	7	400	7	2	...	5	...	2	2	600	2,249	330	135	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Berlin	8	570	7	2	...	3	...	...	3	735	2,950	395	136	...	1	...	...	...	...
Oconomowoc	7	378	6	3	3	5	...	...	3	1,500	3,100	350	169	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oconomowoc, village	3	350	3	...	1	2	...	3	2	3,000	3,300	2,800	25	...	1	200	50	30	...
Ottawa	5	300	5	...	1	5	...	4	1	550	1,600	150	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pewaukee	9	685	8	2	3	7	...	...	3	4,200	8,808	550	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Summit	6	349	5	4	2	5	...	3	4	1,200	4,600	600	150	...	1	...	10	22	...
Vernon	7	391	7	...	1	5	...	2	...	1,050	2,800	280	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waukesha	10	1,001	7	3	2	10	...	1	2	15,000	16,000	3,415	137	...	2	8	120	20	60
Totals	120	7,962	103	40	31	92	...	39	44	\$15,000	\$86,457	\$12,500	\$2,402	...	8	10	138	254	43

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek	4	180	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	\$600	\$1,115	\$85	\$108	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caledonia	3	130	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	85	145	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dayton	7	373	5	...	...	3	...	2	1	850	2,775	160	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dupont	2	56	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	250	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farmington	7	251	3	...	...	6	...	2	1	340	1,430	150	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fremont	4	220	4	...	...	2	...	2	2	1,600	1,945	135	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Helvetia	2	36	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	265	280	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iola	5	246	4	...	...	5	...	3	...	300	980	85	70	...	...	...	...	...	...
Larrabee	3	138	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	420	565	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lebanon	5	300	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	550	1,200	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lind	8	450	8	...	...	6	...	1	2	750	3,650	326	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Wolf	5	280	5	...	...	5	...	...	1	500	2,460	135	42	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

WAUPACA COUNTY—continued.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school ho in the town.	No. pupils ac houses will acc date.	No. sites contai less than one ac	No. sites well closed.	No. school ho b't of brick or s	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appe- rais.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each sch. have been in gr.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d. g. y. r.	Average number in daily attendance.
Matteson	2	140	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	\$325	\$550	\$35	\$30	...	...	...	...	...
Mukwa	4	300	4	1	...	2	...	1	1	500	1,500	150	20	...	...	...	...	...
New London	2	350	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	3,800	6,500	800	100	1	1	245	...	...
Royalton	6	293	5	...	...	4	...	2	2	3,600	2,225	105	27	...	...	...	...	...
Scandinavia	7	450	7	1	...	5	...	5	2	650	1,400	200	200	...	...	...	...	...
St. Lawrence	1	240	3	2	...	2	...	2	2	640	1,150	180	94	...	...	...	...	...
Union .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waupaca	6	710	5	1	1	3	...	2	4	11,000	11,400	1,100	130	...	...	...	...	...
Weyauwega	5	585	4	2	...	5	...	2	...	4,400	5,400	650	75	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	92	5,608	71	15	2	60	...	27	23	\$11,000	\$46,920	\$4,541	\$1,116	1	1	245	...	...

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

Aurora	6	552	5	2	...	5	...	2	5	\$1,800	\$2,795	\$935	\$135	...	...	...	...	...
Bloomfield	6	263	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	1,125	81	83	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*
 WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Continued.

Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school ho in the town.	No. of pupils ac commodate.	No. sites contain less than one ac	No. of sites well closed.	No. school houses of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dists. with schol houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appe- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days each schol's have b'n taught.	No. pupils reg. who b'e not att'd. sch. d. 2 y r.	Average number in daily attendance.
Rushford.....	9	721	7	6	...	5	...	4	4	6,030	12,217	760	810 00	...	...	...	...	...
Utica.....	7	809	7	...	...	8	...	2	2	500	2,450	803	70 00	...	...	...	...	...
Vinland.....	8	435	7	3	5	7	...	6	6	1,600	7,325	385	150 00	...	...	...	...	...
Winchester.....	7	854	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	525	1,610	181	70 00	2	2	50	28	18
Winneconne.....	6	575	6	1	1	6	...	2	2	7,000	9,350	1,125	200 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wolf River.....	5	150	5	1	...	5	...	...	...	260	650	87	180 00	1	1	100	...	21
Totals.....	107	7,269	85	34	19	75	...	41	33	10,500	85,551	9,029	2,325 80	6	7	95	334	33
City of Oakkosh.....	11	3,000	...	11	3	10	...	...	...	75,000	85,000	20,000	1,000 00	7	10	200	400	...
Grand total.....	118	10,269	85	45	21	85	...	41	33	75,000	170,551	20,029	3,325 00	13	17	147	734	33

WOOD COUNTY.

Centralia	3	253	2	...	3	2	3	...	\$2,350	\$1,500	\$800	\$45	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Rapids	3	135	2	1	3	3	3	...	375	800	45	50	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Rapids, city	1	275	1	1	1	1	1	...	2,800	2,000	800	200	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	3	95	3	1	3	...	...	...	202	625	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rudolph	3	110	3	1	2	2	2	...	585	1,225	35	40	...	...	...	...	...
Saratoga	3	107	3	...	3	2	2	...	300	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seneca	4	110	4	2	4	2	2	...	250	570	40	55	...	...	...	...	...
Sigel	3	90	3	2	3	2	2	...	505	1,050	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	26	1,175	21	8	21	14	5	...	\$2,800	\$8,520	\$1,760	\$390	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	PRIVATE SCHOOLS.															
	No. of school not in the county.	No. of pupils attending schools will accommodate.	No. sites contain less than one acre.	No. of sites well adapted.	1	2	3	No. joint districts.	Highest valuation the school house	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of days each sch. is in tag. i.	No. pupils reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d. g. y.	Average number in daily attendance.	
Adams	62	2,439	47	3	1	26	12	20	\$1,000	\$1,155	\$413	1	1	1	1	1
Ashland	7	800	1	1	1	1	1	1	225	250	200	1	1	1	1	1
Barron	1	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,250	1,000	150	1	1	1	1	1
Bayfield	78	5,948	61	18	5	47	18	9	22,400	71,887	12,782	10	15	156	10	84
Brown	68	4,594	87	7	3	85	7	11	7,000	30,954	8,185	2	4	132	2	30
Buffalo	3	150	1	1	1	3	3	1	8,121	2,875	150	1	1	1	1	1
Burnett	65	4,017	54	19	1	48	22	10	6,000	31,245	4,210	2	2	142	2	36
Calumet	46	2,041	85	15	1	81	22	2	1,700	14,230	988	1	1	1	1	1
Chippewa	28	975	15	4	1	6	4	4	1,500	8,809	1,153	1	1	1	1	1
Clark	159	10,226	116	47	14	115	47	61	17,000	129,910	15,118	13	16	120	13	03
Columbia	88	4,666	61	9	5	26	17	20	4,400	30,600	2,891	8	13	84	8	23
Crawford	120	6,476	89	58	27	87	48	50	7,000	64,185	5,660	14	19	141	14	30
Dane, 1st district	121	8,108	79	88	81	61	31	20	18,000	108,758	18,859	2	2	122	2	20
Dane, 2d district	108	7,050	87	43	14	79	15	35	7,000	73,722	9,405	26	28	219	26	97
Dodge, 1st district	94	5,922	87	15	18	48	28	21	10,000	45,028	4,172	1	1	1	1	1
Dodge, 2d district	32	1,668	15	6	15	11	10	2	8,500	9,820	2,005	1	1	1	1	1
Door	3	500	4	1	1	8	1	1	6,000	5,500	1,500	1	1	1	1	1
Douglas	63	2,876	80	4	20	20	4	10	15,000	25,835	8,880	1	1	54	1	1
Dunn	3	500	4	1	1	8	1	1	6,000	5,500	1,500	1	1	1	1	1

Eau Claire.....	41	2,806	28	7	1	32	4	7	923,100	62,893	3,797	845	1	5	200	238	53
Fond du Lac.....	188	12,242	143	91	15	139	4	98	6213,000	153,432	11,942	3,068	20	28	...	...	...
Grant.....	213	13,573	127	51	39	96	229	33	3926,000	141,516	7,561	2,776	7	8	40	1	10
Green.....	128	8,186	107	35	33	63	...	87	3120,000	89,710	5,863	1,254	1	1	66	...	52
Green Lake.....	74	4,112	58	14	6	49	14	11	284,000	68,351	6,940	1,478	3	3	162	130	...
Iowa.....	134	6,694	94	20	15	49	...	15	1618,000	60,202	6,464	1,524	5	3	183	249	87
Jackson.....	54	2,789	53	10	...	35	22	41	101,600	15,270	1,522	1,772	10	10	250	69	19
Jefferson.....	124	10,119	110	44	56	96	...	18	4019,000	136,610	16,435	3,351	16	24	171	1,226	359
Juneau.....	84	4,391	64	16	...	45	...	17	2410,200	31,982	3,255	886	...	...	...	...	...
Kenosha.....	65	3,639	55	32	5	56	...	12	2315,000	59,700	32,765	968	3	3	235	168	46
Kewaunee.....	47	3,656	43	6	...	27	...	6	42,000	14,636	1,304	924	3	3	234	179	62
La Crosse.....	71	4,908	48	21	9	54	...	18	1317,000	63,130	10,712	1,046	10	13	151	623	232
La Fayette.....	119	7,879	65	41	21	62	75	31	1635,500	97,990	8,505	2,974	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc.....	107	9,292	81	28	3	54	...	55	198,730	41,420	11,582	3,011	12	14	137	478	71
Marathon.....	50	2,051	34	15	...	28	...	27	42,000	14,067	1,577	1,308	3	3	208	00	127
Marquette.....	56	2,936	47	9	...	29	...	8	182,610	19,230	1,252	361	2	3	30	...	...
Millwaukee, 1st dist.....	35	2,281	34	14	7	23	26	20	83,505	18,220	2,780	915	15	32	137	472	44
Millwaukee, 2d dist.....	53	10,721	30	30	21	46	24	22	235,000	249,375	65,155	3,689	54	168	184	6,274	2485
Monroe.....	117	6,214	84	23	1	53	8	17	2630,000	57,710	5,475	674	...	...	...	...	...
Oconto.....	34	1,855	24	9	...	19	...	10	10,000	38,658	11,805	602	1	1	...	...	...
Outagamie.....	83	5,524	72	39	2	71	11	30	118,000	59,365	8,931	1,169	...	...	...	...	...
Ozaukee.....	59	4,700	54	21	28	41	...	25	95,000	39,622	7,102	2,662	15	17	286	421	64
Pepin.....	30	1,711	13	3	2	12	...	5	78,000	13,390	1,655	292	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	74	4,034	49	13	...	38	18	18	284,800	28,459	2,825	532	...	...	...	...	...
Polk.....	34	1,373	18	7	...	14	...	8	31,900	10,990	800	505	...	...	...	...	...
Portage.....	77	3,748	48	15	...	44	...	7	155,000	32,664	3,620	625	2	2	...	...	...
Racine.....	85	5,709	73	44	22	52	61	29	3512,000	76,206	15,415	1,882	15	28	202	1,268	374
Richland.....	124	6,405	102	24	1	44	54	10	226,400	33,865	2,704	549	4	4	111	28	45
Rock, 1st district.....	87	6,197	64	36	38	54	...	18	2250,000	151,320	13,951	991	9	14	116	338	141
Rock, 2d district.....	89	5,285	65	41	10	53	...	25	3035,000	94,565	13,275	1,174	4	5	219	351	16
St. Croix.....	75	3,941	52	18	3	46	3	24	205,000	25,940	4,949	1,550	2	2	150	60	60
Sauk.....	160	8,923	133	30	14	89	...	48	3734,000	93,208	8,785	2,141	8	8	118	180	65
Shawano.....	18	768	15	...	1	7	1	1	12,700	6,210	660	22	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan.....	119	9,000	106	32	8	88	10	11	209,000	64,055	8,979	1,705	11	12	139	144	37

TABLE No. IV—Recapitulation—continued.

COUNTIES.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. pupils school houses will accomodate.	No. sites containing less than one acre.	No. sites well enclosed.	No. school houses built of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. districts which have ad'vd text b'ks	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dists. with sch'l houses in the town.	Highest valuation of the school house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. days such sch. have been taught.	No. p'ls reg. who have not at'd dis. sch. d'g yr.	Average number in daily attendance.	
Trempealeau....	53	2,857	36	14	1	40	...	13	10	\$6,500	\$34,910	\$2,185	535	2	2	80	60	10	
Vernon	133	6,029	111	15	2	79	...	14	28	2,500	43,060	3,279	1,330	3	3	75	66	29	
Walworth	131	8,185	108	57	24	88	...	35	36	21,000	128,575	11,705	1,341	8	13	224	271	72	
Washington	101	7,658	89	17	37	70	95	21	29	5,000	68,213	5,975	2,132	11	11	182	542	45	
Waukesha	120	7,962	103	40	31	92	...	39	44	15,000	86,457	12,500	2,402	8	10	138	254	43	
Waupaca	92	5,608	71	15	2	60	...	27	23	11,000	46,920	4,541	1,116	1	1	245	...	...
Waushara	89	4,086	67	16	1	49	...	4	28	1,800	25,339	1,887	697	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago	118	10,269	85	45	21	85	...	41	33	75,000	170,551	29,029	3,325	13	17	147	734	38	
Wood	26	1,175	21	8	...	21	14	5	...	2,800	8,520	1,760	390	..	...	...	...	...
Totals	4,933	310,202	3,705	1,353	605	2,957	826	1,231	1,167	75,000	3,441,120	\$468,609	81,138	360	570	151	17,267	144	

TABLE. No V.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—RECEIPTS.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand Aug- ust 31, 1870.	From taxes levied for building and repair- ing.	From taxes levied for Teachers' wages.	From taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From taxes levied at annual town meet- ing.	From taxes levied by County Supervisors.	From Income of State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amt't received during year.
Adams	\$2,451 72	\$1,651 46	4,660 15	\$93 00	\$420 56	\$888 11	\$753 82	\$1,730 74	\$11,264 90
Ashland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron .....	.....	800 00	1,500 00	.....	.....	500 00	.....	200 00	3,000 00
Bayfield	29 88	.....	100 00	.....	275 89	24 50	63 57	.....	493 84
Brown	7,995 53	3,272 58	14,467 42	56 75	1,541 39	2,767 33	2,947 06	13,641 39	47,223 54
Buffalo	5,988 74	1,419 46	11,439 27	82 57	1,123 02	1,114 94	694 71	4,671 42	25,382 46
Burnett	44 21	471 00	496 00	.....	154 00	150 00	67 44	.....	1,382 65
Calumet	4,015 42	2,297 19	9,972 05	261 43	664 67	1,682 29	1,701 78	1,556 72	22,151 55
Chippewa	3,215 81	4,171 21	6,049 58	1,214 00	3,285 69	871 41	295 35	940 65	27,042 89
Clark	5,893 03	2,547 81	3,556 80	70 00	349 61	442 24	260 80	1,877 67	15,472 50
Columbia	5,259 50	6,145 89	28,827 82	166 48	1,898 33	3,244 99	3,793 32	8,085 45	57,655 05
Crawford	7,878 17	2,453 33	13,836 87	110 73	1,941 21	2,150 75	2,024 63	2,323 55	32,679 24
Dane, 1st dist.	4,370 28	4,788 90	15,546 70	279 55	3,139 73	2,915 08	3,291 19	3,165 74	42,245 98
Dane, 2d dist.	5,890 52	6,236 80	19,296 01	195 39	727 51	4,158 00	3,742 81	2,327 72	40,404 26
Dodge, 1st dist.	4,661 54	6,145 53	22,568 40	153 82	838 94	2,669 00	3,005 00	1,263 10	40,805 33
Dodge, 2d dist.	4,789 17	3,208 31	12,383 28	211 35	1,058 17	4,021 39	3,421 82	1,936 57	30,179 80
Door	3,018 56	949 95	6,651 47	344 54	134 22	551 40	398 30	1,779 84	14,788 28
Douglas	1,525 83	2,500 00	1,700 00	50 00	.....	.....	103 00	.....	5,878 83
Dunn	4,483 16	1,623 55	12,829 16	35 00	2,058 01	741 59	1,104 69	901 14	23,776 90

TABLE No. V.—Financial Statistics—Receipts—continued.

COUNTIES.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1870.	From taxes levied for building and repair- ing.	From taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From taxes levied at annual town meeting.	From taxes levied by county supervisors.	From income of the state school fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount received during year.
Eau Claire.....	\$3,346 28	\$12,596 05	\$18,336 62	\$345 62	\$162 35	\$1,027 96	\$901 54	\$3,801 06	\$10,967 45
Fond du Lac.....	10,343 27	6,467 27	32,894 34	695 25	1,872 74	5,074 04	5,075 45	2,770 55	70,055 48
Grant.....	14,566 91	20,738 05	48,830 03	50 00	5,296 69	5,104 28	5,239 26	4,569 68	104,393 90
Green	5,125 27	8,066 58	27,373 95	151 62	1,178 48	3,287 23	3,911 11	958 78	50,073 02
Green Lake	2,648 30	2,378 48	12,794 65	8 75	.....	1,610 69	1,601 80	1,347 72	21,107 39
Iowa	4,783 53	654 95	10,366 01	87 15	114 83	1,172 66	3,207 06	998 21	20,384 20
Jackson	3,577 36	706 67	9,731 93	125 00	2,021 37	1,124 16	1,068 82	1,286 87	19,642 18
Jefferson.....	7,719 85	9,463 11	25,331 68	525 81	1,024 77	4,217 12	4,882 29	12,794 39	65,973 50
Juneau	4,855 69	4,444 09	15,047 80	70 00	493 04	2,023 24	1,956 27	2,209 01	31,099 24
Kenosha.....	3,088 05	4,174 61	7,156 02	103 38	775 00	4,890 95	1,318 38	1,471 32	23,910 15
Kewanee	2,828 18	1,478 71	6,499 06	.....	1,224 14	1,171 82	1,405 73	1,591 93	16,890 01
La Crosse.....	4,825 88	2,767 22	12,769 74	150 00	350 58	1,225 81	1,673 37	1,367 97	25,130 77
La Fayette.....	7,424 16	5,754 30	24,634 99	50 90	3,090 39	3,106 56	2,199 86	6,492 14	53,753 30
Manitowoc	23,521 62	3,234 05	19,138 24	223 33	4,153 61	10,930 39	5,567 24	9,725 42	76,096 70
Marathon	6,719 22	1,696 28	9,578 09	120 85	3,252 89	1,148 02	699 74	4,026 86	27,198 87
Marquette	1,229 90	1,324 32	6,745 87	139 15	44 10	1,090 37	1,029 57	816 62	12,420 74
Milwaukee, 1st dis	2,734 69	2,538 17	3,181 71	208 11	2,620 18	2,236 54	1,360 44	214 26	15,100 50
Milwaukee, 2d dis	3,938 58	2,080 41	4,590 59	91 75	85 27	3,163 22	1,320 39	3,431 57	18,355 78
Monroe	8,224 63	4,065 00	19,655 62	28 61	257 97	2,297 77	2,371 89	1,789 20	38,040 68
Oconto.....	3,105 22	1,320 00	3,948 27	67 69	599 29	2,215 88	329 88	4,799 47	15,070 97
Outagamie	6,661 58	3,156 15	12,149 65	314 21	461 98	3,344 61	2,128 13	1,094 52	29,299 89
Ozaukee	4,330 04	3,118 87	9,961 67	145 80	1,912 63	3,063 53	2,740 53	670 37	26,257 79

Pepin	\$1,322 77	\$249 60	\$3,940 27	\$10 93	\$310 93	\$267 85	\$559 77	\$725 46	\$6,989 24
Pierce	5,293 42	4,345 58	12,030 01	121 55	3,453 13	695 56	1,021 33	2,736 13	21,271 86
Polk	2,868 00	1,730 16	4,072 09	15 02	760 20	620 46	514 61	1,145 90	11,726 44
Portage	4,018 12	2,184 89	11,627 19	50 00	8 10	899 65	1,009 87	4,958 80	27,089 38
Racine	2,510 77	2,869 19	15,086 55	66 75	899 89	2,174 20	2,125 83	2,384 29	26,676 70
Richland	5,810 82	2,710 26	14,837 11	62 50	567 13	2,577 82	2,217 96	2,111 20	30,891 80
Rock, 1st dist.	2,854 94	1,615 61	10,984 29	10 00	3,175 85	2,661 83	1,585 35	3,259 78	26,147 65
Rock, 2d dist.	4,211 85	5,191 34	17,422 69	26 00	184 70	4,127 11	1,708 79	3,755 80	36,483 05
St. Croix	4,020 26	2,804 99	15,824 02	224 23	1,835, 16	449 78	807 89	2,900 60	29,293 04
Sauk	11,661 06	7,948 88	29,632 45	92 00	2,788 19	3,571 99	3,289 92	4,569 91	63,554 40
Shawano	537 75	873 00	1,741 00	25 00	28 67	299 84	153 22	338 27	3,996 75
Sheboygan	6,856 94	8,580 24	19,557 79	133 00	1,733 42	5,240 47	3,849 71	2,274 70	45,263 69
Trempealeau	3,996 00	1,999 49	11,455 90	61 66	.....	1,086 26	1,246 61	1,280 49	20,131 09
Vernon	7,146 24	7,861 65	15,914 99	41 95	194 62	2,931 78	2,677 33	1,841 63	28,610 21
Walworth	8,717 59	7,592 60	37,930 93	134 00	141 83	3,883 32	4,035 45	4,294 54	66,384 62
Washington	4,951 70	5,047 96	12,315 16	570 82	2,248 20	6,404 51	4,040 97	2,013 49	38,212 96
Waukesha	6,793 41	8,296 01	27,407 18	311 43	2,101 50	3,919 16	4,102 45	2,096 36	45,822 76
Waupaca	6,092 70	3,326 84	17,880 94	51 43	593 62	1,867 26	2,332 79	1,893 10	34,038 68
Waushara	3,780 17	1,958 10	10,186 74	31 00	338 69	1,791 04	1,306 73	1,401 41	21,408 76
Winnebago	7,371 09	5,735 05	27,398 42	471 25	1,018 88	4,349 97	5,483 26	6,430 94	58,230 94
Wood	1,668 69	1,406 57	7,082 30	20 00	132 06	273 44	341 12	792 58	12,753 52
Totals	\$309,592 99	\$236,234 31	\$850,920 53	\$9,568 01	\$73,085 57	\$140,512 18	\$125,029 59	\$150,785 00	\$1,886,627 67

TABLE No. VI.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—DISBURSEMENTS.

COUNTIES.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and li- brary.	For services of Male Teachers.	For services of Fe- male teachers.	For old indebtedness.	For furniture, regis- ter and records.	For all other purposes	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1871.
Adams	\$3,157 64	\$43 00	\$1,849 25	\$5,419 23	\$177 76	\$53 93	\$718 65	\$9,311 57	\$2,184 60
Ashland	800 00	.....	375 00	1,311 00	11 25	.....	398 77	2,896 02	103 98
Barren .....	.....	.....	250 00	150 00	.....	.....	93 30	493 30	54
Bayfield	10,396 18	81 30	9,383 15	11,241 74	582 10	602 78	2,945 99	35,576 13	11,725 81
Brown	1,477 34	116 35	8,778 21	7,223 25	354 56	196 30	1,584 35	20,075 11	7,830 03
Buffalo	455 36	24 00	160 00	440 00	265 50	21 30	15 91	1,356 10	40 19
Burnett	3,147 89	293 25	5,932 10	6,512 89	198 00	173 78	1,518 41	17,776 32	4,375 23
Calumet	5,532 36	22 82	3,022 34	5,694 62	1,054 24	136 02	1,111 32	17,770 62	8,718 59
Chippewa	3,144 08	106 75	1,272 50	3,566 50	559 91	158 20	554 58	9,472 02	6,473 22
Clark	6,127 22	128 29	14,583 41	19,283 41	4,110 43	1,590 89	4,823 04	52,318 66	5,654 25
Columbia	4,284 52	55 90	7,960 51	9,298 70	1,352 79	1,145 46	2,271 81	25,360 19	7,310 05
Crawford	4,442 79	206 00	11,650 51	13,751 59	1,585 17	789 23	3,667 39	37,597 40	5,836 37
Dane, 1st district.	5,664 83	332 49	11,862 17	14,543 38	1,157 78	578 08	3,507 40	36,741 22	5,541 32
Dane, 2d district.	4,764 20	156 70	11,684 78	14,762 50	581 87	796 79	3,880 47	36,627 31	3,678 02
Dodge, 1st district.	2,057 55	232 65	9,209 43	11,312 49	1,392 69	187 86	1,964 61	26,328 86	3,992 76
Dodge, 2d district.	1,215 33	247 60	4,483 36	2,991 93	865 70	604 02	1,018 00	11,425 94	3,362 34
Door	2,016 40	.....	725 00	810 00	.....	1 00	275 00	3,827 40	1,551 43
Douglas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Dunn.....	1, 945 70	20	6, 184 75	8, 888 01	1, 426 42	402 31	1, 711 97	20, 579 16	3, 197 74
Eau Claire.....	7, 486 98	107 25	6, 106 00	17, 539 55	1, 232 79	3, 444 76	3, 768 38	20, 810 03	6, 751 10
Fond du Lac.....	12, 316 38	83 13	18, 683 76	21, 989 46	1, 400 37	1, 014 32	4, 797 45	61, 708 75	7, 482 63
Grant.....	17, 172 39	157 73	23, 201 71	33, 275 28	6, 776 50	1, 812 06	7, 098 40	89, 720 07	14, 673 83
Green.....	3, 708 58	185 75	12, 847 67	16, 884 10	4, 055 68	1, 665 40	5, 006 53	43, 353 71	6, 719 31
Green Lake.....	1, 401 40	69 10	5, 070 25	9, 408 95	4, 446 64	349 92	1, 859 79	19, 807 24	3, 365 48
Iowa.....	1, 427 63	30 15	7, 784 51	8, 243 68	273 74	362 75	1, 511 63	19, 634 09	3, 752 12
Jackson.....	1, 284 86	170 16	4, 211 05	7, 885 94	477 23	164 38	1, 142 96	15, 346 58	4, 305 60
Jefferson.....	15, 399 21	27 30	14, 311 24	17, 552 15	6, 451 85	1, 112 32	5, 265 27	60, 566 92	5, 466 58
Juneau.....	1, 116 91	119 20	6, 458 38	11, 892 98	1, 256 22	96 78	2, 265 26	25, 045 97	6, 053 27
Kenosha.....	3, 436 08	132 23	6, 061 83	7, 875 05	2, 207 67	146 48	2, 074 82	21, 461 32	2, 773 87
Kewaunee.....	1, 979 50	32 50	4, 170 54	4, 767 36	808 35	108 37	878 39	11, 630 82	3, 676 25
La Crosse.....	2, 223 13	9 60	7, 176 71	8, 234 00	1, 308 49	699 88	1, 524 90	21, 176 71	3, 954 06
La Fayette.....	12, 144 96	78 85	15, 132 50	14, 531 06	6, 156 70	498 66	4, 065 42	52, 608 15	1, 145 15
Manitowoc.....	3, 440 59	268 50	19, 491 11	13, 196 42	489 99	917 83	3, 956 21	44, 765 01	34, 931 69
Marathon.....	1, 918 99	198 70	7, 594 59	3, 695 72	616 05	232 61	1, 438 89	15, 752 28	11, 826 30
Marquette.....	1, 562 13	6 00	2, 524 74	5, 411 88	446 93	50 91	1, 058 46	11, 196 69	1, 489 86
Milwaukee, 1st dis	1, 137 83	16 72	4, 326 00	5, 066 00	550 26	66 42	1, 105 96	12, 269 19	2, 831 31
Milwaukee, 2d dist	4, 739 92	45 08	3, 411 75	5, 839 00	517 00	204 30	1, 016 02	15, 759 07	2, 896 46
Monroe.....	5, 040 42	30 40	8, 844 61	14, 158 31	726 78	284 67	3, 081 04	32, 166 23	6, 474 45
Oconto.....	2, 322 57	32 25	2, 329 29	4, 651 07	43 00	142 98	548 19	11, 917 88	3, 447 16
Outagamie.....	3, 272 42	136 75	6, 060 97	11, 292 30	692 31	194 16	1, 295 16	23, 309 47	5, 990 42
Ozaukee.....	2, 679 65	86 64	11, 770 52	4, 478 67	813 54	572 46	1, 242 43	21, 494 86	4, 701 08
Pepin.....	485 22	16 25	2, 235 00	2, 556 82	86 24	47 59	347 27	5, 800 79	1, 209 93
Pierce.....	2, 188 97	148 41	6, 707 11	9, 225 57	1, 277 46	230 57	2, 545 44	20, 328 66	7, 394 16
Polk.....	2, 023 16	63 22	1, 349 77	2, 534 31	539 38	307 01	888 76	8, 905 73	2, 820 71
Portage.....	3, 957 24	29 15	6, 372 17	10, 726 29	355 62	278 23	992 50	22, 824 20	5, 711 11
Racine.....	2, 599 10	60 76	4, 676 76	11, 803 69	1, 108 86	295 96	2, 621 53	24, 674 22	3, 610 38
Richland.....	4, 299 76	101 10	8, 791 71	8, 963 90	1, 724 78	81 41	2, 015 90	24, 978 55	5, 913 25
Rock, 1st district.	2, 575 30	33 00	5, 419 50	10, 320 57	1, 571 74	304 92	2, 477 23	22, 702 35	3, 445 31
Rock, 2d district.	3, 871 87	47 00	5, 651 03	15, 669 68	3, 380 10	574 04	3, 198 60	31, 508 63	5, 135 65
St. Croix.....	3, 608 14	217 35	6, 996 72	9, 212 83	1, 138 96	196 61	2, 257 33	23, 862 85	5, 544 56
Sauk.....	7, 650 17	337 08	15, 459 22	21, 433 73	1, 437 85	2, 151 52	4, 921 94	53, 391 51	10, 162 89
Shawano.....	64 06	.....	1, 237 31	861 75	1, 428 55	5 50	8, 926 56	8, 523 93	10, 647 12

TABLE No. VI.—Financial Statistics—Disbursements—continued.

COUNTIES.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of Male Teachers.	For services of Fe- male teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For furniture, regis- ter and records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1871.
Sheboygan.....	\$7,797 51	\$134 86	\$11,361 42	\$16,130 58	\$593 53	\$547 60	\$2,460 78	\$33,771 58	\$6,303 65
Trempealeau.....	1,427 86	71 45	5,980 07	7,647 00	905 70	160 71	1,568 55	17,492 81	3,400 85
Vernon.....	5,675 50	42 55	9,574 05	12,950 61	3,344 81	155 80	2,138 87	33,880 26	4,729 94
Walworth.....	4,787 39	203 90	13,533 58	27,659 72	4,611 96	335 48	6,736 25	57,684 88	8,444 63
Washington.....	4,540 52	185 94	16,071 50	8,421 77	2,275 21	518 22	2,487 17	33,035 93	5,239 00
Waukesha.....	7,944 74	162 70	15,177 87	18,399 27	2,015 73	972 23	5,459 12	50,294 44	6,419 83
Waupaca.....	3,705 90	25 83	7,402 40	12,198 94	1,098 26	368 39	2,789 50	27,589 28	6,449 40
Wausara.....	3,057 84	30 57	5,106 53	8,495 45	401 65	134 63	1,563 19	17,731 91	3,114 23
Winnebago.....	7,407 75	396 81	14,168 07	19,273 25	3,791 06	760 54	4,419 13	50,107 38	8,879 61
Wood.....	835 12	25 35	2,762 00	3,671 82	1,035 10	166 00	835 09	9,609 90	3,143 63
Totals.....	\$248,694 04	\$6,412 37	\$473,511 42	\$613,978 72	\$83,466 60	\$28,172 78	\$141,709 24	\$1,595,183 19	\$337,904 34

TABLE No. VII.—*Text Books*,—continued.

	SPELLERS.					ARITHMETICS.										HISTORY OF UNITED STATES		
	Sanders' Union.	National.	Whitman.							Thompson.	Davis.	Ray.	Robinson.	Willard.	Wilson.	Goodrich.		
Large, 1st dist.	10	10	5	64	29	...	...	6	...	11	38	19	...	...	...	35
Dodge, 2d dist.	2	2	2	74	7	...	...	9	...	18	20	...	...	6	7	34
Door	...	...	16	14	...	1	...	16	...	3	24	...	...	...	...	5
Douglas	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...
Dunn	8	8	...	46	10	...	...	...	...	8	37	...	...	2	14	...
Eau Claire	...	...	18	12	...	15	...	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	23
Fond du Lac.	124	20	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	6	...	20	...	...	...	58
Grant	13	7	119	17	10	11	...	119	...	10	163	13	...	...	11	...
Green	44	...	87	18	...	87	...	78	...	...	108	6	...	15	...	31
Green Lake.	68	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	26	...	...	...	47
Iowa	80	5	71	35	8	...	...	...	...	12	93	1	...	...	84	10
Jackson	25	13	10	8	80	...	...	10	...	7	40	14	...	...	...	12
Jefferson	80	48	...	54	67	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	37
Janeau	38	...	13	28	...	...	...	18	...	...	79	...	...	...	...	80
K. nosha.	43	18	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	85	7	...	...	...	...	83
K. saunee.	22	...	23	27	...	...	...	17	...	...	32	6	...	...	...	11
La Crosse	...	22	42	...	30	...	...	24	...	15	46	5	...	...	...	11
La Fayette	42	...	13	40	60	...	8	93	4	...	11	9	23		
Manitowoc.	98	3	7	92	3	8	...	10	...	13	90	2	...	1	2	31		

Marathon	16																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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TABLE No. VIII.

SPECIAL STATISTICS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Required by section 2, chapter 169, and by chapter 101, general laws of 1871.

COUNTIES.	No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the county.	No. of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the county.	No. of persons between 15 and 30 years of age in the county.	No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended school.	No. of children between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school.	No. of persons between 15 and 30 years of age who have attended school.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.
Adams	532	1,169	563	348	1,175	390	.....	.....	.....
Ashland .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron	69	111	35	36	84	13	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield	38	93	59	5	56	13	.....	.....	.....
Brown	1,983	4,201	1,661	1,049	2,897	589	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo	1,262	2,162	674	655	1,730	372	.....	.....	.....
Burnett	52	99	47	33	50	25	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	1,243	2,683	1,082	666	2,098	470	2	4	6
Chippewa	528	958	583	269	818	199	1	2	1
Clark	296	589	211	143	467	80	.....	1	.....
Columbia	2,087	5,077	1,160	1,348	4,451	1,470	4	6	8
Crawford	1,453	2,993	1,314	1,005	2,200	1,081	1	2	4
Dane, 1st district	1,768	3,867	2,078	964	3,259	1,081	7	6	15
Dane, 2d district	1,410	4,384	2,063	1,263	3,238	1,002	4	10	12

TABLE No. VIII—*Special Statistics of School Attendance*—continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the county.	No. of children between 7 and 15 years of age in the county.	No. of persons between 15 and 20 years of age in the county.	No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have attended school.	No. of children between 7 and 15 years of age who have attended school.	No. of persons between 15 and 20 years of age who have attended school.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.
Dodge, 1st district.....	1,419	3,353	1,729	913	2,939	966	8	4	10
Dodge, 2d district.....	1,834	3,800	1,888	879	2,517	663	6	5	9
Door.....	548	999	358	844	783	101	2	4	5
Douglas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	903	1,687	838	417	1,265	301	.....	4	6
Eau Claire.....	996	1,660	710	661	1,250	252	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	2,890	5,731	3,186	1,638	4,785	1,694	1	.....	.....
Grant.....	3,443	7,119	3,482	1,953	6,036	1,841	4	5	.....
Green.....	1,898	3,920	1,794	1,284	3,480	1,256	4	6	12
GreenLake.....	955	2,000	1,081	541	1,760	.....	.....	.....	3
Iowa.....	1,921	4,388	2,170	1,224	3,817	1,883	.....	.....	5
Jackson.....	791	1,564	690	469	1,527	396	3	8	6
Jefferson.....	2,400	5,374	2,538	1,299	4,288	1,180	7	2	8
Juneau.....	1,236	2,620	1,234	835	2,461	885	2	11	11
Kenosha.....	1,254	1,606	922	158	1,420	496	6	.....	.....
Keweenaw.....	1,543	2,402	825	727	1,420	169	1	1	2
La Crosse.....	1,063	2,241	907	504	1,802	511	.....	2	4
La Fayette.....	2,146	5,012	2,203	1,287	4,178	1,285	2	3	3
Manitowoc.....	3,974	7,497	3,965	1,870	5,271	656	1	8	7
							3	10	18

Marathon	553	1, 035	317	242	901	108	1	3	5
Marquette	763	1, 576	831	425	1, 411	486	3	4	9
Milwaukee, 1st dist.	1, 091	1, 945	905	388	1, 628	262	1	1	6
Milwaukee, 2d dist.	1, 868	1, 877	621	347	1, 187	165	3	4	9
Monroe	1, 425	3, 207	1, 446	909	2, 965	930	2	1	7
Oconto	1, 418	868	1, 287	241	693	74	.....	1	1
Outagamie	1, 586	3, 076	1, 196	1, 021	2, 473	574	1	2	3
Ozaukee	1, 907	3, 615	1, 811	941	2, 455	435	2	3	5
Pepin	1, 453	913	1, 313	208	652	196	1	.....	2
Pierce	1, 064	2, 241	748	517	1, 782	385	.....	.....	.....
Polk	1, 364	739	248	194	634	142	1	3	5
Portage	814	1, 889	812	576	2, 667	496	2	3	.....
Racine	1, 270	2, 760	1, 344	629	1, 978	709	3	3	4
Richland	1, 504	3, 327	1, 590	945	2, 831	971	4	6	10
Rock, 1st dist.	1, 946	2, 283	1, 317	610	2, 143	862	3	4	4
Rock, 2d dist.	902	2, 076	1, 188	621	1, 968	560	3	4	3
St. Croix	914	1, 861	701	550	1, 591	427	.....	.....	4
Sauk	1, 978	4, 828	2, 255	1, 192	1, 517	1, 359	4	4	17
Shawano	284	439	163	75	4, 240	37	.....	.....	.....
Sheboygan	2, 401	5, 879	2, 551	1, 305	5, 150	977	.....	5	7
Trempealeau	1, 103	2, 182	732	507	1, 630	334	1	2	.....
Vernon	1, 877	3, 922	1, 659	1, 021	3, 222	960	1	7	8
Walworth	1, 859	4, 803	2, 606	906	3, 599	1, 342	5	5	9
Washington	2, 305	5, 249	2, 257	1, 100	3, 803	703	2	5	5
Waukesha	2, 189	5, 281	2, 516	1, 173	4, 516	1, 514	3	7	18
Waupaca	1, 490	3, 319	1, 328	820	2, 887	686	1	6	13
Wausara	1, 004	2, 187	1, 004	630	1, 959	616	1	4	4
Winnebago	2, 166	4, 873	2, 470	1, 182	4, 534	1, 466	1	4	11
Wood	355	771	297	259	700	196	.....	.....	.....
Totals	79, 778	170, 380	76, 560	44, 381	140, 634	39, 174	122	188	318

TABLE No. VIII.—*Special Statistics of School Attendance—continued*
Required by section 2, chapter 169, and by chapter 101, general laws of 1871.
CITIES.

CITIES.	No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age in the city.	No. of children between 7 and 16 years of age in the city.	No. of persons between 16 and 20 years of age in the city.	No. of children between 4 and 7 years of age who have at- tended school.	No. of children between 7 and 16 years of age who have at- tended school.	No. of persons between 16 and 20 years of age who have at- tended school.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of vision.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of hearing.	No. incapacitated for instruction from defect of intellect.
Appleton	350	798	470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Beaver Dam	310	607	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beloit	305	730	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Berlin	265	564	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Fond du Lac	1, 137	1, 758	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Bay	410	756	254	236	467	45	2	.....	1
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville	1, 075	1, 598	1, 173	305	1, 208	390	4	6	6
Kenosha	267	806	337	.....	.....	390	.....	.....	1
La Crosse	835	1, 601	603	440	557	310	.....	2	1
Madison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	5, 082	14, 286	5, 879	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10
Mineral Point	778	393	210	404	257	99	12	1	.....
Oconto	304	304	160	198	267	36	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh	1, 180	2, 206	1, 063	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	337	851	276	221	718	130	.....	.....	3
Racine	766	2, 123	994	438	1, 587	236	2	1	2
Sheboygan	472	1, 162	618	173	732	48	4	2	1
Watertown	974	1, 711	941	.....	1, 228	.....	8	.....	2
Totals	14, 847	34, 814	14, 610	2, 475	7, 201	1, 084	80	14	33

TABLE No. IX.

STATISTICS OF CITIES—SCHOOLS, CHILDREN AND ATTENDANCE.

TABLE No. IX,—Statistics of Cities—continued.
TEACHERS, SALARIES, LIBRARIES.

CITIES.	TEACHERS, SALARIES, ETC.								LIBRARIES.						
	No. teachers required to teach sch's	No. male teachers emp. d'g. y'r.	No. of female teachers emp. during y'r.	Whole No. of teachers emp. during year.	Highest salary paid to male teachers d'g. y'r. (per annum)	Av. salary's p'd to male teachers during year (per annum)	Highest salary paid female teachers d'g. y'r. (per annum)	Av. salary's p'd female teachers d'g. y'r. (per annum)	No. sch's in city.	Whole No. of vols. added during year.	Whole amt. ex. for books during year.	No. volumes loaned during year.	Whole No. of vols. in all libraries.	Av. No. vols. in each library.	Cash value of all the libraries.
Appleton	12	3	9	12	\$550	\$520	\$400	\$400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beaver Dam	11	1	10	11	1,100	..	280	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beloit	18	1	17	18	1,800	1,800	800	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berlin	13	8	10	13	1,800	750	400	285	1	..	..	..	100	..	..
Fond du Lac	47	8	44	47	1,500	966	550	333	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Green Bay	11	1	10	11	1,400	1,400	500	465	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hudson	7	1	12	13	585	585	850	400	1	..	..	..	60	..	\$200
Janesville	27	1	26	27	1,500	1,500	600	318	1	16	\$80	..	50	50	100
Kenosha	13	1	12	13	1,600	..	500	361	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
La Crosse	25	5	20	25	1,200	1,120	450	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madison	26	1	29	30	1,500	1,500	540	440	1	..	..	..	200	..	200
Milwaukee	145	31	114	145	2,500	1,181	1,440	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Point	10	3	9	12	1,800	840	270	270	1	..	..	..	100	..	100
Oconto	10	1	8	10	1,000	1,000	450	426	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oshkosh	50	5	45	50	1,800	920	500	356	1	..	..	..	..	..	300
Portage	13	3	15	18	1,200	1,200	450	301	1	..	..	..	280	..	845
Racine	31	5	26	31	2,000	1,180	800	358	1	..	..	1,200	1,800	..	1,000
Sheboygan	16	3	13	16	1,200	790	410	332	1	..	..	..	200	200	100
Watertown	19	6	13	19	1,300	650	500	300	1	..	75	..	250	..	..
Totals	504	78	443	521	\$2,500	\$1,053	\$1,440	\$367	12	76	\$155	1,200	2,490	175	2,845

TABLE No. IX.—Statistics of Cities—continued.
SCHOOL HOUSES AND SITES.

CITIES.	No. public school houses in the city.	No. school houses yet required.	Whole No. school children resident in city.	Whole No. school houses will ac- commodate.	No. of sch'l house sites owned by city.	No. sites contain'g only one lot.	No. sites contain'g more than one lot.	No. of sites suit- ably enclosed.	No. school houses built stone or brick.	Highest valuation of school house and site.	Cash value of all the public school houses in the city.	Cash value of sites.	No. sch. houses pro- perly ventilated.	No. sch. houses with separate out-hou- ses for the sexes.	No. sch. houses out of good cod'n.
Appleton	4	...	1,618	900	4	...	4	3	2	\$8,000	\$30,000	\$8,000	4	4	...
Beaver Dam	4	1	1,347	800	4	...	4	4	2	7,000	20,000	4,000	2	4	4
Beloit	8	1	...	1,000	3	...	3	3	3	35,000	50,000	7,000	1	3	2
Berlin	2	...	1,032	900	2	...	2	2	...	...	37,000	4,000	...	2	2
Fond du Lac	16	7	5,836	2,100	17	1	16	17	1	10,000	64,656	21,000	16	16	16
Green Bay	3	...	1,419	700	4	...	4	2	3	20,000	32,000	4,000	1	3	3
Hudson	3	1	642	500	3	...	3	3	2	5,000	12,000	3,050	...	3	...
Janesville	5	...	3,846	1,346	5	...	5	5	5	50,000	94,500	10,000	...	5	5
Kenosha	3	...	...	1,700	3	...	3	3	2	15,000	20,000	6,000	2	3	3
La Crosse	4	2	3,039	1,250	5	...	4	4	3	17,000	32,000	8,000	4	4	4
Madison	8	...	3,735	1,500	8	...	8	7	7	18,000	57,900	13,900	7	8	5
Milwaukee	21	3	25,247	8,500	20	4	16	15	15	3,500	227,800	62,400	...	20	21
Mineral Point	2	...	1,831	680	2	...	2	2	2	15,000	18,000	3,000	...	2	2
Oconto	5	1	828	400	5	1	4	2	...	10,000	22,000	8,000	5	5	5
Oshkosh	11	1	4,449	3,000	12	...	12	11	2	75,000	85,000	20,000	11	11	10
Portage	5	1	1,564	950	4	...	4	3	1	11,000	10,900	5,500	5	5	5
Racine	7	2	3,883	1,700	6	...	6	7	5	12,000	30,000	10,000	...	7	1
Sheboygan	4	1	2,252	800	3	...	3	2	2	9,000	12,000	4,000	4	4	4
Watertown	6	1	3,626	1,200	5	2	3	4	2	19,000	15,000	5,100	3	6	6
Totals	116	23	65,244	28,806	115	8	106	80	59	\$75,000	\$870,756	\$204,950	65	115	98

TABLE No. IX.—*Statistics of Cities*—continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—RECEIVED.

CITIES.	Money on hand Aug. 31, 1870.	From taxes levied for building and repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers w.s. Res.	Taxes lev'd for apparatus & library.	From taxes levied at the annual meeting.	From taxes levied by the county superintendents.	From income of State School fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount received during year.
Appleton	\$4,367 08	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00	.....	.....	\$530 80	\$560 80	.....	\$15,500 68
Beaver Dam	1 46	2,512 84	7,432 17	.....	\$7,555 49	1,222 63	632 62	\$2,012 00	19,805 71
Beloit .....	.....	900 00	5,100 00	.....	1,000 00	421 00	421 00	500 00	8,342 00
Berlin	12,594 65	.....	.....	.....	35,881 97	2,100 00	2,011 00	.....	52,588 24
Fond du Lac	4,313 06	.....	.....	.....	12,000 09	632 80	717 90	50 15	22,678 46
Green Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,938 10	235 60	250 38	.....	6,424 08
Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00	2,334 74	1,473 64	279 63	14,087 01
Janesville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	7,077 73	7,000 00	.....	.....	12,343 37	829 20	1,157 13	.....	28,407 43
La Crosse	8,581 29	.....	.....	.....	22,271 53	.....	1,560 02	8,102 37	31,933 93
Madison	44,222 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,761 33	9,367 80	52,417 83	147,769 64
Milwaukee	628 61	.....	4,000 00	.....	502 40	497 60	524 94	.....	6,153 56
Mineral Point .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500 00	601 60	593 19	155 00	6,849 79
Racine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000 00	1,600 00	1,302 64	859 78	18,823 42
Sheboygan	371 12	.....	.....	.....	8,071 50	1,000 00	859 56	2,000 00	12,303 18
Watertown	2,103 27	.....	.....	.....	10,006 28	1,305 66	1,874 88	125 12	15,418 21
Totals	\$79,203 95	\$14,412 34	\$20,532 17	.....	\$146,070 73	\$55,102 96	\$23,366 20	\$71,905 73	\$407,083 83

TABLE No. IX.—Statistics of Cities—continued.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—PAID.

CITIES.	For building and repairing.	For apparatus and libraries.	For services of male teachers.	For services of female teachers.	For old indebtedness.	For furniture, registers and records.	For all other purposes.	Total amount paid out during the year.	Money on hand August 31, 1871.
Appleton	\$7,050 68	.....	\$1,100 00	\$2,800 00	.....	\$900 00	\$1,250 00	\$13,100 68	\$2,400 00
Beaver Dam	2,512 34	.....	.....	7,432 17	8,000 00	.....	974 23	18,918 74	886 97
Beloit	1,793 95	.....	2,250 00	2,850 00	.....	60 00	1,204 71	8,157 64	184 36
Berlin	14,656 87	.....	3,020 00	15,516 75	3,652 51	1,800 00	6,328 10	44,974 23	7,614 01
Fond du Lac	5,477 00	.....	1,400 00	4,500 00	1,200 00	450 00	450 00	13,477 00	9,201 46
Green Bay	231 85	\$24 00	.....	2,861 75	1,360 50	.....	1,945 00	6,424 08	.....
Hudson	2,471 78	.....	1,500 00	8,270 60	1,981 71	150 00	3,118 68	17,492 24	.....
Janesville .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Crosse	7,570 98	19 50	4,825 00	6,265 00	.....	4,107 19	950 00	23,647 67	4,759 76
Madison	9,972 04	33 73	1,500 00	9,705 50	.....	.....	10,801 61	32,012 88	3,507 33
Milwaukee	2,082 32	.....	.....	92,991 30	.....	.....	17,737 47	112,811 09	34,958 58
Mineral Point	90 00	.....	1,576 30	1,974 50	.....	45 65	809 26	4,489 41	1,664 15
Oconto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage	610 75	50 00	1,289 43	3,529 65	89 56	110 00	799 73	6,479 12	370 67
Racine	975 00	.....	5,808 75	9,420 00	.....	.....	2,618 67	18,822 42	.....
Sheboygan	714 60	.....	2,300 00	3,453 25	2,000 00	.....	1,999 47	10,767 32	1,834 36
Watertown	298 69	10 05	3,880 00	4,507 00	.....	167 04	2,920 15	11,772 93	3,645 28
Totals	\$56,503 85	\$137 28	\$30,443 18	\$176,077 27	\$18,284 28	\$7,789 88	\$53,907 03	\$343,347 45	\$71,026 98

TABLE No. X.—*Certificates*—continued.

	IBRS.		
	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d G.
Waupre	2	4	1
Wauash	6	9	1
Winne	8	8	1
Wood	.....	.....	.....
Total	87	206	1,9

COUNTIES.

TABLE No. XI.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Course.	Where held.	By whom conducted.	Teachers present.	When held.
Adams	Friendship	R. Graham	50	10.
Chippewa	Chippewa Falls ..	J. A. McDonald ..	50	October, 1870.
Clark	Neilsville	R. Graham and S. S. Smith ..	15	September 12-16, '70
Columbia	Columbus	R. Graham	103	1.
Crawford	Portage City	Chas. H. Allen	110	1870.
	Wauzeka	M. E. Mumford	35	
	De Soto	M. E. Mumford	40	
Dane, 1st district ..	Sun Prairie	T. D. Kanouse	93	October 3, 1870.
Dane, 2d district ..	Middleton	B. M. Reynolds	81	Aug. 7, Sept. 1, 1871.
Dodge, 1st district ..	Maville	J. A. Barney	50	Oct. 3-7, 1870.
Dodge, 2d district ..	Beaver Dam	R. Graham	52	Sept. 6-10, 1870.
Eau Claire	Angusta	Wm. H. Lockwood ..	75	April, 1870.
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac	R. Graham	175	April, 1871.
Grant	Lancaster	J. E. McGregor and W. H. Holford ..	50	July 18-31, 1871.
	Muscoda	H. Barns	53	Aug. 7, Sept. 1, 1871.
Green	Monroe	R. Graham	100	June 20-24, 1871.
Green Lake	Dartford	R. Graham .....	...	Nov. 1-3, 1870.
Iowa	Dodgeville	R. Graham	90	Oct. 4-8, 1870.
Jefferson	Jefferson	O. Arey and T. C. Chamberlin ..	70	Oct. 4-7, 1870.
Juneau	New Lisbon	Chas. H. Allen	80	Aug. 21-31, 1871.
Kenosha	Wilmet	H. Barns	71	October, 1870.
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	R. Graham	30	Sept. 27-30, 1870.
La Crosse	West Salem	R. Graham	75	April 4-6, 1871.
La Fayette	Shullsburg	Wm. Ahern	80	Sept. 23-30, 1870.

TABLE No. X.—*Teachers' Institutes—continued.*

Counties.	Where held.	By whom conducted.	Teachers present.	When held.
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	R. Graham	90	Nov. 1870.
Marquette	Montello	H. Barns	23	April 25-28, 1871.
Milwaukee	Oak Creek	J. C. Pickard	47	April 27-30, 1871.
Oconto	Brookside	H. W. Gilkey	571.	
Outagamie	Appleton	R. Graham	110	
Ozaukee	Grafton	R. Graham	40	Dec. 8-10, 1870.
Polk	Osceola Mills	Charles E. Mears	29	Sept. 20-22, 1870.
Portage	Amherst	R. Graham	70	Mar. 14, April 4, '71.
Richland	Richland Center	R. Graham and Geo. W. Putnam	70	Nov. 7-12, 1870.
.....	Marshall	Geo. W. Putnam	20	March, 1871.
.....	Sextonville	H. Barns and Geo. W. Putnam	80	April, 1871.
..... joint with Grant	Muscoda	H. Barns and Geo. W. Putnam	50	Aug. 7-31, 1871.
Rock, 1st dist.	Evansville	R. Graham	50	April 24-28, 1871.
Rock, 2d dist.	Milton	R. Graham	120	May 1-5, 1871.
St. Croix	Hammond	E. S. Reed	76	Oct. 31, Nov. 4, 1870.
Sheboygan	Sheboygan Falls	R. Graham and Wm. E. Cady	40	Oct. 12-24, 1870.
Trempealeau	Coral City	A. Whiting	25	Oct. 11-15, 1870.
.....	Galesville	R. Graham	50	Feb. 25, Mar. 4, 1871.
.....	Trempealeau	S. S. Rockwood and Chas. H. Allen	89	Aug. 15-31, 1871.
Vernon	Hillsboro	I. N. Wright	35	Oct. 9-18, 1870.
Waukesha	Waukesha	R. Graham	75	Oct. 8-7, 1870.
.....	Oconomowoc	R. Graham	75	March 27-29, 1871.
Waupaca	Weyauwega	B. M. Reynolds	80	March 28, Apr. 7, '71
Washara	Auroraville	R. Graham, D. E. Holmes and Mrs. M. E. Holmes	100	March 28-28, 1871.
Wood	Grand Rapids	J. Q. Emery	40	.....

TABLE No. XI.

DICTIONARIES.

STATEMENT showing the counties, towns and districts which have been supplied with dictionaries, during the year ending December 10, 1871.

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	No. of Districts.	No. of copies.
Adams	Adams	0	1
Barron	Barron	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	9
Brown	Depere	5	1
	Fort Howard	2, 4 Deps.	4
	Green Bay, city	5 Deps.	5
	Green Bay and Humboldt.	7	1
	Howard	2, 2d Dep	1
	Pittsfield	3	1
	Wrightstown	6	1
Buffalo ..	Buffalo	5	1
	Fountain City	1, 2 Deps.	2
	Gilmantown	3, 5,	2
	Glencoe	4	1
	Naples	6	1
	Nelson	7	1
Calumet	New Holstein	5	1
Chippewa	Eagle Point	12	1
	La Fayette	8	1
	Wheaton	6	1
Clark	Pine Valley and Weston	3	1
Columbia	Arlington, Dekorra and Poynette	4	1
	Columbus	2, 3 Deps	3
	Courtland and Fountain Prairie	10	1
	Courtland and Randolph	2, H. Dep.	1
	Newport and Dell Pra. Adams Co	6	2
Crawford	Marietta	5 (new)	1
	Prairie du Chien	6	1
	Seneca	16	1
	Union and Wauzeka	11	1
Dane	Albion, Dunkirk and Pl's'nt Sp's	11	1
	Madison, city	4 Deps	4
	Oregon	1, 2 Deps	2
	Pleasant Springs	5	1
	Roxbury	6	1
Dodge	Clyman	1	1
	Elba	5	1
	Hubbard	1, 2 Deps, 9	3
	Shields	4	1
	Waupun (prison school)	1 Dep.	1

Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.

COUNTIES.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Door	Jacksonport	1	1
	Nasewaupee	4	1
	Sevastopol	4	1
Dunn	Menomonie	12	1
	New Haven	7	1
Eau Claire	Bridge Creek	6	1
	Pleasant Valley	4	1
	Washington	4	1
	West Eau Claire and Oak Grove..	1, 8 Deps.	8
Fond du Lac....	Lamartine and Eldorado	4	1
	Rosendale and Springvale	2	1
Grant	Clift'n & Lima, jt. with Miff., lo. co.	5	1
	Hickory Grove	7	1
	Hickory Grove and Watterstown.	3	1
	Jamestown	7, 8	2
	Lancaster	14	1
	Platteville	4, 2 Ds. 5, 2 Ds.	4
	Potosi	1; 2 Deps.	2
	Wyalasing and Bloomington ...	9	1
Green	Brodhead	6 Deps.	6
	Monroe	1, 6 Deps.	6
Green Lake	Princeton	7	1
Iowa	Arena	2, 16	2
Jackson	Albion	1, 1 Dep.	1
	Hixton	8	1
	Irving	8	1
Jefferson	Jefferson	12	1
	Palmyra, jt. with LaGra., Walw. co.	3	1
Juneau	Lemonweir, Lindina & Mauston..	1, 8 Deps.	3
	Orange	3	1
Kenosha	Brighton	6	1
	Pleasant Prairie	11	1
Kewaunee	Casco	7	1
	Casco and Red River	1	1
	Red River	5	1
La Crosse	Greenfield	4	1
	Hamilton	10	1
	La Crosse, city	8 Deps.	8
	Onalaska	1, 2d Dep.	1
La Fayette	Argyle and Blanchard	"1 and 11"	1
	Darlington and Seymour	3	1
	Wayne	8	1
Manitowoc	Eaton	3	1
Marathon	Mosinee	2, 6	2
	Stettin	3	1
	Texas	6	1
Marquette	Crystal Lake	4	1
Milwaukee	Milwaukee, city	41 Deps.	41
Monroe	Eaton	5	1
	Lincoln	13	1
	Little Falls	5	1
	Oakdale	1, 4	2
	Tomah	1, 8 Deps.	3

Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Oconto	Gillet.....	1	1
	Marinette	1, 3 Deps.	8
	Pensaukee.....	8	1
	Stiles	4	1
Outagamie.....	Black Creek.....	4, 5	2
	Cicero	1, 3	2
Pepin	Stockholm	3	1
	Waterville.....	3	1
Pierce	Diamond Bluff.....	4	1
	Martell	7	1
	Rock Elm	3, 5	2
	Spring Lake	2, 3	2
	Trenton.....	2	1
Polk.....	Balsam Lake.....	3	1
	Osceola.....	5 (new)	1
	Stirling	4	1
Portage.....	Amherst	10	1
	Buena Vista	7	1
	Linwood	5	1
	Pine Grove,jt. with Pl'field,Wau.c.	4	1
	Stevens Point.....	1, 3 Deps.	8
Racine	Waterford	1, Pr. Dep.	1
	Yorkville	4, Pr Dep.	1
Richland	Bloom	6, Jt.	1
	Marshall.....	4	1
Rock	Beloit and Turtle.....	1	1
	Janesville, city	4 Deps.	4
	Milton.....	5, 2 Deps.	2
	Porter, Center, Janesville, Fulton.	1	1
	Union	6, 3 Deps.	3
St. Croix.....	Hudson, city	1 Dep.	1
	Kinnickinnick.....	3	1
	Rush River	4 (new)	1
Sauk	Star Prairie	8	1
	Baraboo, Fairfield and Greenfield.	1	1
	Ironton	3	1
	New Buffalo	1, Pr. Dep.	1
	Prairie du Sac.....	5, 2 Deps.	2
	Spring Green	6	1
	Washington and Willow.....	3	1
	Belle Plaine	7	1
	Seneca	1	1
	Waukechon.....	3	1
Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan, city.....	3 Deps.	3
Trempealeau....	Arcadia.....	8, 9	2
	Burnside	3	1
	Hale	4	1
	Lincoln.....	6	1
	Preston&Lin.jt.withHixton,Jack.c.	1	1
	Trempealeau.....	2	1

Distribution of Dictionaries—continued.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Vernon	Genoa	7	1
	Genoa, Sterling and Wheatland .	1	1
	Hamburg	3, 6	3
	Harmony	6	1
	Stark	10	1
	Stark and Whitestown.....	7	1
	Union	6	1
Walworth	Elkhorn	1, 2 Deps.	2
	Troy	3	1
Washington	West Bend	1, 4 Deps. 12	5
Waukesha.....	Merton	4	1
	Oconomowoc and Summit.....	*3, 1 Dep.	1
Waupaca	Bear Creek	2,(new) 4	2
	Dupont	2	1
	Mukwa, with Hortonia, O'tg'ie Co.	4, 5, H. Deps.	2
	St. Lawrence.....	1	1
	Bloomfield.....	7	1
Waushara	Omro.....	5, P. D., 7, 1 D.	2
Winnebago	Oshkosh, city	10 Deps	10
	Winneconnee	1, 2 D., 8, 2 D.	4
Wood	Centralia	3	1
	Remington.....	1, 3	3
	Rudolph.....	3	1

**STATEMENT showing the Districts to which Dictionaries have
been sold during the year ending December 10, 1871.**

COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	No. of Districts.	No. of Copies.
Crawford	Freeman, jt. with Wheatl. Ver. Co.	Union Dis.	1
Dane	Middleton	6	1
	Rutland	2	1
	York	4	1
Dodge	Williamstown	3	1
Eau Claire	Lincoln	1	1
Fond du Lac	Auburn	3	1
	Lamartine	1, 12	2
	Springvale	1	1
Green	Brooklyn	3	1
	Decatur	6	1
	Exeter	5	1
Green Lake	Berlin, city	H. S.	1
	Brooklyn and Berlin	3	1
Iowa	Ridgeway	6	1
Juneau	Kildare and Lyndon	3	1
La Crosse	La Crosse, city	2 Deps.	2
Manitowoc	Manitowoc	2	1
	Meeme	5	1
	Mishicott	1	1
Outagamie	Osborn	1	1
Polk	Farmington	3	1
St. Croix	Erin Prairie	2	1
	Hudson, city	8, 1 Dep.	1
Sauk	New Buffalo	1	1
	Washington	12	1
	Woodland	5, 7	1
Sheboygan	Greenbush	1, 2 Deps.	7
	Lima	7	1
	Sheboygan, city	2 Deps.	2
Trempealeau	Burnside	1	1
Walworth	Troy and East Troy	5	1
Waukesha	Lisbon	1	1
	Summit	16	1
Waupaca	Royalton	2	1
Winnebago	Nekimi and Utica	6	1
	Omro	4	1
	Omro and Winneconne	5	1
	Oshkosh, city	5 Deps.	5
	Poygan	6	1

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
MADISON, Sept. 30, 1871.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor herewith to submit the annual report required by law to be made by the Adjutant General.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ED. E. BRYANT,
Adjutant General.

REPORT.

Showing the names of the Companies and Batteries of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia, Roster of Officers, Strength of Companies, and changes by resignation and promotion during the year, condition of Companies, etc.

Names of Organization and Officers.

GREEN COUNTY NATIONAL GUA

Monroe, Green county.....
 John Hattery.....
 Benjamin R. Case
 Ed. Miner

CREAM CITY GUARDS—

Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.
 Florian Ries
 John Zetteler
 Albert Obenberger.....

MIDWAUKEE ZOUAVES—

Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.
 Fred. T. Zetteler.....
 Fred. Boelker.....
 Chas. E. Zetteler

ALMA RIFLE COMPANY—

Alma, Buffalo county
 John Beeby
 Richard Kempter.....
 Matthias Petzer

MANITOWOC V. M. COMPANY—

Manitowoc, Manitowoc county
 F. Becker.....
 Wm. H. Henschmeyer
 Henry Switzer

.....
 Captain.....
 1st Lieutenant.....
 2d Lieutenant.....

No. report,

78

July 18, 1867

BEAVER DAM CITY LIGHT GUARD—

Beaver Dam, Dodge county.....
 Samuel D. Burchard.....
 George C. Stoltz.....
 Sharon W. Ellis.....

.....
 Captain.....
 1st Lieutenant.....
 2d Lieutenant.....

No report; not uniformed

83

Jan. 7, 1869

TROJAN VOLUNTEER BATTERY—

East Troy, Walworth county.....
 A. O. Babcock.....
 Theodore Haller.....
 J. B. La Grange.....

.....
 Captain.....
 1st Lieutenant.....
 2d Lieutenant.....

No report; not uniformed.

65

Dec. 29, 1868

SHERIDAN GUARDS—

Milwaukee, Milwaukee County
 Richard Rooney.....
 Patrick Connolly
 A. J. McCormick

.....
 Captain.....
 1st Lieutenant.....
 2d Lieutenant.....

No report; uniformed and in good condition; John T. Dunn, 2d Lieut. resigned; A. J. McCormick promoted.

73

June 23, 1869

DELAVER VOLUNTEERS.

Delavan, Walworth county
 R. M. Williams.....
 D. B. Barnes

.....
 Captain.....
 2d Lieutenant.....

No report; uniformed and in good condition.

85

Aug. 24, 1869

MONROE LIGHT ARTILLERY—

Monroe, Green county.....
 John Forby.....
 William H. Ball.....
 Samuel J. Lewis

.....
 Captain.....
 1st Lieutenant.....
 2d Lieutenant.....

No report; virtually disbanded for want of ordnance.

65

July 17, 1869

Report showing names of the Companies and Batteries of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia, etc.—continued.

Name of Organization and Officers.	Rank of Officers.	Date of Organization.	Strength of Co.	Remarks.
VERNON CO. VOL. CAVALRY CO.— Vernon county J. Henry Tate E. M. Rogers L. Morley	Captain 1st Lieutenant 2d Lieutenant	Aug. 1, 1868	82	No report. Not uniformed, armed nor equipped, the state having no equipments.
MILWAUKEE LIGHT GUARD— Milwaukee, Milwaukee county George R. Wright F. W. Cutler J. P. Rundle	Captain 1st Lieutenant 2d Lieutenant	Dec. 10, 1868	53	Uniformed and in good condition. Company property valued at \$3,500. Wright, 70, vice Stark-decken, Jr., re-1 Adj. 1st Reg. atler promoted.
PLATTEVILLE LIGHT ARTILLERY— Platteville, Grant county John Grindell Hudson Thomas August T. Putnam	Captain 1st Lieutenant 2d Lieutenant	Sept. 20, 1868	65	No report. Not uniformed.
RICHLAND CENT. LIGHT ARTILLERY Richland Center, Richland county John Fitzgerald Joseph McMurley David G. James Fred. H. Tuttle	Captain Senior 1st Lieut. Junior 1st Lieut. 2d Lieutenant	Aug. 5, 1867	65	No report. Not uniformed.

MERCHANTS' ZOUAVES—				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	.....	June 4, 1869	67	No report.
Chas. Richardson.....	Captain.....	.....	.....	.....
E. B. Winter.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
Eugene A. Maxfield.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
EVERGREEN CITY CADETS—				
Sheboygan, Sheboygan county.....	.....	.....	.....	No report; Dieckman, 1st Lieutenant, resigned; Schneder, 2d Lieutenant, resigned.
Chas. Bom.....	Captain.....	.....	.....	.....
Fr. Hoberg.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
C. Wiltse.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
OCONOMOWOC ZOUAVES—				
Oconomowoc, Waukesha county.....	.....	Mar. 29, 1870	66	No report.
James Ferguson.....	Captain.....	.....	.....	.....
James Jones.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
William Collins.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
MILWAUKEE BATTERY, (Light Art.)—				
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	.....	Apr. 23, 1870	66	Chas. May, Captain, resigned.
Chas. Osthelder.....	Captain.....	.....	.....	.....
Andrew Michael.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
Adam Braun.....	3d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
SAUK COUNTY LIGHT GUARDS—				
Baraboo, Sauk county.....	.....	July 20, 1869	75	No report; uniformed; C. W. Porter, 2d Lieutenant, resigned December 5, 1870; in good condition.
Mair Pointon.....	Captain.....	.....	.....	.....
Amos B. Johnson.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
Chas. H. Davis.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
MAUSTON LIGHT GUARDS—				
Mauston, Juneau county.....	.....	Aug. 31, 1869	80	No report; P. B. Briggs resigned December 24, 1870; uniformed; in good condition.
John Turner.....	Captain.....	.....	.....	.....
W. N. Remington.....	1st Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....
B. F. Parker.....	2d Lieutenant.....	.....	.....	.....

Report showing names of the Companies and Batteries of Wisconsin Volunteer Militia—continued.

	Date of Organization.	Str'gth of Co.	Remarks.
Middleton, Dane county.....	Sept. 28, 1870	65	No report
James M. Bull .....	.....	.....	Unformed and in good condition.
A. B. Campbell.....	.....	.....
A. A. Rowley.....	.....	.....
BLACK YAGERS—			
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	Oct. 13, 1870	65	No report.
John P. Strack .....	.....	.....
Conrad Batdim .....	.....	.....
Herman G. Lecher.....	.....	.....
WASHINGTON GUARDS—			
Milwaukee, Milwaukee county.....	May 5, 1871	67	No report.
Peter Weber .....	.....	.....	T. G. Chapman, Captain, resigned, September 26, 1871.
Jacob Krause.....	.....	.....	J. J. Bunn, 2d Lieutenant, resigned, September 26, 1871.
Henry Poppert .....	.....	.....
BELLE CITY GUARDS—			
Racine, Racine county	April 21, 1871	67	No report.
Robert Bell .....	.....	.....
John Roberts .....	.....	.....
Geo. Keyser.....	.....	.....
PRAIRIE CITY BATTERY—			
Ripon, Fond du Lac county.....	June 14, 1871	70	No report; not yet furnished with ordnance.
O. C. Stickle .....	.....	.....
Thos. Lambert .....	.....	.....
C. R. Foster.....	.....	.....

ROLL OF HONOR.—A PORTION OF WISCONSIN'S DEAD.

Giving Names and Burial Places of deceased Wisconsin Soldiers, compiled from Rolls of Honor published since last Report by the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

A.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Anderson, Gulick.....	Private.....	B	19th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	.....
Abbey, Isaac.....	Sergeant.....	A	14th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Oct. 9, 1864
Abraham, John.....	Private.....	K	11th infantry.....	.....do.....	Sep. 5, 1864
Albough, G.....	.....do.....	D	11th infantry.....	.....do.....	Apr. 9, 1865
Amey, Reuben.....	.....do.....	D	11th infantry.....	.....do.....	Apr. 9, 1865
Anderson, Gilbert.....	.....do.....	E	11th infantry.....	.....do.....	Sep. 3, 1864
Abbott, C.....	.....do.....	E	2d cavalry.....	Alexandria, La.....	Au. 24, 1864
Anderson, Elias.....	.....do.....	G	33d infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Nov. 2, 1864
Allers, Peter.....	.....do.....	I	4th cavalry.....	.....do.....	Oct. 6, 1864
Anderson, Wm. A.....	.....do.....	G	25th infantry.....	.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1863
Allen, Chas. B.....	.....do.....	F	16th infantry.....	.....do.....	Apr. 28, 1864
Andrews, —.....	.....do.....	A	15th infantry.....	.....do.....	.....
Anderson, Erich.....	.....do.....	K	25th infantry.....	.....do.....	Mar. 22, 1863
Anderson, Edward.....	.....do.....	E	31st infantry.....	.....do.....	May 16, 1863
Ashley, Wm.....	.....do.....	K	25th infantry.....	.....do.....	Aug. 5, 1863
Andrews, W. H.....	.....do.....	G	44th infantry.....	.....do.....	Au. 15, 1865
Adams, Mortimer.....	.....do.....	A	10th infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	May 26, 1862
Anderson, Simon A.....	.....do.....	K	13th infantry.....	.....do.....	Au. 20, 1862
Allen, G. G.....	.....do.....	C	18th infantry.....	Green Lawn, Columbus, Ohio.....	Sep. 5, 1863
Alefang, Peter.....	.....do.....	I	9th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Oct. 2, 1864
Alexander, Geo. T.....	.....do.....	A	28th infantry.....	.....do.....	Apr. 27, 1864
Ambury, J. Van.....	.....do.....	G	3d infantry.....	.....do.....	Sep. 26, 1864

Alexander, Charles E.....	Private.....	A	28th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Aug. 3, 1864
Austin, Marvin.....	do.....	A	7th infantry.....	do.....	.....

B.

Behuke, Henry.....	do.....	I	26th infantry.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	May 24, 1863
Blake, F.....	do.....	H	6th infantry.....	do.....	May 13, 1864
Banister, B. F.....	do.....	D	19th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	July 20, 1864
Barker, J. W.....	do.....	A	9th infantry.....	do.....	Nov. 4, 1865
Bingham, Wm.....	do.....	.....	4th battery.....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1863
Blessor, Chas.....	do.....	.....	battery.....	do.....	May 26, 1862
Boothby, H.....	do.....	E	3d battery.....	do.....	Dec. 13, 1864
Butler, B.....	do.....	H	19th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 17, 1863
Bynes, A. M.....	do.....	K	19th infantry.....	do.....	July 29, 1864
Bacon, Roswell.....	do.....	H	11th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 12, 1865
Baugh, A. C.....	do.....	A	11th infantry.....	do.....	May 7, 1865
Behu, Wm.....	do.....	C	11th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 23, 1865
Burns, Wm.....	do.....	D	14th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 12, 1865
Butler, Ferdinand.....	do.....	F	11th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 10, 1865
Benson, Jacob.....	do.....	F	9th infantry.....	Alexandria, La.....	July 6, 1864
Benjamin, Oley.....	do.....	G	13th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	July 13, 1865
Baker, R. H.....	do.....	E	42d infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 11, 1865
Bowers, J.....	do.....	A	42d infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1865
Bradley, Charles.....	do.....	A	42d infantry.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1864
Brewster, David.....	do.....	D	4th cavalry.....	do.....	Dec. 18, 1864
Bundy, Christian.....	do.....	H	29th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1864
Butts, Charles W.....	do.....	D	20th infantry.....	do.....	Sep. 29, 1864
Benn, Abraham.....	do.....	A	25th infantry.....	do.....	Sep. 5, 1863
Barmanceltoo, John.....	do.....	K	14th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 20, 1865
Baker, Amos.....	do.....	K	32d infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 28, 1863
Brown, Wm. D.....	do.....	B	25th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 29, 1863
Brennan, Andrew.....	do.....	G	17th infantry.....	do.....	.....

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death
Buck, Artimus..	Private.....	K	42d infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	May 23,1865
Brasses, M.....	do	G	34th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 28,1868
Brethowner, Jinberant.....	do	G	24th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Beson, Frank.....	do	H	14th infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 1,1865
Burt, Calvin	do	D	8th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 6,1863
Butler, Chas. M.....	do	B	8th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 6,1865
Berry, John A.....	do	F	12th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 27,1865
Balwon, Charles	do	G	19th infantry.....	Little Rock Ark	Jan. 8,1864
Burninger, Henry.....	do	A	27th infantry.....	do.....	Dec. 12,1864
Bunker, Joseph.	do	A	27th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 27,1868

C

Creaser, W	Private	B	5th infantry.....	Fredericksburg, Va.	Dec. 14,1862
Campbell, R. J	do	E	6th infantry.....	do.....	May, .. 1864
Colwin, O. W.....	do	B	5th infantry.....	do.....	May 14,1868
Campbell, Joseph	do	D	6th infantry.....	do.....	May 17,1863
Cassel, A. H	Corporal	G	26th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 5,1863
Carey, John.....	Private	A	19th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	Feb. 26,1863
Clark, A.....	Corporal .....	.....	4th battery	do.....	Sep. 13,1863
Clark, McGune, F	Private	B	4th Wis. vol	do.....	Mar. 19,1862
Clause, Justice	do	H	19th infantry.....	do.....	Nov. 28,1862
Caddell Richard	Lieutenant ...	D	11th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala	Apr. 9,1865
Carlisle, Newman O	Private	E	29th infantry.....	do.....	May 23,1865
Carr, Timothy.....	do	I	11th infantry.....	do.....	Sep. 1, 1865

Cheney, Phillips	Private	F	27th infantry	.....	Mar. 3, 1865
Clouse, Charles	do.	H	29th infantry	.....	July 9, 1865
Connell, William H	do.	A	35th infantry	.....	.....
Creiger, Carl F	do.	E	11th infantry	.....	July 27, 1865
Coon, Wm.	do.	I	42d infantry	Mound City, Ill.	Feb. 28, 1865
Chadlagne, George	do.	C	18th infantry	do.	Sep. 23, 1863
Cressey, W. P	do.	D	25th infantry	do.	Sep. 6, 1863
Conklin, Geo.	do.	G	32d infantry	do.	Mar. 31, 1864
Cain, Alford	do.	E	27th infantry	do.	Sep. 1, 1864
Cochens, John	do.	K	27th infantry	do.	Aug. 14, 1863
Champion, S.	do.	G	8th infantry	do.	Aug. 8, 1863
Chambers, Hiram	do.	E	25th infantry	do.	June 3, 1863
Cook, Samuel B.	do.	I	25th infantry	do.	June 11, 1863
Cassley, J. C	do.	K	25th infantry	do.	.....
Clark, O	do.	K	25th infantry	do.	Aug. 22, 1863
Crandall, A. W	do.	H	44th infantry	do.	Apr. 17, 1865
Conrad, Mathias	do.	H	35th infantry	do.	Oct. 4, 1864
Curtis, F	Sergeant	H	25th infantry	do.	Sep. 19, 1863
Christopher, Abe.	Private	E	15th infantry	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio	Sep. 9, 1863
Case, David	do.	E	7th infantry	do.	Apr. 20, 1863
Clark, W. J	do.	D	28th infantry	Little Rock, Arkansas	.....
Crandall, A	do.	A	5th infantry	Petersburg, Va.	May 1865

D.

Diabal, D. A	Private	A	26th infantry	Fredericksburg, Va	May 26, 1864
Dewey, G. P	Corporal	E	7th infantry	do.	May 1864
Dibble, C	Private	I	6th infantry	do.	May 1864
Dansforth, H.	do.	G	4th —	Hampton, Va	Mar. 19, 1863
Dennis, John	do.	C	19th infantry	do.	Aug. 28, 1863
Dey, Jerard	do.	D	19th infantry	do.	Aug. 7, 1863
Dresser, A. S.	do.	.....	4th battery	do.	July 20, 1864

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Damkeith, Samuel	Private	D	29th infantry	Mobile, Alabama	May 14, 1865
Delano, Edgar C.	do.	D	20th infantry	do.	Sep. 10, 1865
Delaney, Alexander	do.	K	14th infantry	do.	Nov. 10, 1865
Desertar, I. R.	do.	B	11th infantry	do.	Apr. 17, 1862
Durant, John	do.	B	6th infantry	Alexandria, Virginia	July 14, 1864
Downey, Patrick	do.	I	11th infantry	Mound City, Illinois	Feb. 17, 1864
Dehart, Ira B.	do.	B	20th infantry	do.	Mar. 28, 1864
Davis, John E.	do.	B	33d infantry	do.	Aug. 28, 1864
Damon, Thos. H.	Lieutenant	F	2d cavalry	do.	Aug. 21, 1864
Dutch, Benjamin T.	Private	I	2d cavalry	do.	.....
Diro, O.	do.	I	42d infantry	do.	.....
Delaney, Samuel	do.	I	27th infantry	do.	Sep. 3, 1863
Doxtater, Paul	do.	G	14th infantry	do.	May 3, 1864
Dewey, Moses	do.	B	23d infantry	do.	Feb. 20, 1863
Dodge, Eldridge	do.	B	25th infantry	do.	May 13, 1863
Daniels, N. H.	do.	.....	1st Wisconsin	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio	Mar. 21, 1864
Dugal, G. H.	do.	B	9th infantry	Little Rock, Arkansas	Nov. 15, 1864
Damser, J.	do.	C	9th infantry	do.	Mar. 19, 1864
Decker, W. E.	do.	C	28th infantry	do.	Aug. 1, 1864
Daniels, W. D.	do.	B	14th infantry	do.	Oct. 4, 1864

E

Exlxtan, James	do.	.....	14th infantry	Mound City, Illinois	Sep. 12, 1865
Eddy, Thomas	Musician	.....	12th infantry	do.	July 15, 1868

F.

Flynn, W.....	Private.....	G	5th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	Apr. 18, 1865
Flood, P.....	Corporal.....	H	28th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	.....
Frederick, Jacob.....	Private.....	F	4th cavalry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Oct. 18, 1864
Fritz, E.....	do.....	B	35th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 23, 1864
Fletcher, L. D.....	do.....	B	27th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 12, 1863
Fox, A. J.....	do.....	L	2d cavalry.....	do.....	Oct. 25, 1862
Fish, Isaac.....	do.....	B	25th infantry.....	do.....	May 21, 1863
Fitzgerald, J.....	do.....	G	25th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 4, 1863
Frakin, Chas.....	do.....	B	44th infantry.....	do.....	May 3, 1865
Fetton, Ambrose.....	do.....	F	8th infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	May 13, 1862
Failey, John A.....	do.....	K	28th infantry.....	Little Rock, Arkansas.....	Dec. 15, 1864
Feaer, W.....	do.....	E	28th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1864
Filson, H. H.....	do.....	F	28th infantry.....	do.....	June 4, 1864
Fiess, B.....	do.....	D	28th infantry.....	do.....	May 8, 1864

G.

Gratz, O.....	Lieutenant.....	F	6th infantry.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	May 18, 1864
Groissart, G.....	Private.....	A	5th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 2, 1862
Green, R. A.....	do.....	C	7th infantry.....	do.....	May 25, 1864
Garry, M.....	do.....	K	19th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	Sept 15, 1865
Giles, L.....	do.....	B	19th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 21, 1863
Gibee, John.....	do.....	K	11th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 10, 1865
Geizinee, Vella.....	do.....	H	14th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Sept 30, 1864
Gorkey, Eugene.....	do.....	H	35th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 6, 1864
Gray, James.....	do.....	.....	12th battery.....	do.....	Aug. 2, 1863
Grenell, Wm. H.....	do.....	G	23d infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 5, 1863
Green, Geo. F.....	do.....	A	25th infantry.....	do.....	July 10, 1863
Glover, Geo.....	do.....	B	2d cavalry.....	do.....	.....

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

H.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Hirst, L. D.	Private	C	17th infantry	Fredericksburg, Va.	May 13, 1864
Hafner —	do.	H	— infantry	do.	Jan. .., 1863
Hughes, Robert H.	Captain	B	2d infantry	do.	May 10, 1864
Horton, T. D.	Private	F	5th infantry	do.	Mar. 13, 1863
Hobart, O. B.	do.	A	7th infantry	do.	May 9, 1864
Hauptman, J.	do.	A	26th infantry	do.	Jan. 18, 1863
Hammon, Paul.	do.	..	26th infantry	do.	Jan. 28, 1863
Hitchcock, F.	do.	H	7th infantry	do.	May .., 1864
Haines, E. M.	do.	A	19th infantry	Hampton, Va.	July 16, 1864
Harsh, William.	do.	A	19th infantry	do.	July 29, 1864
Hartman, J.	do.	F	17th infantry	do.	May 14, 1864
Havens, S.	do.	I	19th infantry	do.	Aug. 25, 1863
Higgins, B.	do.	B	4th infantry	do.	Mar. 11, 1863
Hancock, W. H.	do.	D	20th infantry	Mobile, Ala.	.. .. .
Hartman, William.	do.	G	29th infantry	do.	May 26, 1865
Hills, Jesse	Private	..	17th infantry	do.	April 30, 1863
Hill, H.	do.	F	14th infantry	do.	April 8, 1865
Hogg, S. W.	do.	B	28th* infantry	do.	.. .. .
Huse, Spencer I.	Corporal	I	28th infantry	do.	.. .. .
Hardee Thomas	Private	H	23d infantry	Alexandria, La.	.. .. . 1864
Hutzell, Peter.	do.	H	28th infantry	do.	Nov. 18, 1864
Howlett, James B.	do.	E	42d infantry	Mound City, Ill.	Feb. 22, 1865
Hawk, Wm.	do.	D	1st heavy artillery	do.	Oct. 6, 1864
Hill, Geo. S.	do.	H	1st heavy artillery	do.	Oct. 1, 1864
Hill, John.	do.	K	28d infantry	do.	Oct. 31, 1864
Hausbury, Frederick.	do.	D	17th infantry	do.	Mar. 19, 1864

Hawkins, David.....	Private.....	D	32d infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Apr. 4, 1864
Hannon, Lawrence.....	do.....	I	35th infantry.....	do.....	July 27, 1864
Hesford, D.....	do.....	F	11th infantry.....	do.....	Nov. 8, 1862
Hornby, R.....	do.....	H	11th infantry.....	do.....	Nov. 5, 1862
Hale, Eber.....	do.....	E	2d cavalry.....	do.....	Jan. 29, 1863
Hanson, O.....	do.....	C	20th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 23, 1863
Head, N.....	do.....	D	42d infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 18, 1865
Horidor, Frederick.....	do.....	B	31st infantry.....	do.....	July 27, 1863
Hanson Lewis.....	do.....	E	31st infantry.....	do.....	July 27, 1863
Hunter, W. B. H.....	do.....	A	25th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 4, 1864
Hurst, M.....	do.....	K	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 7, 1863
Higbee, S. M.....	do.....	K	25th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Holdridge, Geo. W.....	do.....	A	2d cavalry.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1864
Holier, Wm.....	do.....	C	4th cavalry.....	do.....	Nov. 2, 1864
Hoff, Chas.....	do.....	G	34th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Halverson, Halver.....	do.....	B	15th infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 4, 1862
Hammond, Louis P.....	do.....	.....	37th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1865
Hamm, Eugene.....	do.....	F	18th infantry.....	Green Lawn, Columbus, Ohio.....	Mar. 21, 1865
Hunter, Wm.....	do.....	E	28th infantry.....	Little Rock, Arkansas.....	Feb. 27, 1864
Hongg, Joseph.....	do.....	K	28th infantry.....	do.....	July 14, 1864
Holcomb, H. C.....	do.....	C	28th infantry.....	do.....	May 28, 1864
Hill, Thos.....	do.....	G	13th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 24, 1864
Hobert, A.....	do.....	B	12th infantry.....	Forth Leavenworth, Kas.....	.....
Haner, John H.....	do.....	.....	9th infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 16, 1862
Halverson, Halver.....	do.....	B	15th infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Aug. 4, 1862
Hammond, Louis D.....	do.....	.....	37th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1865

I.

Isaackson, L.....	Private.....	F	4th battery.....	Hampton, Va.....	Oct. 18, 1864
Ingamells, L. R.....	do.....	G	11th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 9, 1865

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

J.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Johnson, O. C. M.	Private	B	9th infantry	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio	April 2, 1865
Johnson, J.	do.	B	27th infantry	Mobile, Ala.	April 13, 1863
Jenson, John.	do.	K	35th infantry	Mound City, Ill.	August 2, 1863
Johnson, E.	do.	K	25th infantry	do.	Oct. 4, 1863
Johnson, O. E.	do.	H	27th infantry	do.	
Jones, J. Wm.	do.	C	2d cavalry	do.	
Jewell, Horace.	do.	D	42d infantry	do.	
Judd, A.	do.	H	25th infantry	do.	August 5, 1863
Johnson, Jeans.	do.		27th infantry	Little Rock, Ark.	Jan. 23, 1865
Jackson, Henry.	do.	H	2d cavalry	do.	Sept. 24, 1864
Jones, Jakey.	do.	B	28th infantry	Fayetteville, Ark.	Aug. 17, 1864
Johnson, G.	do.	G	20th infantry	do.	
Jamy, —	Sergeant		3d cavalry	Fort Smith, Ark.	

K.

Keyes, M.	Private	A	6th infantry	Fredericksburg, Va.	May 6, 1862
Kulke, A.	do.	B	26th infantry	do.	— 1863
Kemp, Charles.	do.	B	7th infantry	do.	May —, 1864
Kettcher, Y. S.	do.	H	7th infantry	do.	May —, 1864
Kane, George M.	do.	B	4th infantry	Hampton, Va.	Mar. 19, 1862
Kessinger, Charles	Sergeant	C	5th infantry	do.	
Knile, Sidney	do.		4th battery	Hampton, Va.	April 24, 1864

Kenidy, I.....	.....	.....	11th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	.....
Kunston, Ole.....	Private.....	.....	27th infantry.....	do.....	May 17, 1864
Kirby, George E.....	do.....	B.....	27th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Apr. 22, 1865
Knudson, S.....	do.....	I.....	15th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 28, 1862
Knuetson, T.....	do.....	I.....	15th infantry.....	do.....	Dec. 26, 1862
Kretzer, Wm.....	do.....	C.....	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1863
Kniffen, George.....	do.....	F.....	42d infantry.....	do.....	Nov. 14, 1864
Kilstrup, Peter C.....	do.....	H.....	42d infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 30, 1865
Koefer, Carl.....	do.....	K.....	2d cavalry.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1862
Kelser, Wm.....	do.....	F.....	84th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 14, 1863
Kruger, Fred.....	do.....	I.....	10th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 16, 1862
Kellogg, Samuel S.....	do.....	K.....	28th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Aug. 12, 1864
Kyle, John.....	do.....	B.....	12th infantry.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.....	.....

L.

Lapp, John.....	Private.....	I.....	18th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Apr. 21, 1862
Lyon, E. N.....	do.....	D.....	27th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 13, 1863
Lillie, George.....	do.....	C.....	28th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 28, 1864
Luce, C. D.....	do.....	A.....	28th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 28, 1864
L---, B.....	do.....	K.....	23d infantry.....	do.....	.....
Lemin, C.....	do.....	C.....	2d battery.....	Hampton, Va.....	Apr. 12, 1864
Lewis, J.....	Corporal.....	B.....	19th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Littlefield, ---.....	Private.....	C.....	19th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 15, 1862
Lee, W. W.....	do.....	K.....	24th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	.....
Lincoln, Francis.....	do.....	A.....	29th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Apr. 7, 1865
Leghner, Joseph.....	do.....	H.....	35th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 21, 1864
Lowry, John.....	do.....	I.....	42d infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 9, 1865
Latin, H. B.....	do.....	E.....	31st infantry.....	do.....	Dec. 9, 1863
Ledirer, Joseph.....	do.....	G.....	44th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 1, 1865

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

M.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
McPheters, Wm. H.	Private	H	5th infantry	Fredericksburg, Va	Feb. 18, 1863
Mack, Conrad	do.		26th infantry	do.	Dec. 23, 1863
May, John	do.	H	6th infantry	do.	May 14, 1864
McCatherine, N.	do.		4th battery	Hampton, Va.	Sept. 13, 1863
McDonald, T.	do.		4th battery	do.	April 1, 1854
McMullen, John T.	do.	I	19th infantry	do.	Aug. 5, 1862
McPheter, Alex.	do.	C	19th infantry	do.	Oct. 2, 1862
Malvin, Jesse	do.	A	19th infantry	do.	April 4, 1864
Miller, Henry	Sergeant	F	19th infantry	do.	Feb. 1, 1863
Miller Peter.	Private	K	19th infantry	do.	Oct. 7, 1863
Moore, Geo. W.	do.	H	5th infantry	do.	May 27, 1862
Moseripe, W. S.	1st Sergeant	K	19th infantry	do.	Sept. 16, 1864
Miller, E. D.	Private	F	23d infantry	Mobile, Ala	April 8, 1865
Mathews, George	do.	K	35th infantry	do.	
Mattice, B. F.	do.	I	14th infantry	do.	
McGreen, Daniel	do.	G	11th infantry	do.	
McGrath, Thomas	do.	K	14th infantry	do.	April 10, 1865
McCauley, Robert D.	do.	F	35th infantry	Mound City, Ill	Aug. 28, 1865
Murphy, Morgan	do.	G	15th infantry	do.	Oct. 13, 1864
Moran, James	do.	K	12th infantry	do.	Sept. 7, 1863
Maine, Wm. D.	do.	H	25th infantry	do.	April 13, 1864
Madison, Jeffrey	do.	A	42d infantry	do.	Aug. 7, 1863
Martinson, Andrew	do.	A	42d infantry	do.	Mar. 12, 1865
Murphy, J.	do.	E	13th infantry	do.	May 20, 1865
Matteber, Christian	do.	A	27th infantry	do.	
Manning, G. M.	Sergeant	H	13th infantry	do.	June 1, 1863
				do.	Aug. 19, 1863

McCabe, Andrew	Private	I	18th infantry	Moand City, Ill.	June 8, 1863
Mattebu, Christian	do.	A	34th infantry	do.	Feb. 14, 1863
Morris, R.	do.	K	22d infantry	do.	Sept. 1, 1864
McIntosh, John	do.	C	2d cavalry	do.	May 6, 1863
McDonald, C.	do.	L	2d cavalry	do.	Oct. 1, 1863
McCulloch, D. I.	do.	K	31st infantry	do.	Dec. 29, 1862
McClure, J. A.	do.	K	31st infantry	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio	
Mark, Chas.	do.	G	16th infantry	do.	
McMillan, Malcomb	do.	C	16th infantry	do.	
Murphy, James	do.	C	2d cavalry	Little Rock, Arkansas	Apr. 6, 1865
Mathew, Thos. C.	do.	G	2d cavalry	do.	Sept. 28, 1863
Marterion, Fred	do.	C	27th infantry	do.	Feb. 3, 1864
McGill, C. N.	do.	F	28th infantry	do.	Sept. 2, 1864
McCall, M.	do.	B	28th infantry	do.	Aug. 8, 1864
Merkle, Anton	do.	E	52d infantry	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.	

N.

Newton, W. D.	Private	I	33d infantry	Mobile, Ala.	
Norton, J. D.	do.	C	29th infantry	do.	
Newhoff, Wm.	do.	F	9th infantry	Alexandria, La.	Sept. 25, 1864
Nelson, A.	do.	H	27th infantry	Mound City, Ill.	Aug. 8, 1863
Nash, A. J.	do.		8th infantry	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio	Mar. 31, 1862
Noon, J.	do.	F	28th infantry	Little Rock, Ark.	Mar. 12, 1864

O.

O'Brien, Timothy	Private	H	21st infantry	Little Rock, Ark.	
Orren, Robert	do.	G	14th infantry	do.	

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin Dead—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Oemichen, Reinkold	Private	D	25th infantry.....	Little Rock, Arkansas.....	April 9, 1863
Olasson, Hilge	do.....	G	15th infantry.....	do.....	April 8, 1863
Olson, Christian.....	do.....	A	8th infantry.....	do.....	June 19, 1864
Oliver, Geo	do.....	A	42d infantry.....	do.....	March 12, 1865
Ostrands, Edward	do.....	F	8th infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	May 11, 1862
O'Flaberty, Wm.....	do.....	E	3d cavalry	Little Rock, Ark.....	Sept. 6, 1864
Osborn, G. A.....	do.....	C	28th infantry.....	do.....	.....

P.

Pruyn, H. F.....	Lieutenant ..	A	6th infantry.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	May —, 1864
Pulk, James R	Private	H	19th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	Oct. 19, 1862
Pulver Wm. B	do.....	B	19th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Phisterer, David	do.....	E	11th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala .....	.....
Picket, James F	do.....	A	28th infantry.....	do.....	August 2, 1865
Panepo, Chas.....	Corporal	C	29th infantry.....	Alexandria, La	May 6, 1865
Porter, John C	Private	E	23d infantry.....	do.....	June 10, 1865
Parker, Ellis	do.....	K	12th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Sept. 30, 1864
Plinkev, Conrad	do.....	I	27th infantry.....	do.....	Dec. 28, 1864
Powell, Geo. W	do.....	C	29th infantry.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1864
Peaft, Thomas	do.....	I	31st infantry.....	do.....	March 10, 1863
Paton, David.....	do.....	D	44th infantry.....	do.....	Dec. 5, 1863
Parker, —	do.....	.....	4th infantry.....	do.....	April 18, 1865
Powers, H	do.....	B	16th infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Sept. 4, 1862
Pearce, J. H.....	do.....	K	27th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	March 14, 1862
Post, Albert.....	do.....	K	50th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Pulthers, Miriam.....	do.....	.....	3d cavalry	Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.....	— 1865
				do.....	Dec. 27, 1865

Q.

Queen, Benjamin W.....	Private.....	G	11h infantry	Mound City, Ill.....	Sept. 3, 1865
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R.

Ranney, E.....	Private	K	7th infantry	Hampton, Va.....	May 8, 1864
Rangott, A.....	Private	E	2d infantry.....do.....	May .., 1862
Rathburn, A	Corporal.....	A	19th infantry .....	.....do.....	Nov. 5, 1864
Radley, E. S.....	Corporal.....	I	27th infantry	Mobile, Ala.....	.....
Rands, James .....	.....	.....	21st infantry.....	.....do.....	May 23, 1865
Reed, H.....	Private	F	33d infantry .....	.....do.....	April 8, 1865
Richards, G. W.....	Private	D	8th infantry .....	.....do.....	.....
Richards, William.....	Private	G	11th infantry .....	.....do.....	Aug. 10, 1865
Robinson, John M.....	Private	D	11th infantry .....	.....do.....	April 9, 1865
Raiche, Oliver.....	Private	G	17th infantry	Mound City, Ill.....	Aug. 29, 1863
Rickson, Andrew E.....	Private	K	42d infantry .....	.....do.....	April 26, 1864
Rice, Jackson	Private	H	25th infantry .....	.....do.....	.....
Riehr, Henry.....	Private	K	2d infantry .....	.....do.....	Aug. 31, 1866
Reevis, S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....do.....	.....
Rostagrand, L.....	Private	F	27th infantry .....	.....do.....	Oct. 4, 1863
Rirman, Michael	Private	C	9th infantry.....	Little Rock, Aks.....	June 14, 1864
Ray Geo. B.....	Private	B	23d infantry .....	.....do.....	Jan. 13, 1863
Rucktassel, John	Private .....	.....	3d cavalry	Forth Leavenworth, Kas.....	Oct. 25, 1865

S.

Shuller, August.....	Captain.....	K	26th infantry.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	May .., 1863
Standley, A. D.....	Private	F	7th infantry.....	.....do.....	Mar. 12, 1863
Spangenberg, Wm.....	Private	A	26th infantry.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1862

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Stout, H. H.,	Lieutenant.	K	5th infantry	Fredericksburg, Virginia.	May 10, 1864
Smith, F.,	Private	H	6th infantry	do.	May 13, 1864
Sauer, George.	do.		4th battery	Hampton, Virginia.	Aug 7, 1864
Seiberlick, J.,	Corporal.	F	19th infantry	do.	July 13, 1864
Seuser, Peter.	Sergeant.	F	19th infantry	do.	Dec. 9, 1863
Sharp, A. N.,	Private	I	19th infantry	do.	Aug. 25, 1862
Shockley, A.,	do.	I	19th infantry	do.	June 6, 1864
Spencer, John S.,	do.	I	19th infantry	do.	May 4, 1864
Spragg, James.	do.	G	19th infantry	do.	July 3, 1862
Shabino, Joseph.	do.	H	19th infantry	do.	Mar. 30, 1865
Stetson, C. G.,	Captain.	I	26th infantry	Mobile, Alabama.	April 2, 1865
Stein, Charles.	Private	I	33d infantry	do.	Oct. 16, 1864
Sue, August.	do.	F	33d infantry	do.	
Smith, G.,	do.	E	27th infantry	do.	
Sykes, John.	do.	A	23d infantry	Alexandria, La.	
	do.	E	1st cavalry	Mound City, Illinois	Mar. 25, 1865
Oliver.	do.	A	14th infantry	do.	Dec. 1, 1864
E.	do.	A	42d infantry.	do.	Feb. 19, 1865
d C.	do.	D	42d infantry.	do.	May 3, 1865
P.	do.	I	12th infantry	do.	April 16, 1864
Staleman, William	do.	C	25th infantry	do.	April 12, 1864
Shea, John	do.	A	2d cavalry	do.	Aug. 31, 1864
Staley, J.,	do.	E	12th infantry	do.	Sept. 13, 1865
Slavey, John.	do.	F	23d infantry	do.	April 6, 1863
Steadman, A.,	do.	H	11th infantry	do.	April 10, 1865
Shoemaker, Theodore.	do.	I	43d infantry	do.	June 13, 1865
Slader, G. O.,	do.	I	31st infantry	Mound City, Illinois	June 11, 1864
Stollers, J.	do.	A	34th infantry	do.	July 7, 1863
	do.	G	31st infantry	do.	

Serens, John W.....	Private.....	I	25th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	April 18, 1863
Stilwell, Martin.....	do.....	I	25th infantry.....	do.....	April 6, 1863
Stanley, J. W.....	do.....		23d infantry.....	do.....	
Shaw, R. W.....	do.....		15th infantry.....	do.....	
Sherman, N. C.....	do.....	G	25th infantry.....	do.....	August 2, 1863
Sweet, Wm.....	do.....	K	25th infantry.....	do.....	
Schmith, J. K.....	do.....	H	25th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 19, 1863
Skipler, O. A.....	do.....	H	27th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 31, 1863
Shuster, J.....	do.....	E	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1863
Skeeler, Geo.....	do.....	H	16th infantry.....	do.....	May 6, 1862
Spear, E. C.....	do.....	F	23d infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Oct. 25, 1863
Schon, Andrew.....	do.....	K	10th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 29, 1863
Safford, LeGrand.....	do.....	G	28th infantry.....	do.....	July 31, 1864
Schad, John.....	do.....	B	9th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Dec. 6, 1864
Saton, Peter.....	do.....	D	27th infantry.....	do.....	Dec. 3, 1863
Stimson, E.....	do.....		28th infantry.....	do.....	Jan. 23, 1864
Stran, H. A.....	do.....	C	28th infantry.....	do.....	June 18, 1864
Stout, J. L.....	Captain.....	H	3d cavalry.....	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.....	
Smith, Henry.....	Private.....	H	3d cavalry.....	do.....	May 16, 1864

T.

Thompson, W. D.....	Private.....	F	— Wis. vol.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	Nov. 28, 1862
Thiele, H.....	do.....		26th infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 28, 1863
Thompson, N.....	do.....	B	19th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	May 8, 1864
Tork, M.....	do.....		2d battery.....	do.....	July 21, 1863
Tasquinn, J. B.....	do.....	C	14th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Sept. 1, 1865
Thompson, Ole.....	do.....	F	11th infantry.....	do.....	August 3, 1865
Tift, J. W.....	do.....	K	33d infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 30, 1865
Turk, Wm.....	Corporal.....	A	11th infantry.....	do.....	April 10, 1865
Trimble, F.....	Private.....	B	41st infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Sept. 11, 1864
Tognee, Joseph.....	do.....	K	16th infantry.....	do.....	May 9, 1864

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Trout, Jacob	Private	A	33d infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	May 4, 1864
Taylor, P. M	do.....	F	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 19, 1863
Trodgue, J.....	do.....	K	16th infantry.....	do.....	May 9, 1864
Thompson, Joseph.....	do.....	B	2d cavalry	do.....	.....
Tyler, E	do.....	I'	23d infantry.....	do.....	May 8, 1863
Thomas, S. H.....	do.....	H	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 7, 1863
Thompson, Thomas A	do.....	D	42d infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1865
Totman, E. M	do.....	K	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1863
Thurtele, E.....	do.....	I	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 27, 1863
Tuesdell, J.....	do.....	A	7th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1863
Tooley, Solomon.....	do.....	I	44th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 25, 1865
Tack, Charles	Corporal	A	28th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	April 21, 1864
Townschid, Marceloria G.....	Captain.....	B	28th infantry.....	do.....	April 23, 1864

U.

Usteck, J. Y.....	Private	D	25th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	Aug. 29, 1863
Unknown	do.....	A	2d cavalry	do.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	C	11th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	6th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	C	14th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Unknown	Private .....	.....	20th infantry.....	.....	.....
Unknown	do.....	H	20th infantry.....	.....	.....
Unknown	do.....	H	20th infantry.....	.....	.....
Unknown	do.....	.....	20th infantry.....	Fayetteville, Ark.....	.....
Unknown .....	.....	.....	20th infantry.....	do.....	.....

Unknown.....	.....	20th infantry.....	Fayetteville, Ark.....	.....
Unknown.....	.....	20th infantry.....	do.....	.....

V.

W.....	Corporal.....	G.....	19th infantry.....	Nov. 18, 1863
.....	Private.....	B.....	11th infantry.....	Aug. 6, 1865
.....	do.....	A.....	42d infantry.....	Feb. 22, 1865
.....	do.....	.....	42d infantry.....	.....
Vaughn, R. E.....	do.....	A.....	35th infantry.....	.....
Vining, Thomas V.....	do.....	I.....	31st infantry.....	.....
Vogh, Albert.....	do.....	B.....	28th infantry.....	Oct. 9, 1864

W.

.....	Private.....	C.....	11th infantry.....	Nov. 25, 1864
t.....	do.....	D.....	35th infantry.....	Nov. 29, 1864
.....	do.....	.....	6th infantry.....	Nov. 20, 1863
.....	do.....	I.....	29th infantry.....	Sept. 7, 1863
.....	do.....	C.....	14th infantry.....	May 20, 1864
.....	do.....	G.....	1st cavalry.....	Oct. 29, 1863
Waldo, John.....	do.....	H.....	8th infantry.....	.....
White, J. S.....	do.....	C.....	14th infantry.....	May 20, 1864
Whitney Daniel.....	do.....	I.....	11th infantry.....	Sept. 10, 1862
Walker, Stephen.....	do.....	K.....	29th infantry.....	Aug. 7, 1863
West, W. S.....	do.....	O.....	42d infantry.....	May 27, 1865
Welmaley, Jeremiah.....	do.....	D.....	42d infantry.....	Mar. 1, 1865

Roll of Honor—A portion of Wisconsin's Dead—continued.

Name.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.	Where Buried.	Date of Death.
Walker, Charles.....	Private.....	F	25th infantry.....	Mound City, Ill.....	July 4, 1863
Wilson, Cole A.....	do.....	K	25th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 11, 1863
Wallace, E.....	do.....	B	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 29, 1863
Webb, J.....	do.....	H	25th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 20, 1863
Wells, E.....	do.....	D	25th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 18, 1863
Watts, John.....	do.....	F	23d infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 19, 1863
Woolsey, Francis E.....	do.....	E	22d infantry.....	Spring Grove, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Oct. 19, 1863
Wilson Oren M.....	do.....	A	28th infantry.....	Little Rock, Ark.....	Aug. 8, 1864
Woodcock, Ira.....	do.....	K	28th infantry.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1863
Witherapt, J. M.....	do.....	A	28th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 8, 1864
W.....	do.....	C	28th infantry.....	do.....	Dec. 10, 1864
Wood, H.....	do.....	K	20th infantry.....	do.....	.....
Wyman, Cyrus.....	do.....	I	5th infantry.....	Fredericksburg, Va.....	Mar. 9, 1863
Worley, Julius.....	do.....	F	7th infantry.....	do.....	May .., 1864
Ward, Wm.....	do.....	F	19th infantry.....	Hampton, Va.....	Aug. 30, 1862
Welch, A.....	do.....	F	20th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Sept. 14, 1864
Wheeler, J. F.....	do.....	F	11th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 9, 1865
Williams, J. H.....	Corporal.....	A	11th infantry.....	do.....	Apr. 9, 1865
Wolf, Christopher.....	Private.....	A	20th infantry.....	do.....	Mar. 28, 1865
	do.....	G	11th infantry.....	do.....	Aug. 6, 1865

Y.

York, Peter.....	Private.....	D	11th infantry.....	Mobile, Ala.....	Apr. 7, 1865
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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,

For the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 1871.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report
of this Department for the year ending September 30, 1871.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT MONTEITH,
Quartermaster General.

REPORT.

HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF WISCONSIN,
Office of Quartermaster General,
MADISON October 1, 1871.

Governor :-

The transactions of this department for the year ending September 30, 1871, have consisted merely of the issue of arms and accoutrements necessary for the equipment of the several militia companies organized during the year.

The number of arms and accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores on hand, the number received and issued, from what source received and to whom issued, and the amount received from the sales of unserviceable arms is shown in an appendix hereto annexed, and marked from "A." to "H."

The case for the preservation of the regimental battle flags, authorized by chapter 83, general laws of 1870, has been placed in the Historical rooms, with the flags of each regiment properly labeled and placed therein.

In carrying out the details of this department, I have received very valuable assistance from Capt. A. R. Macdonald, State Armorer.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT MONTEITH,
Quartermaster General.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX "A."

Showing the number of Arms on hand September 30, 1871.

English carbines.....	
Garibaldi	2, 017
Belgian.....	607
Austrian	267
Dresden	228
Yager rifles	190
Old muskets altered to Percussion (caliber 59)	291
Harper's Ferry rifles, with bayonets	40
Old smooth bore muskets.....	600
Springfield and Enfield rifles	595
Springfield B. L. R.....	290
Total	<u>5, 165</u>

APPENDIX "B."

Showing receipts of Arms from different Militia Companies and citizens in the State during 1871.

Waupaca Reserve Guard, Waupaca county—

Sixty Garibaldi rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.

From citizens—

From Mr. Cotzhausen, of Milwaukee—forty English carbines and accoutrements.

APPENDIX "C."

Showing Arms and Accoutrements issued to citizens during the year 1871.

Feb. 25th, 1871—Issued to the president of the St. Croix Collegiate Institute, River Falls, Wis.:

40 Austrian rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.

5 English art'y carbines, " "

March 15th, 1871—Issued to the State Prison Commissioner:
10 B. L. R. muskets.

Sept. 22d, 1871—Issued to Mr. D. G. Purman, at State Normal School, Platteville, Wis.:

75 Belgian rifle muskets, with accoutrements complete.

APPENDIX "D,"

Showing Arms, Accoutrements, etc., issued by the Governor, to the following Companies:

Oct. 20, 1870.—Issued to Capt. James M. Bull, commanding "Middleton Guards," Dane Co.:

65 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Oct. 28, 1870.—Issued to Capt John P. Strack, commanding "Milwaukee Black Yagers," Milwaukee:

65 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements complete.

June 17, 1871.—Issued to Capt. Thos. G. Chapman, commanding "Washington Guards," Milwaukee:

65 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements complete.

June 17, 1871.—Issued to Capt. Robt. Bell, commanding "Bell City Guards," Racine Co.:

80 Springfield Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Sept. 22, 1871.—Issued to Capt. C. R. Barrager, commanding "City Guards," Waupun:

67 Belgian Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements complete.

Sept. 22, 1871.—Issued to Capt. C. R. Wertz, commanding "Watertown Guards:"

75 Belgian Rifle Muskets, with accoutrements complete.

APPENDIX "E."

Showing amount of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, issue during 1871.

Dec. 30, 1870.—Issued to Capt. Richard Rooney, "Sheridan Guards:"

3 boxes Metallic Cartridges.

June 18, 1871.—Issued to the commanding officer "Milwaukee Light Artillery:"

2 Caissons.

APPENDIX "F."

Showing number of cannon owned by the state and in whose possession.

2 light 12 pounders with field carriages and appendages complete, in possession of Capt. A. O. Babcock, "Trojan Volunteer Battery," Walworth Co., and Capt. John Fitzgerald, "Richland Center Light Artillery," Richland Co.

2 6-pounders in possession of Capt. Charles May, "Milwaukee Light Artillery."

1 6-pounder in possession of citizens of Dodgeville, Iowa Co. (No bond.)

1 6-pounder in possession of Col. John Hancock, Oshkosh, Winnebago Co.

1 6-pounder in possession of G. N. West, Brandon, Fond du Lac Co.

1 6-pounder in possession of Capt. John Grindell, Platteville, Grant Co.

1 6-pounder (trophy) in possession of Hon. J. M. Taylor, Mayo of Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac Co.

1 6-pounder in possession of Edward Hodges, Elkhorn, Walworth Co.

1 12-pounder Howitzer in possession of Capt. Washington Ashton, "Douglas County Guards," Superior, Douglas Co.

2 12-pounders on hand at state armory, one being unserviceable.

Total 13.

AEDENDIX "G."

Showing Ammunition on hand in 1870, and amount issued during the year.

Canister and round shot for 6-pounder.....	rounds..	59
Round shot and shell for 2-pounder.....	rounds..	14

Elongated ball cartridges on hand 1870.

Calibre (69).....	19,388
Calibre (71).....	39,130
Calibre (58).....	10,000
Calibre (71).....	1,000
Calibre (50) metallic.....	40,000

Issued.

Calibre (50) metallic.....	2,000
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APPENDIX "H."

Showing amount received from sale of unserviceable arms, and from whom received.

James Edwards.....	\$103 00
Franz Moershow.....	30 00
J. McGovern	3 00
	<u>\$136 00</u>

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN,
For the Year 1871.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Wisconsin:

I was appointed to the office of Commissioner of Immigration for this state, under chapter 155 of the general laws of 1871, and entered upon the discharge of my duties as such on the 12th day of March last. I immediately commenced maturing plans for carrying out the intention as well as the letter of the law. The short time that I have been acting has as yet scarcely been sufficient to lay the foundation for future operations, much less to show any material results to the state. Another drawback has been that the season of immigration commenced almost immediately upon my accession to office, and as I am required under the law to act as local agent in Milwaukee, it took all my time to perform that duty, and I had to neglect, for the time being, the duties of Commissioner proper.

As soon as it was possible for me to do so, I appointed three men in each county, as directed by law, to serve as a committee for the purpose of gathering and forwarding to me information as to the inducements offered by their county to immigrants. The following were the committees:

COMMITTEES.

Name.	County.	Post Office Address.
C. A. Capron	Adams	Friendship.
David N. Bacon		
A. O. Holm		
John W. Bell	Ashland	La Pointe.
John Morrison		
Joseph Riel ..		
W. J. Smith	Barron	Barron.
Sheriff		
O. Brayton		
J. D. Cruttenden	Bayfield	Bayfield.
Nelson Drouillard		
N. La Boute		
G. W. Watson	Brown	Green Bay.
Geo. N. Langton		
Peter Schnug	Buffalo	Alma.
Nicholas Phillipi		
John W. DeGraff		
W. H. Peck	Burnett	Grantsburg.
O. A. Thoresen		
Arthur Connally	Calument	Chilton.
Henry Siegrist		
Theo. Kerstan		
Michael Hall	Chippewa	Chippewa Falls.
Fred. C. Dahl		
Levi Martin		
W. T. Hutchinson	Clark	Neilsville.
F. D. Lindsay		
R. Dewhurst		
Thos. Yule	Columbia	Portage City.
Philetus Poole		
O. A. Southmaid		
Nicholas Smith	Crawford	Prairie du Chien.
H. H. Whaly		
Chas. Kahler		
J. H. Clark	Dane	Madison.
Andrew Sexton		
H. Borchsenius		
Wm. Oestriach	Dodge	Juneau.
Henry Bertram		
James Higgins		

Committees—continued.

Name.	County,	Post Office Address.
Peter Zenner	Door	Sturgeon Bay.
J. P. Simon		
C. A. Masse		
D. G. Morrison.....	Douglas	Superior.
Lars Leeriat.....		
Richard Relf		
John Kelly, Jr	Dunn.....	Menomonee.
E. L. Doolittle.....		
Samuel Black		
Samuel C. Putnam.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
D. C. Whipple.....		
Martin Daniels		
J. L. D. Eyclesheimer	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac
M. B. Pierce.....		
W. H. F. Smith.....		
James Woodhouse.....	Grant	Lancaster.
William E. Sloat		
John M. Altizer		
Samuel Louis	Green	Monroe.
Alfred Wood		
J. Jacob Tschudy		
Henry B. Lowe	Green Lake	Dartford.
Frederick W. Cooke		
Oscar F. Silver		
Richard Dunstan	Iowa	Dodgeville.
James Ryan		
Orville Strong		
Frank H. Allen.....	Jackson	Black River Falls.
Caleb V. Hobbs.....		
W. S. Darrow		
Henry Caloniua.....	Jefferson	Jefferson.
E. Schmellenbach		
P. C. Kelly.....		
T. J. Hinton.....	Juneau	Mauston.
G. R. Nichols.....		
Charles F. Cutler		
D. B. Benedict.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
John Lucas.....		
E. J. Timms.....		

Committees—continued.

Name.	County.	Postoffice Address.
Frederick Johanness.....	Kewaunee	Kewaunee.
John Wrabbitz		
R. L. Wing.....		
L. Wachenheimer	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
H. N. Solberg		
P. S. Elwell.....		
T. C. Mackay.....	La Fayette.....	Darlington.
Lars E. Johnson.....		
John Franz.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
Al. Whitenberg		
P. P. Fuessenich.....		
W. C. Silverthorn	Marathon	Wausan.
N. B. Thayer		
Chas H. Mueller.....		
John Barry.....	Marquette	Montello.
John Stimson		
C. H. Pierce		
Frederick C. Best.....	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee
Wm. G. Parsons.....		
John Saar.....		
J. W. Tarr	Monroe	Sparta.
L. Johnson.....		
L. E. Amidon.....		
Huff Jones	Oconto	Oconto.
A. B. Wheelock.....		
Robert Ellis.....		
A. Bronillard.....	Outagamie.....	Appleton.
A. B. Everts.....		
W. H. Lamphear		
Gustav Goetze.....	Ozaukee.....	Port Washington.
Peter Bucholtz		
Joseph Albrecht.....		
A. R. Humphrey.....	Pepin	Durand.
S. P. Crosby.....		
L. D. Baker.....		
C. W. Brown	Pierce	Ellsworth.
E. Burnett		
H. B. Warner		
Asahel Kimball.....	Polk	Osceola.
Jas. W. Dean.....		
Joel L. Vasan		

Committees—continued.

Name.	County.	P. O. Address.
Wm. H. Packard	Portage.....	Stevens Point.
A. R. Gray		
J. B. Carpenter		
John Bowen.....	Racine	Racine.
E. P. Lawrence		
E. F. Gottschald.....		
J. D. Funston.....	Richland	Richland Centre.
W. S. C. Barron.....		
Wm. H. Pier		
Chas. W. Stark.....	Rock	Janesville.
R. T. Pember.....		
E. L. Carpenter.....		
Geo. R. Hughes.....	St. Croix.....	Hudson.
A. A. Kelley.....		
H. S. Clapp		
Peter Byrne	Sauk	Reedsburg.
B. G. Paddock.....		Baraboo.
A. Fisher		Baraboo.
Chas. Sinnicht.....	Shawano	Shawano.
D. H. Pulcifer		
Marion Wescott		
F. A. Deleglies		
Jas. Bart.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
Wilbur F. Root.....		
Carl Zillier.....		
Henry L. Bunn	Trempealeau.....	Galesville.
D. W. Wade.....		
A. R. Wyman		
H. N. Preus	Vernon	Viroqua.
Nathan Coe		
J. R. Carson.....		
Chas. A. Noyes	Walworth	Elkhorn.
Chas. G. Fay		
Myron E. Dewing.....		
Francis A. Noll	Washington	West Bend.
Geo. L. Arnett.....		
Geo. Ott.....		
John E. Sebold	Waukesha	Waukesha.
John Graham.....		
John C. Schuett		

Committees—continued.

Name.	County.	Post Office Address.
Edwin Sellick.....	Waupaca	Waupaca.
John Gardiner.....		
W. D. Carr.....		
B. S. Williams	Waushara	Wantoma.
F. B. Coggsell		
Geo. Sexton.....		
R. J. Judd.....	Winnebago	Oshkosh.
Luther Buxton		
E. Heath.....		
Lemuel Kremmer	Wood	Grand Rapids.
H. H. Crampton		
L. P. Powers.....		

I sent the following circular, together with the printed questions therein mentioned, to each member of the committees:

“ OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

“ MILWAUKEE, Wis., ———, 187 .

“ ———, ———, Wis.:

“DEAR SIR—You are hereby appointed a member ——— County Committee on Immigration, under the provisions of chapter 155, general laws of 1871, as follows:

“ ‘SECTION 9. The commissioner shall have authority to appoint in each county a committee, consisting of three members, to assist him in the performance of his duties, and may remove any of the members of such committee and appoint others in their stead.

“ ‘SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of the county committee to make duplicate lists of the names and post office address of such friends and relatives of the inhabitants of their respective localities as are living in the eastern states and in Europe, and to retain one list and send the other list to the commissioner.

“ ‘SECTION 11. The commissioner shall forward to the county

committees a sufficient amount of pamphlets to supply all the persons named in the foregoing lists, with postage sufficient to carry them to their final destination, and the county committee shall forward the pamphlets by mail to the persons named in their lists, or use other means to distribute said pamphlets, if deemed best.

“ ‘SECTION 12. The county committee shall act under the instruction of the commissioner, and shall report to him such information in regard to their respective counties as he may desire, to enable him to perform his duties under this act.

“ ‘SECTION 13. Each county committee shall have the right, when so ordered by the board of supervisors of their county, to cause to be printed, information setting forth the advantages of their county and localities therein, and to have such printed information attached to, and forwarded by mail with the pamphlets sent to their county, the expense of which shall be chargeable against said county.

“ ‘SECTION 14. The county committees shall be entitled to receive no compensation from the state for their service, but their expenses for postage shall be allowed by the commissioner and included in his account therefor.’

“ I hope that you will earnestly co operate with me, that the objects of the law may be faithfully carried out. It is essential that we gather into a compact form accurate information concerning the resources of the State. I have printed on the enclosed blanks some questions, which I trust you will answer and return to me at your earliest convenience. Should there be too small space for answering some of them, you can write on a separate sheet, merely noting the number of the question. Please add also any information you may have touching matters of importance not mentioned in the questions.

“ I believe this State offers unusual inducements to capital and labor. She is excelled by none of her sister States in natural advantages, and if proper efforts are made, her resources will be greatly developed and her wealth and prosperity vastly increased.

“ If you prefer to do so, you may simply send to me the l

of names of those to whom you wish pamphlets sent, and I will take upon myself the work of mailing them to the proper persons. This will save some delay in forwarding.

"Hoping that you will give this subject attention at once, by advising me fully of the resources, with the general and special advantages of your county,

"I remain, yours respectfully,

"O. C. JOHNSON,

"Commissioner of Immigration for the State of Wisconsin."

Many of these committees have responded in a full and satisfactory manner, whilst others have made no returns whatever. The reports of the committees are given herewith, and as to those counties from which I have no reports, I have availed myself of other sources of information, principally from the report of Prof. J. W. Hoyt, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, for 1870. I have also by personal enquiries and by writing to parties outside of the committees, obtained much valuable information. I have found, however, that the surest and most satisfactory method of getting information, is by personal observation and personal inquiry of parties who have themselves been over the country, such as surveyors, who have taken notes and are thus able to state from positive knowledge. I have visited in this way several of the northern counties of the state, and have obtained fuller and more reliable information than it would otherwise be possible to do. I hope during the coming year to be able to visit all the newer parts of the state, even the most inaccessible, and thus get thoroughly informed as to the many and varied advantages that our state offers, and consequently be able to present them to the outside world in their true light.

One principle I have laid down for my guidance, viz.: to give the facts just as they exist, unvarnished and uncolored. I have noticed the pernicious practice indulged in by many railroad and land companies, and even those who represent states, of giving glowing accounts of their lands or states, that do not exist even in the imagination of the writers. This has become so common that many put little or no faith in documents gotten up for the

purpose of inducing immigration. Consequently the practice is poor policy, as well as wrong in principle, and I have made special efforts that all information sent forth from my office shall be of the most reliable and trustworthy character.

When I entered upon the duties of my office, I received from the out-going Board of Immigration about 3,000 pamphlets in the English language, 4,000 in German, 2,000 in Norwegian and a few each in French and Holland. These are now nearly all distributed.

I have come to the conclusion that efforts to obtain settlers for this state should be directed to the European countries rather than to the Eastern states of our own country. Our state is heavily timbered, and not so easily brought under cultivation as the prairies of our neighboring states, and it needs the industrious, hard-working yeomanry of the old world, men who are able and willing to fell the huge trees and perform other hard labor necessary in clearing the land. Though the land requires more labor at first, the timbered regions hold forth other advantages that a prairie country cannot offer, to more than counterbalance this drawback, chief among which is constant employment for the laborer at high wages, which is never wanting, and this is a very important item to the immigrant without means.

Having come to the conclusion above mentioned, my efforts have been directed principally toward the dissemination of correct information concerning our state in Europe. The Board of Immigration had already had under consideration the plan of getting the pamphlets in the foreign languages printed in Europe, and I have decided to follow out that plan. Its advantages are various and important. In the first place is its saving of expense; for printing can be obtained there for about one-third the price that has been paid here. Then there is perhaps a still greater advantage in distributing the pamphlets. It is quite impossible to distribute from here through the mails in foreign countries, for it is not practicable to obtain the names of parties to whom to send, nor could such be obtained as it would be proper or profitable to send to. To print here and ship there in bulk, would also give the additional charge of freights, which is no inconsider-

erable item. Better arrangements for distributing can also be made by getting the printing done there, for the publisher then becomes to a considerable extent an interested party.

Five thousand pamphlets, with a map of the state, have been published in Belgium, in the French language, under the supervision of the Hon. A. S. Chettain, U. S. Consul at Brussels, all of which have been thoroughly distributed. Accompanying this report, I give extracts of a letter from Mr. Chettain, wherein he gives it as his opinion that the work will prove of great advantage to the state.

Ten thousand pamphlets have also been printed in Germany, under the direct supervision of Mr. J. A. Becher, of Milwaukee, a former member of the Board, who is now in that country, and who will make arrangements for the thorough distribution of the same, and of all others that may be printed in the future. I have also corresponded with parties in other countries, but have as yet made no definite contracts.

I have had many letters of enquiry, as well from the eastern states as from different countries in Europe, all of which have been promptly answered. This kind of work is greatly increasing, and will serve in no small degree, if properly attended to and fostered, to unfold the advantages of the state.

Below is a statement of the expenses incurred by me up to December 1:

Printing one thousand pamphlets in Germany in the German language	\$310 00
Printing five thousand pamphlets, including maps, in Belgium, in the French language	299 00
Advertising	64 51
Freight and express charges paid on pamphlets shipped.....	63 40
Postage on pamphlets sent by mail.....	123 74
Twenty-five thousand maps for pamphlets.....	500 00
Salary to agent at Chicago (4 months).....	300 00
Printing	75 44
One badge	3 50
Boxing pamphlets.....	6 25
Wrapping paper and twine.....	4 30
Total	<u>\$1,749 14</u>

The following is the report of the number of immigrants that arrived at Milwaukee from May 1st to December 1st:

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	For other States.	Total.
Norwegians.....	2,611	5,249	7,860
Germans.....	1,817	369	1,686
Swedes.....	173	627	800
Danes.....	176	80	256
English.....	65	26	91
Irish.....	59	12	71
Welsh.....	18	.....	18
French (Belgians).....	485	.....	485
Russians.....	7	.....	7
Finlanders.....	14	23	37
Hollanders.....	106	.....	106
Bohemians.....	116	.....	116
Total.....	5,097	6,386	11,483

The following is the report for Chicago from May 1st to September 1st:

NATIONALITY.	For Wisconsin.	For other States.	Total.
Norwegians.....	942	3,330	4,272
Germans.....	1,400	2,406	3,806
Swedes.....	841	1,198	1,580
Danes.....	241	61	302
English.....	90	423	513
Bernese.....	10	.....	10
Total.....	3,024	7,418	10,442

Taking Milwaukee and Chicago together, the report is as follows:

Nationality.	For Wisconsin.	For other States.	Total.
Norwegians	3,553	8,579	12,132
Germans	2,717	2,775	5,492
Swedes	514	1,825	2,339
Danes	417	141	558
English	155	449	604
Irish	59	12	71
Welsh	18	.....	18
French (Belgians)	435	.....	435
Russians	7	.....	7
Finlanders	14	23	37
Hollanders	106	.....	106
Bohemians	116	.....	116
Bernese	10	.....	10
Totals	8,121	13,864	21,925

Taking into account that arrivals are reported only for four months of the time in Chicago, and seven in Milwaukee, and counting also those that arrive at other ports, it is safe to calculate that at least 10,000 immigrants have settled in this state the past year, and probably considerably over that number. Counting the average money value of these at \$100 each, which is a very low estimate, we have the sum of one million dollars added to the wealth of the state from this source alone.

I appointed Mr. P. Langland as agent at Chicago for four months, viz: from May 1 to September 1, to attend to immigrants arriving in that port, the arduous and often unpleasant duties of which he attended to with industry and fidelity, and discharged to my entire satisfaction. He received the amount stipulated by law, \$75 per month, for his services. Mr. A. Fermann acted as agent for the state in Quebec, without compensation, and did valuable service in giving information to immigrants, distributing documents, etc. Mr. William Abell, of Milwaukee, has for some time been acting as assistant commissioner, without compensation from the state, and many thanks are due to him for the faithful and efficient manner in which he discharged his duties.

I would recommend for the consideration of the legislature the propriety and advisability of increasing the appropriation for immigration purposes to at least \$10,000. This amount can be expended to advantage, and will return many fold to the state. We have as yet done very little to induce immigration as compared with our sister states, when in fact we need to do much more than they. The broad prairies of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska are open and known to everybody, easily travelled over and explored, whilst many portions of our own state are yet a sealed book. The density of the timber in certain portions, and consequent difficulty of making roads, makes unsettled portions difficult of access, hence their advantages are not as easily learned and made known. There are in certain portions of the state large sandy, pine barrans, almost worthless. People in travelling over these, are too apt to imagine that all the country is like them, and give that impression to their friends or perhaps to the public. To overcome or refute such statements, we must be able to state just where the poor land is, and just where the good may be found, the quantities in which it exists, and what special advantages it affords. It is an easy matter to see that this is a task of no small magnitude. Then there are our mining and manufacturing interests, both of which are destined to play an important part in the development of the state, must be properly made known, and a few thousand dollars spent yearly by the state in making known its resources will prove a good investment.

Under the present law the Commissioner is required to act as local immigrant agent in Milwaukee. This imposes upon him a very severe duty during the summer months, a duty that it has heretofore been considered necessary to have two men to perform. This necessarily interferes with the discharge of his proper duties as Commissioner, and I think the legislature will see the necessity of authorizing the appointment of a local agent at Milwaukee, the same as in Chicago. Under the present law, also, the Commissioner is required to pay his own office rent, furnish his own stationery, fuel, etc. It seems to me it would be but right to place him in these respects on a footing with the other state officers.

The Commissioner should have authority to allow compensation in certain cases for labor performed in the distribution of pamphlets and other information or documents. As a general rule emigrant agents can be found who will perform this labor gratuitously, but in places, especially where there has been but little immigration—and these are the best fields to work in—it is impossible to get men who will attend to it properly without some compensation. It is cheaper for the state to pay something for getting the work done well and thoroughly, than to have it poorly done for nothing.

There is considerable trouble with runners and swindlers who entice immigrants to boarding houses, and sometimes by giving false information as to the departure of trains or boats, detain them for the purpose of obtaining their money. This is practiced less perhaps in Milwaukee than in any other city where so many immigrants arrive, and yet I think matters even there might be very much improved. The commissioner should be empowered to issue rules and regulations for the government of all “runners,” or expressmen who have anything to do with immigrants, and he or any agent appointed by him should be given the authority of a policeman to enforce the same. This would place these unprincipled men under control, and with proper vigilance on the part of the commissioner, the many impositions practiced upon immigrants would be put to an end, as far as the state is concerned.

I append to this report a communication from Professor Murish, Commissioner for the survey of the lead mines, wherein it will be seen that important discoveries have been made in that department. A few communications, not regular reports, but conveying valuable information, are also appended.

This report would not be complete without a favorable mention of the humane and liberal treatment that immigrants receive at the hands of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. No old or infirm person, or women and children have been left in Milwaukee for want of means to get further, the company always passing such over their roads free of charge. Much credit is due to Mr. Carpenter, general passenger agent, and Mr. Christie, chief baggage master.

In the preparation of my report on the general physical characteristics and industries of counties, I have endeavored to confine myself to the most salient points, and given only such information as I deemed of special interest to the immigrant and all in search of important statistics—showing the general topography of the country; contents and area of counties; the amount of land owned by the state; by other corporations, and the number of acres, and where located; the amount of land subject to entry under the homestead law; varieties of timber; the kind and quality of land; the facilities for water-power, etc., with some suggestive statements relative to agriculture.

The reports are brief, and contain a condensed synopsis of communications from parties in nearly all the counties in the state. Of those not received, I have thought proper to condense from the immigration pamphlet of 1870 and the agricultural report of 1871, such a part of the reports found therein as I considered of special import to a report of this kind. While the statements partake more or less of sameness, they differ essentially in subject matter, and I believe will be acceptable, at least, to that class of readers in search of permanent and comfortable homes.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

OLE C. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Immigration.

REPORTS OF COUNTY COMMITTEES.

ADAMS COUNTY.

BY A. O. HOLM.

Adams county is situated on the east side of the Wisconsin river; is bounded on the north by Wood county, Sauk on the south, and Juneau on the east, and contains seventeen townships, with a population of 6,713. Much of the county is yet undeveloped. The soil is sandy, mixed with a clay loam, which makes it adapted to the cultivation of all kinds of farm products. The topography of the county is a rising grade of about five feet per mile from south to north. It contains 682 square miles, and according to the census of 1870, 42,913 acres of land were under cultivation. The natural adaptation of the low lands for the cultivation of cranberries, must in time be recognized as an important feature in enhancing the growth and industries of the county.

Land held by actual settlers for disposal, ranges from \$1.25 to \$25.00 per acre. A large proportion, however, is held by the state, equal to about 56,000 acres. This land is now offered by the state for fifty cents per acre.

The general government also owns between 40,000 and 50,000 acres, located principally north of town line No. 17 and east of range 5 east, subject to entry under the homestead law. The Milwaukee and La Crosse Railroad have in their name nearly 4,000 acres, located in townships No. 14, 15, 16 and 17, north of range 5 and 6 east, and for some reason have never seen fit to put it into market. Comparatively little manufacturing is carried on in the county, except in flour. There are a number of

excellent water powers yet unimproved. The county is well watered—springs and small creeks abound.

The principal timber is oak and pine, to be found along the banks of the rivers; basswood and ash growing on the uplands. Of the streams that traverse the county, none but the Wisconsin is navigable. Game is abundant, consisting of deer, prairie chickens, partridges, quails, etc. The climate is dry and healthy. Agriculture is the principal source of industry. A majority of the inhabitants are Americans, coming hither from New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The foreign element is about evenly divided as to Germans, Irish and Norwegians. At present we have no railroad facilities, only prospective. A road from Portage City to Grand Rapids is among the probabilities, forty-two miles of it will run through this county; and it is hoped that the Sheboygan and Fond du Lac railroad will extend its line into this county from the east.

ASHLAND COUNTY.

[From the State Immigration Pamphlet, 1870, with corrections and additions by S. S. FIFIELD.]

Ashland county contains an area of about 1,200,000 acres, of which 166,000 are state lands, and a large amount government lands—many of them being among the most valuable lands in the state. The Penoke iron range lies in this county, and only awaits development to show that it is one of the best and most extensive in the United States. Being only twenty-three miles from Lake Superior, this valuable deposit cannot long remain unimproved, and the time must soon come when a large number of laborers will find employment upon this valuable iron deposit.

La Pointe, its county seat, is one of the oldest settlements in the state, it formerly being a Catholic Mission, established by the Jesuits, soon after the settlement at Green Bay.

The county is heavily timbered with pine and hard wood; well watered, and has many fine water-powers upon its numerous streams. There are many large tracts of hard wood, agri-

cultural lands that produce abundant crops of spring and winter wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes and vegetables. Grass, however, is the best crop, and in a few years, when railroads have pierced the wilderness, stock-raising will be one of the chief sources of wealth. Apples, pears and plums, as well as nearly all varieties of small cultivated and wild fruits do well, and there is no doubt but what in years to come, fruit will be raised in abundance. As yet, however, the settlers have paid but little attention to farming, being chiefly engaged in the fisheries, and in the lumber business.

The Central Wisconsin railroad is now being constructed from Stevens Point northward, and its terminus is located on Ashland Bay, in this county.

The building of railroads to our Lake Superior harbors is attracting quite general attention, and there is probably no part of the state that holds out better inducements to the emigrant than this portion of our commonwealth.

BARRON COUNTY.

BY ORVILLE BRAYTON.

Barron county contains twenty-five townships, from township 32 to 36 north inclusive, and from range (10) to range (14) west inclusive. The surface is gently rolling, although the northern part is hilly and swampy, the southern and central portion of the county has a soil of dark clay loam, while the northeast part which is prairie, is lighter and mostly sand. There are about 516,000 acres in the county, 15,000 of which is under cultivation, and about nine-tenths of the balance is capable being worked, of the whole amount nearly 20,000 acres owned by actual settlers, are held at an average price of seven dollars per acre. In the neighborhood of 11,000 acres is state lands, located throughout the county, and for sale at from thirty-five to forty dollars per acre. Subject to entry under the homestead law, and owned by the general government is 192,000 acres

mostly covered by heavy timber. The larger proportion of this land is not yet in market.

The facilities for water powers are excellent. Streams traverse the county that are capable of indefinite improvement. White pine, white and red oak, maple, ash, lind, balsam and aspen are the principal timber. In sections of the eastern part of the county there are valuable quarries of pipe stone, a deep brown stone, susceptible of high polish; soft when first quarried, but becomes hard after a few days' exposure to the air. Valuable buildings in Milwaukee are now being erected from this material. This county has numerous lakes, being from two to ten miles in length, and from one and a half to two miles in width. Game and fish are extensively found. The principal sources of industry are agriculture and lumbering, the latter being operated quite extensively. Water and climate in all respects like those of the most favored and well known portions of northern Wisconsin.

BUFFALO COUNTY.

BY JOHN DE GRAFF.

Buffalo county is embraced between the Trempealeau and Chippewa rivers, extending north an average of thirty miles, from the Mississippi river to Pepin and Eau Claire counties. The general topography of the county is hilly with rich valleys between. The soil is remarkably varied, especially in the northeast part. It is for the most part a light dark loam, common to black oak openings, but it changes to the richest black soil, then to worthless sand, and again to clay. The perceptible causes are worthy careful observation. There is about 460,000 acres in the county, and 220,300 acres entered—estimated 100,000 improved; of the remainder 200,000 could be cultivated. Nearly 200,000 acres are owned by actual settlers, and are worth on an average eight dollars per acre.

The land owned by Government, amounting to 200,000 acres,

is not very good in quality, being too bluffy to till. The few sections owned by railroad corporations will doubtless in a few years be returned to the general government.

Water power is good, though but little improved, and offers encouraging opportunities for the manufacturer, especially in the erection of woolen mills. Timber of all kinds prevail. Beds of clay for the manufacture of brick are found in many parts of the county, and several parties are successfully engaged in making brick. Lime stone for lime and building purposes are of the choicest. Chippewa river is the only navigable stream in the county. Trout are abundant in the large streams. A railroad from Eau Claire through the county is among the glowing anticipations of the people. The raising of all the principal cereals and stock are the most extensive products. Our undeveloped condition call for capital to turn our water power into untold wealth.

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

BY J. D. CRITTENDON.

Bayfield county joins Ashland on the east and north. It has an area of 921,000 acres. The county is somewhat broken in its character, is heavily timbered with hard wood and pine—has a soil of superior quality for all kinds of cereals. Only 5,000 acres are under improvement, being owned by actual settlers held at an average price of five dollars per acre. Seven-eighths of the balance, is capable of the highest cultivation, Six thousand acres is owned by the state, located in different parts of the county, and held at the nominal price of \$1.25 per acre. Owned by the general government, and subject to entry under the homestead law, is about 458,000 acres, distributed throughout the county. Owned and controlled by the St. Croix and Lake Superior, Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific railroads, is a like amount not yet in market. Superior water-power is to

be found on nearly every stream, but partially improved, though capable of unlimited capacity.

No mines are yet worked, though iron and copper is known to exist, with indications of large quantities. The prevailing timber is Norway or white pine, oak, maple, birch, spruce, tamarack, poplar and cedar. Valuable slate and brown stone quarries and clay of the finest quality, suitable for brick, are found, which must of necessity enrich the resources of the county, making it both attractive to the capitalist and laborers. Nine streams traverse the county, none, however, of sufficient size to be navigable. Fish and game of most every kind are found in the streams and forests. Railroads are prospective only, but it is safe to predict that the Wisconsin Central will extend its line through the county before the next succeeding year, by the way of Menasha and Portage to Milwaukee and Chicago. The exportation of fish, and manufacturing of lumber are the principal source of industry. Climate excellent for health. The county has an extensive lake front, locked, so to speak, by the Apostle Island, making it one of the best harbors in the world, capable of sheltering and affording protection to the naval and merchant ships of the country. Fine opportunity is offered for the settlement of colonies. The fish business of Bayfield is estimated for the past year at \$400,000.

BURNETT COUNTY.

[From the State Immigration Pamphlet for 1870. with additions by S. S. FIFIELD.]

Burnett is located upon the St. Croix river and tributaries; is timbered with pine and hard wood; has an area of about 1,000,000 acres, of which 73,000 acres are state lands and a large proportion government lands, which are rapidly being taken up for the valuable timber upon them. There are grants of land by the United States government to aid in building several lines of railroads that pass through this county, which when completed will,

with the St. Croix and its tributaries, give its settlers ample facilities for getting their lumber and agricultural products to market. It is settled mostly by Norwegians, and by their known industry, they will make it one of the best agricultural counties in the State.

Homesteads are still quite plenty. The proposed St. Croix and Superior Railroad is located through the center of the county and will, when built, open up a large and valuable tract of agricultural, mineral and timbered lands.

CALUMET COUNTY.

BY THEO. KUSTIO.

Calumet county contains nine townships with an area of about 200,000 acres, and is one of the smallest counties in the state. The population of the county according to the census of 1870, is 12,334. There are 66,000 acres of improved land, the average price of which is about twenty-five dollars per acre; the unimproved land consisting of 140,000 acres ranges from three to twelve dollars per acre. Nearly the whole lands are capable of cultivation. The south half of the county is gently rolling, the north being more level, and in places swampy. The swamp-lands are generally owned by commissioners and have no appreciable value. We believe the general government does not own an acre of land. The Fox River Improvement company owns a small tract of land in the western part of the county.

The facilities for water power are about average; timber is principally of hard wood. Marble is found in the southeast part of the county, in town twenty, range twenty; also valuable stone-quarries and brick yards in number on the west side. Several small streams run through the county, the largest being the Manitowoc, none navigable. Nevertheless, Lake Winnebago lying on the east shore gives ample facilities for shipping and market privileges. Our railroad prospects are most flattering. The

Wisconsin Central Railroad survey passing through the county. The industry of the county is mainly confined to agricultural pursuits.

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

BY WM. RICHARDSON, CHIPPEWA FALLS.

Twenty years ago, when the pioneers of this county came here for the sole purpose of lumbering, they supposed that pine lands would only produce pine trees, and consequently they brought their flour, pork, corn, beans, potatoes, and in fact all the necessities of life, up the Mississippi in keel boats from Prairie du Chien. Times are changed; now we produce both winter and spring wheat, 20 bushels per acre, which sells in Milwaukee for No. 1. Our oats are No. 1; average crop 40 bushels to the acre. Barley and rye grow equally as well. Hay grows wild in great abundance, and yields two tons to the acre. We also raise first quality of timothy hay, two tons to the acre. As for potatoes, the world cannot surpass us in quantity or quality; the average crop is 200 bushels per acre. We have almost all kinds of wild fruits in abundance. Quite a large number of apple trees and fruits have been set out the past season, and as apples do well fifteen miles south, we hope soon to raise fruit in abundance.

The stock of the county is of a good average quality, but is mostly brought from Southern Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. The pineries make a great demand for horses and working cattle. Three hundred breaking teams were employed last summer in turning over the prairie sod. Wild land can be bought for from three to ten dollars per acre. Twenty miles from the county seat, or from the West Wisconsin Railroad, good land can be bought at government price. Improved lands are held at \$25 per acre. The soil of the heavy, hard-wood timber land is what is termed clay soil; that of the prairies is a rich, black, sandy loam. The people settled in this county are from every nation, and the door stands open to all.

In the northern part of the county, copper, silver and lead ores have been found, but not in paying quantities. We have plenty of sandstone and granite for building purposes.

Lumbering is the specialty of the county in the way of manufactures. According to the lumber inspector's report, 43,316,419 feet of lumber, 20,000,000 feet of lath and 18,000,000 shingles were manufactured in 1870. There are 1,580,480 acres of pine lands in the county, which at the present rate of consumption, 200,000,000 feet per year, will last fifty years. A large portion of our pine lands have oak, maple and ash timber scattered through it. Chippewa Falls, situated at the head of steamboat navigation on the Chippewa river, is the base of operations in the lumber region. It has the best water power in the world, and one of the largest saw mills in the United States run by water; capacity 35,000,000 feet per season. For twenty miles up the river saw mills, of a capacity of from one to fifteen million feet occur frequently. Over 200,000,000 feet of saw logs are cut and put into the river each season. This requires 2,000 men, and horses and cattle in proportion. To supply this force furnishes our farmers a good market for all they can raise. Above Chippewa Falls is a reservoir large enough to stop and hold all the logs that are cut in the winter season. The logs are held secure until the ice melts, then they are assorted and turned out as fast as required. Each owner, having his own mark, can get his own logs. The logs are run over the falls and into the several booms along the river, and as far as the mouth of the Chippewa, where they are rafted and sold down the Mississippi.

When the lumber is sawed at our mills it is rafted in cribs 16 by 32 feet, coupled up to make rafts containing 100,000 feet. It is then run down the river by skilled pilots and hardy raftsmen to Read's Landing on the Mississippi river, there coupled up in rafts from 300,000 feet to 2,700,000 feet; it is then sold to go down the river, at an average price of fourteen dollars per thousand, by the raft; a clear gain to mill-men of four dollars per thousand feet. The process is repeated every year and the result has been that most of the lumbermen have accumulated large wealth.

For a new county our roads and public buildings are good. We

have plenty of good school houses, and the schools are well attended. What Chippewa county needs most is capital, and skill to develop her great resources: and all are cordially invited to come and help in in this great and profitable work.

CLARK COUNTY.

BY HON. G. W. KING, HUMBIRD.

Clark is one of the largest counties in the state, being thirty miles wide from east to west, and fifty-four miles long from north to south. It is well watered by the Black and Eau Claire rivers and their tributaries, and by some of the tributaries of the Chippewa river. Lumbering has been the principal business of the people in this county until within the last five years; now quite a large number are engaged in farming. There is a large amount of excellent farming land in the southern and eastern portions of the county, mostly heavily timbered with sugar maple, basswood, black and white oak, elm, black and white ash, butternut, birch and iron wood. The surface of the country in the hard timber is gently rolling, with a soil of rich, clay loam; there are very few swamps. The land is admirably adapted for the raising of winter wheat, oats, grass and vegetables. It is the best grass land I ever saw, and will in a few years be one of the best dairy counties in the state. The county is but thinly settled, but is rapidly filling up with an industrious class of men, who are not afraid of the hard work that is inevitable, where farms are cleared up in a heavily timbered country. The greater portion of the settlers are from the eastern and middle states, with a few Germans, English, Scotch and Canadians. The population of the county in 1860 was 789; at the present time it is about 4,000, the greater portion of whom have settled here in the last four or five years. There is a vast amount of good land in this county still unsettled; part of it government land, and some belongs to the state; some is owned by the Fox River Improvement Com-

pany, and some by non-residents, all of which can be bought on reasonable terms, most of it on time.

Very few counties in the west offer greater inducements to settlers than this; the climate is healthy, bilious diseases are comparatively unknown; the water is good and abundant; and the soil is unsurpassed for the production of all kinds of grain, especially winter wheat; for sixteen years I have not known a failure in the crop of winter wheat where the crop was put in, in anything like good order. We generally have good crops of corn, oats, rye and most kinds of vegetables. For a time it was thought that apple trees would not thrive here, but within the last three years, many young trees have come into bearing, and thousands more have been set out and are doing well.

The lumbermen consume all the produce of this and the adjoining counties, which makes a good home market for all we have to sell. They also give employment to every man who is able and willing to work, which is a great help to settlers who have but a small amount of capital to begin with, as it gives them plenty of work for themselves and teams in the winter, at good wages. On an average, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty million feet of logs a year have been put into the different streams in this county, for a number of years past, and there still remains a large amount of pine to cut. There are quite a number of saw and grist mills located in the different parts of the county that are doing a prosperous business. Lumber is very cheap, and it costs comparatively but little to build here, to what it does in most of the other counties.

Many improvements have been made within the past five years. Roads have been opened in every direction, school houses have been built, villages laid out and settled. A railroad has been built, running through the southwestern part of the county, with a station at Humbird, sixteen miles from Neillsville, the county seat. Other roads and improvements are in contemplation, which promise to add much to our prosperity.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

BY THOMAS YULE, P. POOL AND O. A. SUTHMAYD.

Columbia county is one of the inland counties of the state. The general surface of the county is level, yet not flat, but sufficiently rolling to afford ample drainage. The general quality of the soil is good. The county contains 492,500 acres of land, about two-thirds under cultivation, including improved swamp lands. Nearly one third of the balance is capable of being worked. In the possession of actual settlers is 485,580 acres, average price as assessed, \$12.83. About 2,400 acres are owned by the state, mostly marsh, in the northern part of the county. The government holds subject to entry under the homestead law about 600 acres, this too, is nearly all marsh. Owned by the Railroad Farm Mortgage Land Company is 3,920 acres located in the northern part of the county. The facilities for water power are good but only partially improved. Lead is supposed to exist; two or three companies are sinking shafts for the purpose of mining; a fair sized vein has been discovered. The principal timber is oak, maple, basswood and elm. Stone quarries, lime and sand stone are found, but only worked for local use. A cream brick is manufactured at Portage, which commands the highest price of any put into market. Wisconsin and Fox rivers are the only navigable streams running through the county. This county has several lakes of which lake George and Wissahicon are the largest except Swamp lake which covers about 700 acres. Fish are found in these lakes in considerable quantity. There is not an abundance of game, prairie chicken and duck are about all that now remains.

Our railroad communications are good, no point in the county more than twelve miles from a line of road, and more roads are in prospect. Agriculture is the active pursuit and the growing interest taken by farmers leads us to believe that it is in a prosperous condition.

Manufacturing is not carried on to that extent that it might be, with the unsurpassed facilities of water power it should rank among the first in manufactured goods in the state.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

BY WALDO BROWN, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.

This county, which originally embraced a large portion of western Wisconsin, is now composed of about five hundred and sixty square miles, near the southwest corner of the state, and north of the junction of the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, the former being the southern, and the latter the western boundary. The population of the county by the census of 1870 was 13,177.

Among the striking features of its topography, are the towering bluffs, which often rise to the height of from four to six hundred feet, and which present their bold, rocky fronts on the whole line of river boundary as well as along either bank of the principal streams. The bottom lands lying at the foot of these bluffs are very fertile, and the soil, which is a light, sandy loam, is of great value for the production of garden vegetables of every description, which come to maturity much sooner than on the high lands in the same localities.

Through this county, near its center, runs a divide, which separates the valley of the Mississippi from those of the Wisconsin and Kickapoo rivers, and from this, at right angles with it, are alternations of ridge and valley, the former generally wooded, while in the vales are fertile lands, valuable forests, prairie meadows, and good water-powers on never-failing streams.

This peculiar formation gives the county the appearance of being rough and broken; and so it is, yet its soil, not only on the bottom lands but on the ridges, is rich and productive to such an extent that the husbandman reaps here as rich rewards for his labor as do those who have sought homes on distant prairies.

The soil of the high lands is a light, sandy clay, easy of tillage, and is celebrated for producing the finest qualities of wheat, while the yield is about the same as on the prairies. It is equally well adapted to corn, oats, grass, barley and buckwheat, while for potatoes and other root crops it is of superior quality. These natural advantages were overlooked by immigrants for many years,

but the fact that during the last decade our farming population has almost doubled, proves that our lands and agricultural facilities are appreciated, and that in the future they will be sought more and more, not only by our own countrymen, but by immigrants from foreign lands.

There is no county in the state better adapted to fruit-growing than is this, the soil seeming to possess the requisite elements in the right proportions for healthy growth and prolific fruitage. Fruit is rarely killed by frosts, and trees and shrubbery are less affected by disease, climatic changes and vermin than in other less favored localities.

The practicability of apple culture is fully demonstrated, careful and observant nurserymen having discovered after years of experiment the varieties best suited to this soil and climate. Thousands of acres of the hills of this county should at once be planted with apple orchards and vineyards, whose products in a few years would far exceed those of all its grain fields. Besides the apple, there is an abundance of wild fruits, and currants, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, grapes, etc., have a rapid growth, and rarely fail to produce well.

Lead and copper ores have been discovered, and there are indications of the existence of heavy bodies of those minerals, but none have yet been found which would pay for working. Extensive quarries of excellent building stone are found in every town in the county, and from the bluffs on the Wisconsin river large quantities are taken each year and shipped to the east. The best stone in the beautiful capitol building at Madison are from this quarry.

Agriculture and trade have hitherto been the pursuits of the people to the almost entire neglect of manufactures, the census of 1870 showing an aggregate of farm production of \$823,000, while the product of our manufactures was but \$240,000. But during the past year the people have awakened to the importance of manufactures to all other branches of industry, and henceforth the hammer, loom and anvil are to have their devotees as well as the plow. In the line of public improvements, are excellent

roads and good school houses, so numerous that every child enjoys the privilege of a good common school education.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul railway extends along the southern line of the county for a distance of twenty miles. Bridgeport is one of the principal shipping points on the road for grain and live stock, while at Prairie du Chien the company have one of the largest freight depots in the state, a grain elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels, and from which 275 cars have been loaded with wheat in a single day. The company have here large car works, a good passenger depot, and near this one of the finest hotels in the west. The business of the company has increased so rapidly under its excellent management, that it has been compelled to erect a temporary bridge over the Mississippi for the transfer of trains during the winter, while in the season of navigation, in 1870, three steamers were constantly engaged in the transfer of cars from one shore to the other.

Second to no other enterprise affecting the welfare of this county, is the scheme for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, over which Marquette and his little company sailed nearly two hundred years ago on a voyage in search of the "Father of Rivers," and whose success was a prophecy of this future Erie canal of the west. Cheaper transportation for western produce to the seaboard has become a necessity, and while the completion of the work will add millions to the wealth of the west, it will make within the limits of this county a city which shall bear to another upon the lakes, the same relations that Buffalo does to New York. That city will be Prairie du Chien. With the dawning of that day will come to Crawford county an increase in wealth, population and the value of its lands of which her people have hardly dreamed as yet.

The commerce of the county at this time, has an extent and importance which few would imagine who have not examined the figures which show it; and this is not conducted by rail alone, but three organized lines of elegant steamers touch at our river towns, and do not only a large freight but passenger business also.

We submit a few items of the shipments by rail from Prairie

du Chien during 1869, not as indicating the production of the county, but rather its commercial transactions:

Wheat, bushels	4,851,875
Barley, bushels.....	75,429
Oats, bushels.....	83,175
Flour, barrels	478,432
Dressed hogs, number.....	40,630
Live cattle, number.....	2,836
Live hogs, number.....	16,268
Wool, pounds	276,540
Butter, pounds	1,145,710
Hides, pounds.....	2,027,430

And the aggregate of shipments in pounds for that year amounted to 416,687,720 pounds. Heavy shipments of grain were also made from other stations and from river towns.

The county is remarkably healthy, is well watered, has heavy forests in every town; in her markets, lumber and all descriptions of building material are plenty and cheap. Improved lands may be purchased at from fifteen to thirty dollars per acre, and unimproved from five to ten dollars.

The public schools are under the charge of good teachers and an efficient county superintendent, and are accessible to nearly every child. In Prairie du Chien is a large German school, with an accomplished native teacher, while the Catholics have a large "Sisters'" school, and will soon open another of a higher grade in a large and beautiful building, which was erected at a cost of \$50,000.

The people of Crawford county are intelligent, industrious, wide awake to their interests, and hence are good patrons of schools, churches and their press, and taken all in all, the county possesses the natural and other advantages which in future will permit her to take a front rank among those which make up the noble commonwealth of Wisconsin.

DANE COUNTY.

[From the State Immigration pamphlet for 1870.]

Dane county is situated midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river; its southern boundary being twenty-four miles north of the south line of the state. It is bounded on the north by Columbia and Sauk counties, on the east by Dodge and Jefferson, on the south by Rock and Green, and on the west and northwest by Iowa and the Wisconsin river. Its extent is forty-two miles from east to west and thirty-five miles from north to south, containing thirty-five townships, or one thousand two hundred and thirty-five miles, or 790,400 acres of land.

Madison city, the county seat and the capital of the state, has one of the most beautiful locations in the world, in the midst of charming lakes. Here is the new capitol building, which, surrounded by a commodious and elegant park, presents an impressive appearance of taste and beauty; and among the other substantial buildings are the United States postoffice, city hall and the court house. The state university buildings and university farm occupy an elevated and pleasant site about one mile west of the capitol. There are thirty-five towns and fourteen villages in the county. Six of the towns are largely settled with Norwegians, and six by Germans, and the American and European nationalities are more or less represented in all of the towns.

The county throughout is well watered by lakes and streams, and the soil is generally fertile; in some parts extensive prairies prevailing, and in others undulating and hilly land. Timber is plentifully interspersed throughout the county.

The public land in the county is all taken up, and the wild land remaining can only be got from speculators and others.

It has a larger area of cultivated land (395,703 acres) than any other county, and produces the largest crop (2,730,130 bushels in 1869) of Wisconsin's staple wheat, as well as large crops of other kinds.

Stock raising receives much attention, and pure-blooded animals are being introduced.

Fruits of nearly every sort grown in this latitude are produced in abundance.

Manufactures have increased in number and variety since 1860.

There are numerous churches of all denominations throughout the county, also public and private schools.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Northwestern, and Madison and Portage railroads have brought it into direct connection with all parts of the state and country.

DODGE COUNTY.

BY IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE OF COUNTY.

The county is located in the south east part of the state, being the third county from lake Michigan, as also from the south line of the state. It embraces twenty-five congressional townships from which three pretty large lakes must be deducted, to give the area of arable land. The eastern part of the county east of Rock river, which runs through range 17 is heavily timbered, and is somewhat hilly, the northern part west of Rock river, is prairie interspersed with burr oak openings and gently undulating. In the south the quality of land is not so good, being what is called ridge land and marsh. The soil of the openings is of rich black loam with a clay subsoil, as a whole excellent for agricultural purposes. According to official survey, the county contains 576,000 acres of land of which 380,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 100,000 acres capable of improvement. All lands are owned by actual settlers except the marsh lands, and are held at an average price of \$40 per acre. Of the marsh land of which we have just spoken there is 6,300 acres, held at 75 cents per acre. Several roads own the right of way through the county in the interests of their respective companies. The Sheboygan and Fond du Lac railroad company being the only land owners and they to a very limited amount. There are three lakes of considerable size in the county, the largest being

lake Horicon, the next largest is Beaver lake. These lakes furnish an abundance of fresh fish of the first quality, and affording refuge for millions of wild game such as ducks and geese. The principal streams are the Rock river and Beaver Dam river, the former could be made navigable, and its utility for mill privileges could be greatly improved.

The only mineral prevailing is iron, and its mines are inexhaustible. They lie on the east side of Rock river, and are owned and worked by the Milwaukee Iron Company, the North Rolling Mill Company and the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company. At Waupun is located one of the best limestone quarries in the state. There is also a valuable quarry of the same at Juneau, the county seat, and one at Lowell. There are four brick yards in the county, making excellent brick. The Chicago and Northwestern railway passes through the center of the county from north to south. The La Crosse division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railway passes through the southwest part of the county. The northern division passes through the county from east to west, crossing the Chicago and Northwestern road. Another branch of the same road starts from Horicon and passes through the towns of Burnett and Chester. The fifth road is soon to be finished, starts from Iron Ridge, where it connects with the Milwaukee and St. Paul road and connects at Fond du Lac with two other roads. The inhabitants are industrious, intelligent and frugal, following, principally, agriculture and mining. The climate is exceedingly healthy; doctors are at a discount. The water is called hard, as in all counties where the substratum is lime rock.

DOOR COUNTY.

BY C. A. MASSE, PETER ZEMMERS AND J. A. SIMMONS.

Door county is situated in the northeast part of the state of Wisconsin, and between Lake Michigan and Green Bay, is seventy miles in length, with an average width of about ten miles.

The general topography of the county is undulating. The soil is generally of a clay loam, interspersed occasionally with soils more or less mixed with sand. In nearly every portion of the county is bottom lands of alluvial deposits, with an average depth of six feet of the richest black loam. On the uplands a clay soil predominates, at an average depth of twelve feet. The county contains about 300,000 acres of land, of which 90,000 is under cultivation; of the balance, 200,000 is only capable and adapted to agricultural pursuits. Owned by actual settlers is 230,000 acres, held at an average price of \$15 per acre; 38,000 acres is owned by the state, located in all parts of the county, at an average price of eight shillings per acre; owned by the United States there are about 2,000 acres of fair quality, that can be entered under the homestead law, which gives to any man for ten dollars, 160 acres of land, providing he will agree to live on and improve it; canal companies own about 1,200 acres, average price \$3.50 per acre, located throughout the county; the principal owners being the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company.

state holds nearly 2,000 acres for the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan canal company. Water power good, and susceptible of improvement. The land in the county is timbered with oak, maple, beach, elm, ironwood, birch, basswood, pine, hemlock, tamarack, cedar, spruce, balsam and other varieties of timber, common to this part of North America. Very valuable marble and stone quarries exist and are found in very large quantities. Sturgeon Bay extends far into the county, and several streams traverse it, all well stocked with fish. All kinds of game are abundant.

Should government push the canal to completion, a railroad will undoubtedly be constructed from Green Bay to Milwaukee. farming, lumbering, the manufacture of shingle, stavebolts, cedar posts, railroad ties and many other lucrative sources of industry are the pursuits followed. Excellent opportunity is offered for the investment of capital. Blast furnaces might be run to great advantage, every thing necessary being near at hand except the ore. Climate temperate and pleasant, water pure and excellent, no epidemics, no contagious diseases, in fact, for health-

fullness, it cannot be surpassed. The prospects for the building of a ship canal are flattering; with such a highway for commerce all kinds of produce must prove remunerative. Nearly all kinds of fruit raising are attended with the best results.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

BY D. G. MORRISON.

Douglas county is situated in the northwest part of the state, at the head of lake Superior. The general surface is rolling, and contains within its limits every variety of soil, with a marly subsoil of clay. The county is 40 miles square and has 1,000 acres under cultivation; of the balance nearly seven-eighths is capable of improvement and cultivation; one-eighth is owned by actual freeholders, held for disposal at fair prices. The state owns about 1,500 acres; the general government 300,000 acres. No railroad lands yet in market. The county is traversed with four streams, with ample facilities for water power. Specimens of copper have been found, of the richest quality; also large deposits of iron, though unavailable at present, owing to the want of railroad facilities. Both granite and red sand-stone, and a good quality of brick have been manufactured from the clay. The Northern and St. Paul Road is now in operation, with every prospect of passing through the county. Lumbering, and fishing are the principal sources of industry. Water good. The average days without frost from one hundred to one hundred and twenty. Potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, and all kinds of cereals and grain, except corn, yield abundantly.

DUNN COUNTY.

BY S. B. FRENCH.

The population of this county at the time of taking the census of 1870 was 9,491. Its progress and settlement, and rapid development of its agricultural resources is almost magical. The

county is almost equally divided between open prairie, in the eastern half, having a fertile, sandy loam for soil, and heavy timbered land in the western half, with a soil of rich clay loam. The surface of the country is generally rolling. The county contains 550,000 acres of land, one fourth of which is under cultivation, and two-thirds of all remaining lands are suitable for cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of about one-half of the land in the county, being worth from five to ten dollars per acre. Nearly all of the state land is now sold. About six townships of good land, situated in the northern part, is owned by the general government. Nearly six townships are owned by the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company. The West Wisconsin Railroad Company owns two or three townships, situated in the central part of the county. The Red Cedar river traverses the entire county, on which are excellent facilities for water power. Iron ore is known to exist, but it is not worked. The prevailing timbers are maple, oak and pine. Good quarry stone, suitable for building purposes, is found in all parts of the county. Speckled trout are found in all the small streams. The West Wisconsin Railroad runs across the county east and west, nearly through the center. Lumbering, farming and the manufacture of furniture are the most prominent sources of industry. The climate and water are good. The county offers inducements for people of all nationalities, who are willing to work, to come and get land cheap in a growing country, to be soon surrounded by comfortable and happy homes.

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

BY MARTIN DANIELS.

Compiled from reliable sources, we have the following statistics in relation to the general topography and resources of the county. The county is generally undulating, and contains within its boundaries all qualities of soil, from a rich clay loam to a mixture of worthless sand. It contains eighteen town-

ships, one-eighth of which are under cultivation, of the balance, probably one-third is capable of improvement. In the possession of actual settlers, there are about 50,000 acres, worth from ten to twelve dollars per acre. Owned by the state, is nearly 6,600 acres, of a poor quality, and held at a very low figure. Held by the general government, and subject to entry under the homestead law, 120,000 acres, mostly in the east and south part of the county; 75,000 or 80,000 acres are owned by the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company, and over 7,000 acres belong to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, held at a price from five to ten dollars per acre for the best quality of land. The best facilities for water power are at Eau Claire, and will be improved as soon as the state legislature passes a bill for that purpose, which the public interests demand, and in consequence of such legislation the whole northwest must receive an impetus which will greatly enhance its growth and wealth.

Pine is the principal timber, and is the great staple manufacture of the county. The vast pineries of Chippewa and Eau Claire yield annually, for manufacturing purposes, in this county alone, from seventy-five to eighty-five million feet, and when it is remembered that at least one-sixth of the pine in the United States is embraced in the two pineries named, the importance of this product can be readily seen. The manufacture of brick is now being worked on a small scale. Eau Claire river runs almost the entire length of the county, from east to west. The Chippewa river runs through one corner. Both are navigable for boats and rafts. The railroad passes through the county, from the southeast to the northwest. The climate is pleasant for this latitude; much of the winter is without storm. All kinds of cereals command higher prices than in Chicago or Milwaukee.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

BY G. DE NEVEU, FOND DU LAC.

The county of Fond du Lac includes within its limits twenty-one towns, which, deducting the area covered by the southern

end of Lake Winnebago and other lakes, are equivalent to twenty townships of thirty-six sections of solid land. In its natural state it was very equally divided into three parts of prairie, oak-openings or light timber, having from three to fifteen trees to the acre, and heavily timbered land covered with oak, basswood, elm, ash, iron-wood, etc.; the whole so admirably intermixed that hardly any place within the limits of the county is more than two or three miles distant from timber. Generally speaking, the western portion of the county includes the prairie, and the eastern the timber land; the central portion being a sort of compromise between the two, viz: small prairies dotted over by fine groves of oak and other timber. The soil is eminently fertile, as, indeed, is that of our state generally, with, perhaps, the exception of the pine country of the north.

The surface of the county in the western and central portions is gently undulating, seldom rising higher than one hundred feet above the level of Lake Winnebago, with a general average of about seventy feet. Along the eastern shore of that lake, about three quarters of a mile distant, and running parallel to that shore, exists an abrupt ledge of lime-stone running in a general north and south direction, through the towns of Calumet, Taycheedah and Empire, where it ends, to begin again in a southwesterly direction through the towns of Eden, Byron and Oakfield, where it passes into Dodge county. That ledge appears to have been, in ancient times, the eastern and southern boundary of a vast lake, of which lakes Winnebago, Butte des Morts, Pawegan, Green, Rush and other lakes are now the remnants; consequently the soil of that basin is of a rich alluvial character. The narrow belt included between Lake Winnebago and the ledge is superior to any other portion of the county for the production of fruit, owing to the modifying influence of the water against early and late frosts, and excessive drought in summer.

This limestone ledge is a striking feature in the scenery of this section, which, though lovely, would appear rather tame and monotonous without it; it relieves the landscape by its bold, perpendicular cliffs, that in places rise to the height of a hundred feet and affords prospects from its summit which it

would be hard to match, for loveliness and extent, in the western states or, indeed, anywhere. When wealth accumulates, as it is sure to do, and, indeed, is fast doing, in this favored section, these beautiful uplands will be eagerly sought for the residences of the wealthy men doing business in the city of Fond du Lac, the average distances from the top of the ridge being not more than four miles.

This ledge deserves more than a passing notice on several accounts: It not only supplies the county with materials for superior lime and building stone; but it also furnishes the most beautiful and true flag-stones, of any desired thickness, from one-half inch up to five or six inches; so true, indeed, that a carpenter's rule will bear on its entire length in any direction. The supply of these is absolutely unlimited. There is enough to supply a continent at low rates. About twenty quarries are worked along the ledge, and the business in stone and lime is not less than \$20,000 per year. Eventually the city of Fond du Lac will mainly be built of stone, as it is the cheapest and safest, as well as the most durable material. The fronts of the finest stores and business blocks are built of bricks imported from Milwaukee or Sheboygan, as those made here are much inferior on account of the lime which pervades the clay. But the greatest value of the ledge, in our estimation, lies in the fact that along its whole extent in the county, that is to say, for a length of about twenty-five miles, innumerable springs of pure and unfailing water gush out at intervals of from a quarter of a mile to not more than one mile, so cool that the thermometer plunged into them never marks more than from forty-six to forty-eight degrees, and entirely does away with the necessity of iced water during the hottest months; they never freeze.

A better watered section than the county of Fond du Lac could hardly be imagined. Almost every quarter section has a living stream of water, large or small, running through it; a circumstance of no small value to the agriculturist, and especially to the dairy man or grazier; for it is well known that all animals, even sheep, thrive best where they can have access to water at all times, and drink when they wish, especially towards the middle

of the day, instead of being watered only mornings and evenings as is the usual practice where they have to be driven to water, or watered from wells. Besides, running water is always more acceptable to animals than well-water.

The stock raised in the county is generally fair, and will hold its own as compared with other sections. It would be difficult to produce finer horses, Devcns and Durhams than are found with several farmers in this county, especially about Ripon.

No mineral of any sort, within the limits of the county, has come to the knowledge of the writer, except a bed of iron under the stone ledge in Taycheedah, owned by Mr. Belt. Whether it will prove worth working, is still in doubt. Indications of lead have also been discovered, but nothing certain. It is highly probable that both lead and iron exist in paying quantities, but it is as yet, mere speculation. Erratic blocks of copper are occasionally found.

The climate is very fair, rather dry; at times very hot in summer, and pretty sharp in winter. The winters are generally of an even character, the thermometer mostly ranging above zero; thaws not very common. But some winters are very severe, say once in eight or ten years, when the thermometer will go down as low as 20 degs., and even lower for two or three days at a time. It is extremely salubrious; chills and ague fevers are entirely unknown; those persons who bring them here from other sections are very soon free from them. Snows rarely exceed six inches in depth.

We can state with truth and confidence that to the emigrant, the agriculturist, mechanic or capitalist, the city and county of Fond du Lac offer inducements unsurpassed by any section of Wisconsin, or of the whole west.

GRANT COUNTY.

Grant county is one of the largest of the settled counties of the state, embracing thirty-six townships and fractions of townships. It is situated in the southwestern corner of the state, and

is bounded on the north by the Wisconsin river, on the east by Iowa and La Fayette counties, on the south by the state of Illinois, and on the west by the Mississippi river.

The surface rock throughout almost the entire county is the Trenton limestone. Along the Wisconsin river, however, there is a narrow strip along which appear lines of upper sandstone, magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone. The surface is undulating; in some portions hilly. Although usually regarded as a prairie and "opening" county, there are considerable bodies of hardwood forest timber in the southern and northwestern portions. Grant is well watered by numerous small streams, emptying into the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, and has a fertile soil, well adapted to the various crops common to this latitude.

Although its development has been much retarded by the want of railroad improvements, it has steadily grown in wealth and population, as will appear by the following figures:

	1860.	1870.
Population	31,207	37,975
Acres of land in farms.....	163,478	288,691
Estimated value of farm products (census 1870).....		\$3,515,049
Value of manufactures.....		1,039,841
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The farm cultivation compares favorably with that of other counties. Stock-growing, though slower in making that progress which has distinguished other portions of the state, is now advancing at a commendable rate. While favorable to stock-raising generally, it is especially adapted to sheep-husbandry, which must accordingly receive more and more attention. Fruit-growing has also received considerable attention, and has been quite successful.

The most important products of manufacturing industry are flour, pig lead and woolen goods; the total value of which in 1870, as per United States census of that year, were respectively, as follows:

	Value.
Flour.....	\$397,898
Lead	270,447
Woolens	<u>65,487</u>

The business of mining, which, in the early history of the county, was the leading interest, has, of late years, somewhat declined in activity here, as elsewhere, in the lead district. Nevertheless, there are immense deposits of both lead and zinc still undeveloped. The mines hitherto most productive, are found in the regions about Hazel Green, Platteville, Potosi and Beetown.

The chief towns are Lancaster, the county seat, and Platteville, now distinguished as being the seat of the first State Normal School, and also as being the only town, excepting Boscobel and Muscoda, on the Wisconsin river and the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, which have railroad connection with the rest of the world. It is worthy of remark, however, that measures are now on foot which promise to secure the early extension of the southern branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad from Monroe to Calamine, and of the Calamine and Platteville road directly across the county to the Mississippi river.

The population of Grant compares favorably with the best in any portion of the state for industry and intelligence, and the county is accordingly characterized by all those educational and other like improvements which indicate the social progress of a people.

GREEN COUNTY.

BY J. J. TSCHUDY.

Green county is one of the southern tier of counties in the state, lying midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. It contains a square of sixteen townships and a population of 28,609.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

While there are a considerable number of acres of level lands in the eastern and southern portions of the county, the surface for the most part is gently rolling—rising, however, in the northern and western sections of the county into high and bluff hills.

In the southern and eastern sections of the county the soil is of a rich, black loam, with a large admixture of vegetable mould, however, on the extreme eastern border a narrow belt of land is found where the soil is a light, sandy loam. The soil of the timbered lands in the west is of a deep clay loam, and produces abundantly, when cultivated, all varieties of crops. The county contains 367,723 acres of land, with at least one-third under cultivation. There is but little land at present in the hands of speculators, the greater part is owned by bona fide settlers, divided into large and small farms; average price per acre, according to assessment, fifteen dollars. Only a small amount is held by the state, being school lands. Facilities for water-power are almost unlimited. Two rivers traverse the county, besides untold numbers of creeks and small streams, most of which furnish valuable hydraulic power, utilized for grist-mills, saw-mills, carding-mills, etc. Lead is found in several parts of the county. The Sugar river diggings, in the northeast part, were once quite celebrated, and yielded a rich return for capital and labor invested, but are now deserted on account of no water. One of the great advantages of Green county is the extent and remarkable distribution of timber, timber and prairie, prairie and timber everywhere. The largest tracts are in the southern part, where is to be found maple, hickory, walnut, basswood, ash and many varieties of oak. Fish are found in nearly all streams.

Railroad facilities are good, and it has several prospective roads surveyed. Agriculture is, and will probably remain, the leading industrial interest of the county; yet its manufacturing interests are neither few nor unimportant. The climate is excellent, as the former statements will indicate; the land being rolling, and the whole county almost without marshes; when cool and fresh springs and brooks abound throughout the county, it would be safe to predict the general healthfulness of the county. In the matter of school buildings, there is a marked advance on many sections and counties of the state.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

BY M. H. POWERS, DARTFORD.

Green Lake county is one of the smallest counties of Wisconsin, being four townships in length by three in breadth in the southern part, and two in the northern; ten townships in all.

It is situated near the geographical center of the state. The Fox river traverses it from near the southwest corner to the northeast, passing through, or forming a portion of the borders of five of the towns, and affording transportation facilities, in a greater or less degree, for the entire county.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad passes near its eastern boundary and enters the county in the town of Berlin. Several projected lines of railroad are before the public, some of which, if they are consummated, cannot fail to pass through its territory either in its northern or central portions, or both; and surveys of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad have been made looking to an extension towards Stevens Point, Lake Superior, and a connection with the Northern Pacific.

The Fox and Wisconsin rivers ship canal has many warm advocates in this county. Its early completion, it is believed, would greatly promote every material interest, not only of this county, but the adjoining counties, as well as of the whole northwest.

By the census of 1860 the population of the county was 12,663; in 1870 it is 13,287. Berlin, Princeton and Markesan are the incorporated towns in the county, of which Berlin is the most important, having a population in 1870, of 2,778. It is situated on the Fox river, at the point where the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad connects with it, giving it the advantage of both railroad and water communication. It is the seat of a very extensive trade, especially with the country north and west of it. Several branches of manufactures are established here, which are growing into very respectable proportions. Among which may be specified mills for the manufacture of lumber, from one to three of which have been running since the settlement of the town, and have added not a little to its development and wealth. Some three or four wagon and carriage shops have given em-

ployment to a large number of hands, while the usual complement of workers in wood and iron in the finer, as well as coarser, varieties of the arts are not wanting. There are also three steam flouring mills, and one steam woolen mill of some half dozen looms, that furnish employment for a number of hands, and convert the produce of the country into marketable commodities.

Princeton also is situated on the Fox river, a few miles above Berlin. It has an extensive trade and is a thriving village. It has an iron foundry, a flouring mill, wagon and other shops. Marquette is a river town of considerable trade, especially in lumber and grain. Markesan is an inland village surrounded by a very rich and fertile country; has a good water power, a prosperous trade with the surrounding country, and only needs railroad facilities to make it one of the finest points in this part of the state. Dartford the county seat, is situated on the outlet of the lake, from which the county derives its name. It has a beautiful location, overlooking the lake, and, besides, the court house, jail and county offices, has two flouring mills and the usual variety of mechanic's shops. Kingston and Manchester are inland villages with each a flouring mill, and they are, each of them, the center of some trade.

The lake, from which the county takes its name, is considered one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the country. It is twelve miles in length and from two to three in width. The waters are very deep and pure, and of a very beautiful light green color—so clear that the bottom can often be seen at a depth of twenty or thirty feet. The shores nearly always high and dry—though not as wild as those of Lake George, or as tame as those about most western lakes—are strikingly beautiful.

There are within the county 96,094 acres of improved lands, producing in 1870, 536,185 bushels of wheat, 15,057 bushels of rye, 252,916 bushels of corn, 297,611 bushels of oats, 16,731 bushels of barley, 89,659 bushels of potatoes, 119,423 pounds of wool, besides butter, cheese, hay, hops, etc., amounting to an estimated value of..... \$1,481,182
Value of manufactured articles 723,265

Total \$2,204,897

The surface of the county is undulating, no part of it can be called hilly, neither is but a small portion of it level. Brooks and creeks, and small lakes abound in every portion, and, except along the Fox river, water powers are found in nearly every town.

Should the county progress in the future as it has in the past, though it may not rise to the position of first in the state, yet it will be one of which its citizens need not be ashamed, and one which will bring no discredit to the state of Wisconsin.

IOWA COUNTY.

Iowa county is located in the southwestern portion of the state, in what is commonly known as the lead region. The Wisconsin river forms its northern boundary, Grant county lies on the west, La Fayette on the south, and Dane on the east. In common with the neighboring counties, where lead is found, the development of its agricultural resources, and a system of general industry, was retarded by the almost exclusive attention paid by the early settlers to mining; but within the past few years great advancement has been made in this respect, and now the county ranks as the thirteenth county in the state for the aggregate value of her agricultural productions. There are 170,147 acres of land under cultivation; from these were raised, according to the census of 1870, of wheat, 767,875 bushels; oats, 829,470; corn, 689,211; butter made, 555,181 pounds; with the usual variety of other crops in proportion. The population of the county is 24,555. There are neither state or government lands unsold in the county.

The railroad facilities are good. There is a road running to Chicago from Mineral Point, and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien running the whole length of the county on the north. There are quite a number of lead ore furnaces in the county, and one zinc ore furnace, making as good a quality of zinc as can be found in the world. It is made from *black jack and dry bone*, two kinds of ores that were useless rubbish until the above

named furnace was built. A large amount of zinc ore is shipped to La Salle, Illinois, St. Louis and other places. The central and western portions of the county contain agricultural lands of the very best quality; and where the land is broken and hilly, the Welsh and Norwegians, interspersed with Americans and other nationalities, in their search for good water and pasturage, have made it a very garden.

JACKSON COUNTY.

BY S. W. BOWMAN.

The population of the county, as given by the last census, is 7,712. The surface of the country is generally good; in the western and northern portions it is high, rolling land, with oak timber on the ridges. Some swamp lands are to be found in the eastern part of the county. The east half is a sandy loam, while the west half is of a black loam. The county contains 640,000 acres of land, 80,000 of which is under cultivation. Of the balance 200,000 is capable of cultivation. About 160,000 acres are owned by actual settlers at an average price of \$5 per acre. Owned by the United States, and subject to entry under the homestead law is 120,000 acres, and located in the west part of the county; 150,000 acres is owned by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, worth from two dollars and twenty-five cents to eight dollars per acre. Black river runs through the county from the northeast to the southwest, also numerous small streams tributary thereto, also the Trempealeau river in the west side. The water-power is somewhat improved, but capable of ten fold more improvement. Above Black River Falls is an extensive deposit of iron of an excellent quality, and in quantity sufficient to supply the north half of North America. There is a great abundance of the ore, which must ultimately be a great source of profit to this section of our state. There are some fine stone quarries and brick yards carried on quite extensively. Black and Trempealeau rivers traverse the county, but are not

navigable. Game and fish of all kinds abound. The West Wisconsin railway runs southeast and northwest through the county. Lake Pepin railroad is under construction, and will also pass through the county. Lumbering and farming are the principal vocations of industry. Climate temperate; water not so hard as in many parts of the State.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY HENRY COLLINS.

Jefferson county is an interior county in the state, not exactly central as regards territory, but nearly so as to population. Its surface is gently rolling or undulating, interspersed with woodlands, prairies and openings, with no deep valleys or barren hills, but abundantly watered with lakes, rivers, creeks and springs, and thickly covered with heavy forests containing a choice variety of timber fully sufficient not only for fuel but for manufacturing purposes. Soil rich and well adapted for wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, fruit, etc. There are 368,640 acres of land in the county; about two-thirds of all lands are under cultivation, about three fourths of the balance is capable of cultivation. Nearly all lands are owned by actual settlers and held at an average price of thirty dollars per acre. Owned by the state are 4,360 acres, located in the central part of the county. Jefferson county is one of the best counties in the state so far as respects facilities for water power. Brick are manufactured from clay beds of excellent quality and color, comparing favorably with the cream brick of Milwaukee. Several streams and rivers run through the county, none, however, navigable. But little game is to be found. Railroad facilities are good, and future prospects encouraging. Various kinds of manufactures diversify the pursuits of the different classes of society, giving remunerative employment to capital and labor. We may add that there are several mineral springs, possessing medical qualities, located at Waterloo and Watertown.

JUNEAU COUNTY.

BY C. F. CUTLER, T. J. HINTON AND GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

Owing to the fact that the central and northern sections of the county are for the most part engaged in the manufacture of lumber and other productions of the forest, its agricultural resources have been but partially developed. Still the population is increasing and settlements and villages are dotting the entire county. Its general surface is undulating, and its quality of soil varies from a rich loam to sand. The county contains 550,000 acres, and has 25,000 under cultivation. Bona fide holders own about 15,000 acres, worth ten dollars per acre. The state owns 125,000 acres of land, worth from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, consisting of low meadow lands and cranberry marshes. Several parties are at present engaged in preparing the ground for the cultivation of this fruit. Certainly no county in the state presents equal advantages in the carrying on of this branch of industry. The general government owns, subject to entry under the homestead laws, about 125,000 acres, including railroad lands. Water power is but little improved, but there are great facilities for extensive improvements. The forests are timbered with pine and hard wood timber. Stone quarries are worked with success in many parts of the county. Several small streams traverse the county, the Wisconsin being the only one navigable. Fish and game are found in large quantities. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs through the county from east to west, and the Chicago and Northwestern up the Baraboo valley. From Mineral Point are lines projected, and some of them will pass through the county, without doubt. The lumber interests occupy a very prominent place in the resources of the county. Iron and copper mines are known to exist, but are not worked. The climate is healthy, the water soft, and withal it bids fair to keep pace with its sister counties in population, wealth and intelligence.

KENOSHA COUNTY.

BY F. NEWALL, SALEM.

Kenosha county is strictly an agricultural county. There is little machinery driven by water power, and but five places deserving the name of villages. Kenosha is the only place of trade of any note. Small places perhaps the germ of future villages, may be noticed at the different depots along the line of the Western railroad. In fact, at several of these depots, a large amount of trade has already sprung up, in cattle, sheep and swine, and the various productions of the farm. Warehouses for the storage of grain, superseding the huge buildings on the lake shore, have been built at several stations, and most of the marketing of grain is done at these places, so that little or no grain is shipped at the lake port.

At one of these stations a planing mill, a sash and door factory, a grist mill and a cheese factory are now in operation. Yet at the present time, the principal manufactures, aside from cheese making, are found at Kenosha. The productions of the different departments of labor during the past year, in Kenosha alone, at establishments which may properly be called factories, were valued at \$881,105.

The manufacture of lumber wagons may be considered the leading industrial pursuit. The productions of these establishments at Kenosha, are valued at \$348,855. At Wilmot, 150 wagons are yearly made, valued at \$12,000, one shop employing 150 men.

The two foundries at Kenosha produce \$200,000 worth of thimble skeins, boilers and repairs. At the tanneries \$163,550 worth of leather and skins was the product of 1870. The malt houses give \$138,000 as their yearly product. Breweries, \$28,000. The fishing interest at Kenosha, or adjacent thereto, are valued at \$12,476 yearly. Match factory about \$30,000.

Pressed hay, to the amount of 1,750 tons, valued at \$26,250, is yearly put up. The lumber interest amounts to 8,000,000 feet of pine and 1,000,000 feet of hard lumber. Two thousand cords

of wood and 3,000,000 shingles. One factory exports yearly 2,000 bales of flax, valued at \$12,000. The several establishments for the manufacture of boots and shoes for home and foreign trade is very considerable. The business at the different shops where harnesses and saddles are manufactured, is quite satisfactory to the manufacturers, and furnishes quite an item of trade in Kenosha.

The valley of the Fox river and the Des Plaines, together with the numerous small lakes and streams, furnish abundant water for grazing purposes; accordingly Kenosha county largely excels in the dairying business. Some 20 different establishments on the factory principle, are engaged in the manufacturing of cheese. Although some are in their infancy, yet about 687,000 lbs., were manufactured last year, valued at \$85,800. Other factories are soon to be started, and the dairy business will lead the agricultural interest of the county. In the above statement we do not include the farm dairying of the county. On very many farms, where several cows are kept a sufficient supply of cheese is made for home consumption. The amount of butter annually sold exceeds in value that of wheat.

The number of acres under the plow falls but little short of former years. But there are less acres devoted to wheat. The raising of corn is largely on the increase, not for export but to be fed on the premises. The beef, pork and sheep sent to Chicago last year by railroad, amounted to 150 car loads; in value, \$100,000. In addition to the above, a large number of cattle, sheep and swine were driven to Milwaukee and elsewhere. Stock raising is beginning to attract the attention of the best farmers in the county. The thoroughbred "short-horns" are believed to be the best to cross with our native stock. The low price of wool has materially diminished the demand for sheep, and the number of fine woolled sheep has very much lessened within two or three years past. Yet, the value of the wool crop in Kenosha county amounted to nearly \$60,000 for 1870. It is believed, however, that the demand for wool will be sufficient to induce farmers to continue raising this important staple of our country.

The fruit of Kenosha county begins to attract considerable at-

tention. Apples are yearly becoming more abundant, and as the soil becomes more drained and better tilled, the apple crop will be most certainly ample for the wants of the community. At one mill there were fifty barrels of cider made last year, and 300 barrels in the whole county; a quantity sufficient to give every man, woman and child a bowl of "old orchard," relished perhaps by many next to "old rye."

Numerous attempts have been made to manufacture sorghum, but that branch of labor is nearly abandoned. Every year new branches of trade and manufacture arise, adding another demand for labor, and opening new channels for investment; among these may be found the manufacturing of cheese boxes.

It would exceed the time and space we designed to fill to particularize the trade in fanning mills and pumps, which furnish labor for a number of men, and articles for the surrounding country. Suffice it to say, the genius of the American people will never fail to find new sources of employment, when old ones become overworked or non-productive.

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

BY EDWARD BEACH.

Kewaunee county is situated on the shore of lake Michigan, one hundred and ten miles from Milwaukee. The general topography of the county is rolling. The quality of its farming lands is excellent, though some swampy, yet when drained is susceptible of producing equal to the uplands. In the eastern part of the county the soil is of a clay loam, but as you approach the west line of the county it is mixed with gravel and sand. There is hardly an acre of land in the county but what is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of about 150,000 acres of land; the balance is held mostly by speculators. The county is heavily timbered; the varieties are principally oak, beach, maple, basswood, elm, cedar, pine, hemlock and tamarack. Owing to the facilities for water transportation, lumber and tim-

ber find a ready market. Railroad facilities are as yet prospective. About 21,000 acres of land are in the hands of the state. Agriculture and lumbering are the principal sources of industry. Climate, healthy; vegetation, fifteen to twenty days earlier than in many counties of the state. The predominating element is of foreign birth.

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

BY P. S. ELWELL WAUHINCIMEZ AND H. N. SOLBERG.

The State of Wisconsin which probably has a larger diversity of interests and embraces a greater variety of elements of wealth than can be found in any other state of the union or in any country or province in the world of similar dimensions, is appropriately represented by the county of La Crosse. About one-third of the county is prairie, and has a very fertile black soil, nearly one third is bluff, which is remarkably adapted for stock raising, the balance is timber, sand, swamp and poor bluffs; county contains about 300,000 acres of land, 250,000 assessed and 150,000 under cultivation. Nearly seven-eighths is in possession of actual settlers, held at an average price of fifteen dollars per acre; state owns 5,000 acres of land, mostly located on the Mississippi river bottoms; owned by general government and subject to entry under homestead law is about 40,000 acres, quality generally being poor, bluff, swamp and sandy land and located in all parts of the county. We believe no lands are owned by any railroad corporation. Facilities for water powers are good; many of which are improved, and have been made to serve as a valuable item in the commercial interests of the county. The prevailing timber of the forests are black and white oak. Valuable stone quarries are worked, and of good quality. Black and La Crosse rivers traverse the county, though navigable only for logs and rafts. Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad runs through the county from east to west, also Winona "cut off" on western border. Several roads are in contemplation with encouraging pros-

pects. Recent discoveries have been made of a considerable quantity of bituminous coal of superior quality, at a depth of about forty-five feet from the surface of the ground. This when developed by capital must prove of incalculable benefit to the resources of the county. Manufacturing, agriculture and lumbering are the principal sources of industry; climate invigorating and healthy, and water pure.

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

BY SAM. E. JOHNSON.

This is one of the first settled counties in the State, but its life and prosperity received but little impetus until within the last decade; nearly all of the principal agricultural resources have been developed within this period. The general topography of the country is undulating. The soil is an admixture of black loam and clay. County contains 397,366 acres of land, three-fourths of which is under cultivation. Nearly all, however, is capable of the highest cultivation. All the lands are in possession of bona fide holders, except a few small tracts, which are owned by the state, located in town ten, range four east, in section sixteen (16.) Water facilities are excellent, but only used in the running of flour mills, no other kinds of machinery of any account being used. Agriculture is the leading industry of our county, yet a large number are engaged in lead mining, which is carried on with perfect system. Lead is found in all positions, and in every town of the county, the largest mine being at Shullsburg. Lead is principally found in crevices in rocks, mixed with clay and sand. Copper has been worked with but little success. The carbonate of zinc is found in most of our lead shafts, but has never been put to any use. The prevailing timber is oak, walnut, maple, hickory and ash. Picatonaca, Galena and other branches traverse the county, and are stocked with black bass and pickerel. The Illinois Central railroad runs through the county north and south, nearly in its center. There is a very favorable prospect that the Monroe

branch of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad will be extended to the Mississippi, running through the county east and west. Farming and mining are the principal sources of industry. The county offers but small inducements to immigrants with limited means.

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

BY JOHN TRANZ.

On the western shore of lake Michigan, about midway between Chicago and Mackinaw, is the county of Manitowoc. The surface of the land is rolling and well watered by creeks, rivers and small lakes. The county contains 379,325 acres of land, of which 128,649 is under cultivation. The population, according to the last census, is 33,369, most of whom are of foreign birth, principally Germans. In possession of actual settlers is 284,400 acres, worth from fifty to seventy-five dollars per acre. Owned by the state is about 3,000 acres, lying in the west and south part of the county, to be had at government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Splendid water power with every natural facility for greater improvement, and the cheapness of all raw material for manufacturing purposes, has induced capitalists to invest in manufacturing; which is carried on to considerable extent. This probably was one of the heaviest timbered counties in the state while it remained a virgin forest. Some of the best oak timber in the state has been shipped from Manitowoc county. A marble bed has been discovered about five miles from the city of Manitowoc, on Manitowoc river, and can be easily transported. Manitowoc, Mishicott and Neshota rivers run through the county and empty into lake Michigan, all navigable up eight miles from their mouth. The catching and transportation of fish to eastern and southern markets enters largely into the products and industries of the county. Our railroad interests are only prospective, yet of the most encouraging nature. The Appleton and New London road is now finished to Appleton, and

a portion of the Lake Shore road from Milwaukee to Green Bay is being rapidly extended. The building of these roads are beyond doubt, and Manitowoc has given liberally to secure these roads, and will soon join hands with the leading railroad corporations of the state. Manufacturing of the most numerous kinds, together with agriculture are the principal sources of industry. The climate is milder in winter and cooler in summer than in the western part of the state.

MARATHON COUNTY.

BY W. C. SILVERTHORN.

Marathon county is the largest county in the state, it is one hundred and twenty miles in length and fifty-four in width, contains ninety-seven townships and about 4,000,000 acres of land. The soil is very rich and well adapted to agricultural purposes. It is generally of a black loam, resting on clay and covered with vegetable mould. There are not over 50,000 acres under cultivation. Owned by the state is upward 20,000 acres, being mostly school and University lands, and can be purchased for about three dollars per acre. There is probably half a million of acres still belonging to the general government subject to entry either by purchase at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, or to be entered under the homestead law, principally in the northern part of the county.

Water power is abundant, but comparatively few improvements have been made.

Small capital could be invested with remunerative returns. Iron, copper and lead are known to exist, but not developed. The principal varieties of timber are pine, oak, maple, ash, elm, hemlock, etc. Large quantities of granite quartz rock are found but not worked to any great extent. The Wisconsin river runs through the center of the county from north to south, and with its numerous tributaries affords abundant and reliable water power. The county contains within its boundaries innumerable

small lakes, filled with all kinds of fish. No railroad passes through the county, but no less than ten lines are surveyed, and our prospective future in this direction is very encouraging. The principal articles of manufacture are lumber and shingles, which also constitute our chief exports. There can be no doubt that this county offers inducement to settlers equal, if not superior, to any in the west. The rush of immigration west of the Mississippi has caused this county to be overlooked to a great extent, but is rapidly being settled. Choice lands can be bought at from ten to three dollars per acre. The pineries afford a good market for all farm products. The climate is remarkably healthy; atmosphere is pure and dry: the water soft, pure and abundant.

MARQUETTE COUNTY.

BY HON. S. A. PEASE, MONTELLO.

The whole country is openings and timber; the soil is diversified clay and loam, with considerable sand, and extensive marshes furnishing abundance of natural meadows and pasture. The county is well watered with springs, small creeks and large mill streams. There are ten flouring mills, four woolen factories, two sawmills and one iron foundry in the county. Fox river runs through the county from east to west, with two thriving villages upon its banks—having four warehouses for grain and other shipping purposes. There are nine villages in the county, all of them well supplied with business houses, and well patronized.

Montello is the county seat, with a large and commodious court house, built of stone and brick, two churches, stores and mechanics shops, two flouring mills and a woolen factory. Montello is situated upon Fox river, where we have a regular line of steamboats from Berlin down the river. The Montello river, a large mill stream, empties into the Fox at this place, and furnishes power for one-half mile of machinery, which is not one-fourth part improved. The inhabitants are made up of one-third Americans,

one-third Germans, and one-third Irish. A large majority of the settlers came in poor, and are now in good circumstances, some of them getting rich. Land is worth from five to fifteen dollars an acre; and there can yet be found good chances for several hundred families to make good homes, with a very little money. In less than three years we expect to have from one to three railroads running into or through Marquette county, which with the ship canal along the channel of the Fox river, will give Marquette county transportation and market facilities, not excelled by any county in the state.

The people in this county are healthy and happy, and others who come amongst us to live, will be made to enjoy all the blessings we have enumerated.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

(From the Immigration Pamphlet of 1870.)

This county contains about 152,000 acres of land, of which about 9,000 acres lie within the corporate limits of the city of Milwaukee. Four-fifths of the entire amount of farming lands are under improvement, and together with the unimproved lands, which are mostly timber, and often more valuable than the improved, have an average value of \$75 per acre.

The present population of Milwaukee county (1870) is 89,936, of which the city of Milwaukee contains 71,461.

As there are no public lands in Milwaukee county, its statistics will be chiefly interesting to immigrants, as they set forth the opportunities for procuring a livelihood in the different mechanic arts and the occupations attendant thereon.

To the skilled artisan who intends to emigrate and follow his calling or occupation, the city of Milwaukee affords employment to large numbers in its foundries, machine shops, its furnaces and rolling mills, railway repair shops, in the manufacture of furniture, of barrels and all descriptions of cooperage, of boots and shoes, of clothing, and the numerous other, no less useful but minor handicrafts.

For the common laborer, employments are to be found on the docks, in the lumber yards, breweries, freight warehouses, grain elevators, on its railways, in the stores of the wholesale merchant, and the various labors incident to the building up of a young and flourishing city.

The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce for 1869, shows the assessed valuation of real estate and personal property in the city of Milwaukee to be \$43,493,313. In extent of marine commerce it ranks as the fourth city in the United States. The number of entries at the custom house during the year were 4,878, with a total tonnage of 1,974,119 tons, and of clearances 4,877, representing an aggregate tonnage of 1,938,414 tons.

The receipts of grain for the year 1869 were 19,407,054 bushels, of which 17,745,238 bushels were wheat.

The receipts of flour were 807,763 barrels, and the amount manufactured in the city 481,511 barrels; total 1,289,274. The shipments of wheat to eastern and Canadian markets during the year amounted to 14,272,799 bushels, and of flour to 1,220,658 barrels.

The total number of hogs packed in the city during the season just closed was 175,000.

The total receipts of foreign merchandise, exclusive of railroad iron, pig iron, salt, plaster and coal, received at Milwaukee during the year 1869, were 111,256 tons.

Of railroad iron there was received 31,601 tons, 9,000 tons additional were manufactured there, making a grand total of 43,601 tons, worth \$80 per ton, the sum of \$3,488,080 12,180 tons of pig iron were received during the year, and 4,695 tons of iron ore.

Thus it will be seen, very succinctly stated, the business annually transacted in the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, and which is annually increasing with that marvelous rapidity incident to the rapid settlement of the western world.

Milwaukee contains between fifty and sixty churches, belonging to various denominations, has nine large and elegant public school buildings, where the children of the poor and the rich are alike educated free of expense. For salubrity of climate it is

unsurpassed in location, and the annual death rate per thousand is less than that of either of its neighbors, Chicago or St. Louis.

Situated as it is, with its great facilities for lake commerce, and the thousands of miles of railways radiating throughout the great northwest, it cannot fail to continue to be, what it now is, the commercial emporium of Wisconsin, and one of the three great business centers of the northwestern United States.

MONROE COUNTY.

BY O. R. DAHL.

Monroe county was organized as a county in 1854. The last census (1870) shows that there are now twenty-one organized towns in the county, containing a population of 16,552.

The general surface of the country is bluffy in the south and central portions; the eastern and northern portions are covered mostly with pine lands, and the western central portion is a beautiful prairie commencing at the head of the La Crosse river and running southwesterly to the Mississippi river.

The county contains 575,000 acres of land, the appraised value of which, on the assessment roll, is \$1,783,524. About 50,000 acres of land is under cultivation. Actual settlers own about two-thirds of the land, held at an average price of seven dollars per acre.

The state owns 6,299 acres of school lands, and 18,158 acres of swamp land. The swamp lands are, for the most part, located in the northeast portion of the county. Part of the swamp land consists of excellent hay and cranberry marshes. The general government owns about 4,000 acres, subject to entry under the homestead law; quality of the land not being very good; and located in the northern and southern parts of the county. The soil is varied, a large portion being of a sandy character, and the balance loam and clay. The half west of the dividing ridge is composed of ranges of bluffs and valleys, the valleys being exceedingly rich and productive, producing the

best spring and winter wheat in the state. The valleys are well supplied with streams, which are filled with speckled trout and other small fish.

The facilities for water are good, and sufficient for the manufacture of all raw material.

The prevailing timber is white or Norway pine, tamarack and spruce, oak, basswood and maple.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul and the West Wisconsin are the two railroads running through the county.

There are two artesian wells at Sparta, the county seat, one of which has strong medical and the other magnetic properties.

The climate is healthy, atmosphere invigorating, and the water pure and soft.

OCONTO COUNTY.

BY A. B. WHEELLOCK.

Oconto county is bounded on the east by the waters of Green Bay and Menominee river; the first navigable for sail vessels and steamers of the largest size. Oconto county embraces an area of over four thousand square miles. The whole surface of the county is traversed and drained by numerous streams. The north-western portion of the county is broken and rocky, the southeastern is rolling, while near the shore of Green Bay it is level; the soil is principally of a sandy loam. The largest portion of the county is still owned by government, as the investment of capital has been almost wholly confined to pine lands. The government sells its land at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per acre. The actual settler has the right of preemption to one hundred and sixty acres for one year before he is obliged to pay for his land. Several rivers and small streams traverse the county, used principally as highways over which float the logs and timber for the different mills. They afford unlimited water power, the value of which is fast being appreciated. Fish and game abound of all kinds and varieties.

Railroad matters are only prospective. The principal sources of industry are farming and lumbering. The climate is healthful.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Agriculture is the prominent interest in this county, for which the configuration of its surface, the fertility of its soil, and its accessibility to market are especially adapted; yet it has equal facilities for manufactures, which will be fully developed at no distant day. The water-power furnished by the lower Fox, which passes through its southeastern corner, and by the Wolf river and its many tributaries, are unexcelled, either in extent or availability. It has also an abundance of material for manufacturing purposes in the heavy timber with which a large portion of the county is covered.

The county has an area of sixteen townships, of which 75,935 acres are improved. The soil is principally a black loam, with a subsoil of stiff clay. There is considerable low, or swamp land in the county, but a large portion of it is susceptible of drainage, and will eventually become the most fertile and productive land of the state. Wheat is largely cultivated; the census returns of 1870 give a total of 353,187 bushels. Next in importance are oats and corn; of oats, 200,000 bushels were raised; of corn, 56,331 bushels; potatoes, 66,725 bushels; wool, 34,799 pounds was grown; butter, 282,704 pounds were made. The sum total of our agricultural productions foot up \$1,788,224. The population of the county is given as 18,400.

Appleton is the leading city of the county, and is the seat of a large manufacturing business. It has a population of about 5,000.

The Fox river in its present condition furnishes a good outlet for the productions of a large portion of the county; but when the proposed ship canal is completed and the railroad connections are made as contemplated, we shall have as good and direct market facilities as any portion of the state. The county presents rare

inducements to all who are in search of cheap but fertile farms, for pleasant, comfortable homes; or for opportunities for the investment of capital in manufacturing enterprise.

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

BY GUSTUS GROTZ.

Nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants of this county are of foreign birth. Some of the best land in the state is to be found in Ozaukee county. The general topography of the county is of an even surface, though in portions somewhat rolling, and a small section is swampy. The soil consists of a black sand, with admixture of red and gray clay. The county contains about 180,000 acres of land, more than one-half of which is under cultivation. Of the total number of acres, seven-eighths are owned by actual settlers, and is valued at twenty dollars per acre, as an average price. Our quarries consist of white sandstone; seven are in successful operation. The Milwaukee and Northern Railroad runs through the quarries, furnishing excellent facilities for shipping the stone.

The Milwaukee river flows through the entire county, from north to south, on which are many good water powers. Also on Cedar creek, which empties into the Milwaukee river. The principal timber is white and red oak and maple. Agriculture is the main source of industry. Climate, temperate; water, pure.

PEPIN COUNTY.

BY L. D. BAKER AND S. P. CROSBY.

Pepin lies in the northwestern part of the state, its western border being on the Mississippi, at Lake Pepin. The surface is somewhat rolling. The soil is mostly of a sandy loam, though

in some sections mixed with clay. County contains in the vicinity of twenty-five thousand acres of land, about one-third under cultivation; of the balance nearly all is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers are in possession of nearly twelve thousand acres, worth from three to five dollars per acre. The state owns only a few hundred acres in the town of Waterville. Subject to entry under the homestead law, is nearly 8,000 acres, located in the towns of Lima, Albany and Waterville. A few sections of land are owned by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company, for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Good water privileges are to be found in every town in the county. The forests are heavily timbered with all kinds of hard wood. The Chippewa, Eau Claire and Menominee rivers traverse the county, and are to some extent navigable. The larger kinds of fish are found in the Chippewa, and abundance of trout in the smaller streams. Agriculture is the principal source of industry.

PIERCE COUNTY.

BY A. B. WARNER.

Pierce is the most western county in the State, lying principally in the southern portion of the St. Croix valley. It is bounded on the north by St. Croix county, east by Dunn, south by Dunn, Lake Pepin and the Mississippi river, and west by the Mississippi and Lake St. Croix. The general surface of the country is undulating though somewhat bluff along some of the streams. On prairies the soil is of a sandy loam; on timbered lands is generally of a clay loam. County contains 367,000 of land. The estimated number of acres of land in county owned by actual settlers is about 100,000 acres. The State owns 40,000 acres of land located in every part of the county. Quality of land good; worth about \$1.25 per acre. But a small portion of government land is left for entry under the homestead law. The West Wisconsin Railway Company holds about

25,000 acres under land grant ; lands not in market. The county is well watered, and divided by seven rapid flowing rivers running the whole length of the county. All of the rivers have good mill sites at short intervals their whole length. There also are numerous creeks and small streams which discharge into the rivers, some of which have sufficient fall for mill sites. The varieties of timber are oak, ash, maple, basswood and elm. No railroads are constructed within our county. On our western and southern boundary are the St. Croix lake and Mississippi river and Lake Pepin, which give us a water front of fifty-seven miles, thus giving us fair facilities for shipping all our surplus products. Lead has been found in limited quantities.

POLK COUNTY.

BY J. W. DEAN.

Polk county is one of the northern agricultural counties of the state. The soil is principally clay, though in some parts of a sandy loam. County contains 700,000 acres of land, a part of which is rich prairie, and upwards of 100,000 acres is owned by actual settlers. Nearly all lands are owned by government and subject to entry under the homestead law. The northern and eastern townships of the county contains vast quantities of valuable pine timber, and the lumber business is one of the principal features. The principal water power is on the St. Croix river at St. Croix falls, at present it is un-improved. The county is well watered, several small streams traversing the county, filled with brook trout and other fine fish. County abounds in lakes, the largest containing an area of from three to six miles.

Railroads are needed to develop the resources of the county; the future prospects however, are full of encouragement, no section in the state offers better inducements for the investment of capital. Emigrants are fast seeking and settling homes, giving indication that the county is well adapted to agricultural pursuits.

Lumbering is carried on to considerable extent, one of the special advantages offered by Polk county is the natural meadows which are found along on all the streams and many of the lakes from which hundreds of tons of hay are cut annually.

PORTAGE COUNTY.

BY J. PHILLIPS OF STEVENS POINT.

This is the most central county of the state, and although its resources are far from being fully developed, it already holds the first rank on the upper Wisconsin in regard to position, soil, climate and commercial advantages. It is thirty miles in length, north and south, and about thirty in width. The southern and eastern portions of the county contain a majority of the inhabitants, the northwestern part being composed mostly of heavy timbered lands. The number of townships in the county is twenty-two.

Our agricultural resources, while they cannot, for obvious reasons, compare favorably with those of the older and more thickly settled portions of the state, are nevertheless far in advance of the estimate formerly placed upon them. There is very little waste land in the county—the few swamps and marshes which it contains being susceptible of drainage, whereby they may be made equal or superior to the best farming land in this vicinity. The soil in some portions of the county is a light sandy loam, yet it is quite productive in favorable seasons, and under judicious management will doubtless be susceptible of great improvement. In the eastern portion of the county the soil is probably as good for farming purposes as in the northern portion of the state.

The number of acres at present under cultivation in the county, is 61,079. Amount of wheat raised during the year ending June 1, 1870, 210,139 bushels; rye, 59,309 bushels; corn, 64,022 bushels; oats, 152,143 bushels; barley, 6,137 bushels; potatoes,

113,976 bushels. Amount of wool produced during the same year, 25,987 pounds; butter, 199,517 pounds; cheese, 7,936 pounds; hay, 9,652 tons; hops, 70,074 pounds.

The total estimated value of all farm productions for the same year, is \$643,757; the value of manufactures (chiefly lumber) produced, \$522,742.

Owing to an idea which has prevailed very extensively, that our sandy soil and long winters would prove an insuperable obstacle to the raising of fruit, very little progress has been made until quite recently, in that direction. It has now, however, been proved beyond a doubt, that many of the hardier varieties of fruit can be as successfully raised here as in any portion of the state. At the last county fair, fifteen varieties of apples, all excellent and of fair size, were exhibited, from the farm of Hon. Geo. Cate, in the town of Amherst. The flourishing orchard and nurseries of Mr. Frank Felch, in the town of Stockton, also affords abundant evidence of the possibility of fruit-raising in Portage county. A large number of trees have been set out by our citizens, and a few years will doubtless witness a vast increase in the amount of fruit raised in this vicinity.

We have a sufficiency of good stone for building purposes. The white and grey sand-stone, of which the court house now nearly completed at Stevens Point, is composed, affords a fine illustration of our resources in the way of building material.

The manufactures of the county are thus far confined to the single article of lumber, of which a great amount is annually produced. The number of saw mills in the county is about twenty-five, many of which are steam mills of large capacity, employing a great number of workmen.

The internal improvements of the county are creditable in their character; a fine bridge has been built across the Wisconsin at Stevens Point, at a cost of over twenty-two thousand dollars. We have from 15 to 20 church buildings in the county, and capacious and convenient school edifices in nearly all our towns. The court house at Stevens Point is a fine stone building, now nearly completed, at an expense of thirty thousand dollars; its elegant architecture and proportions would not do dis-

credit to any of our large cities. The Wisconsin Central Railroad traverses the county, and there are two or three others in process of construction, whose advent is confidently expected within a year or two at farthest.

With additional railroad facilities at our command, a new era of prosperity will doubtless dawn upon our county, and a few years to come will see her holding a prominent rank among the foremost counties of the state.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

BY F. A. HATCH.

Richland county contains sixteen townships of land, government survey. The general topography of the county is rolling. The general quality of the soil is good. The soil of the timbered land is a rich, dark, sandy loam, easy of cultivation, and producing a rapid growth of vegetation. The county contains 368,648 acres of land, one-third of which is under cultivation. Over 100,000 acres are in the possession of actual settlers, and worth from twelve to fifteen dollars per acre. The state owns land in nearly every township; for sale at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

The water power of the county is abundant, though but partially improved. Pine river, Mill creek, Knapp's creek, Kickapoo river, Willow creek and Little Baraboo river, with other small streams, afford excellent power for machinery, which can be used as the development of the county requires. Pine river is navigable from Richland Center to the Wisconsin river.

Lead has been discovered in Orion township, in the southern part of the county, which is now being worked with fair profits.

Iron is found in several localities in the county, in large deposits, easily accessible.

Copper has also been found in small quantities.

Nearly three-fourths of the county is heavily timbered with black and white walnut, and other varieties.

The stone quarries are excellent, but have been little used, except to supply the home demand. A species of white marble has been recently discovered, which is susceptible of a fine polish, and is believed to be valuable for most purposes for which the eastern marble is now used.

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad passes through the southeastern corner of the county. A new road is in contemplation from Mineral Point to Tomah.

Agriculture is the principal source of industry. This county offers good inducements to immigrants.

ROCK COUNTY.

BY HON. ALEXANDER GRAHAM, JANESVILLE.

This is one of the oldest counties in the state, the first settlement being made in 1835, and in 1839 the county was organized, the seat of justice being established at Janesville. It now contains a population of about forty thousand.

It comprises one of the best agricultural districts in the Northwest. Its soil, climate and commercial situation are equal to any other in the West, and there is scarcely an acre of land within its limits which cannot be used for agricultural purposes. In the brief space of thirty-five years the entire county has been opened up to cultivation, and over its entire surface may be found homes of comfort and beauty.

The farms in this county range in value from ten to one hundred dollars per acre, and are sought for, not so much by emigrants seeking cheap lands, as by those desiring beautiful homes, where they may at once enjoy all the comforts and conveniences to be found in the older and more wealthy portions of the country.

Rock county is better adapted to the growing of grain than of grass, and every year marks a decided progress in the mode of tillage, and the consequent increased quantity of production.

The wicked and ruinous practice of many farmers of burning the straw and manures, instead of returning them to the soil in compensation for its rich harvests, has been abandoned. Wheat is the great staple of production, it being estimated that in a single crop the production of the county was not less than three millions of bushels.

Corn, barley, oats and all the coarser grains grow in rich abundance, amply rewarding the husbandman for his toil.

Notwithstanding Rock county is better adapted to grain growing than stock raising, our farmers are giving considerable attention to the breeding of stock, and acting upon the correct idea that it costs no more to raise a blooded animal than a "dunghill," are constantly introducing the best varieties, and at the county fairs may be seen horses, cattle, sheep and swine, animals as noble as almost any other section of the country can exhibit.

The surface of Rock county is undulating and is drained by the Rock and Sugar rivers, with their tributaries, nearly all of which are of sufficient size to furnish water power for manufacturing purposes, and are more or less improved. Rock, one of the most beautiful rivers, as well as one of the very best mill streams in the West is already used largely for manufacturing purposes, and every year is attracting more and more attention of men of enterprise and capital; when fully improved its power for the propulsion of machinery is almost exhaustless. The facilities for manufacturing in Rock county by water power are but partially improved, and yet she ranks among the first in the West, her annual manufactured product being worth not less than three millions of dollars, consisting principally of flour, agricultural implements, paper, woolen fabrics, cabinet ware, lager beer, etc.

Rock county is pierced east and west, north and south, by the Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northwestern railways.

RACINE COUNTY.

BY E. T. GOTTSCHADD.

Racine county is bounded on the east by lake Michigan, on the south by Kenosha county, on the west by Walworth, and on the north by Milwaukee county. The general topography of the county is that of an undulating character, rising two hundred and sixty feet or more above the level of lake Michigan. East of Fox river the country is level, but west of the Fox it is undulating and somewhat hilly. On prairie land the soil is of a black loam, with a marl, clay subsoil. The general character of the soil, however, is of an argillaceous loam, rich and deep. The county contains two hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and forty acres of land; of this amount one hundred and nine thousand acres are under cultivation; about nine-tenths of the land is owned by actual settlers. According to the assessment rolls the land is valued at twenty-two dollars per acre. The state holds in its name only three hundred and twenty acres, with no lands in the county subject to entry under the homestead law. The Fox river runs through the whole breadth of the county, affording excellent facilities for water power, and is improved as fast as the condition of the county requires it. Various kinds of timber are found in the wooded districts, such as maple, beech, oak, poplar and cedar. The stone and lime business is largely on the increase. At the city of Racine, outside the city limits, are inexhaustible stone quarries, out of which is burned the very best quality of lime. Fox and Root rivers are the principal streams running through the county, the latter being navigable some distance from its mouth. Numerous lakes are located in different parts of the county, filled with many varieties of fish. Railroad facilities are good. The Western Union Railroad runs through the county from east to west. The Milwaukee division of the Northwestern Wisconsin Railway runs along the lake shore through the eastern part of the county north to south. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the principal sources of industry. Climate is changeable, though considered healthy.

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

BY A. A. KELLEY.

St. Croix county contains 466,007 acres of land, about one-fourth under cultivation. The general topography of the county is rolling, though in many places swampy and hilly. The soil is of a clay loam, very fertile, producing all kinds of cereals. Actual settlers are in possession of about 165,000 acres; worth \$15 per acre. Land owned by the State is nearly all located in the eastern part of the county. Owned by general government and subject to entry under homestead law, is about 46,000 acres, located in different parts of the county. Water facilities are excellent; the Willow river is a splendid stream of water capable of running heavy machinery at numerous points, and other streams traverse the county, on which are many good mill sites. Oak, ash, elm, birch and basswood are the principal varieties of timber. Several brick yards are in successful operation. Limestone and stone quarries of good quality, are found in many parts of the county. The West Wisconsin Railway, now completed to St. Paul, runs across the county nearly in an east and west line near the center of the county. This is one of the northern tier of counties, and offers special advantages to emigrants, and all in search of homes.

SAUK COUNTY.

BY ANTON FISHER.

Sauk county is one of the interior counties of the state. Its main physical characteristic is the striking features in relation to its water shed and drainage. "It occupies the great bend of the Wisconsin river, which refused a passage to the Mississippi by the miniature mountain ranges known as the Baraboo bluffs, makes its grand sweep to the eastward and rounding their eastern extremity turns an acute angle and endeavors by directness thereafter to make up for its previous loiterings." The general

topography of the county is rolling, if not hilly, but is fully compensated for in the broad and smooth Baraboo valley and Honey valley, which runs diagonally through the county. General quality of the soil good. About one-half of the county lies within the great geological drift range. Here the soil is varied, some excellent and some poor. The county contains nearly twenty-four Congressional townships, equal in area to eighty-six square miles. The number of acres assessed in 1870 was 514,463 acres. About one-eighth is under cultivation. Nine-tenths of all lands are in possession of actual settlers, held at an average price of from \$5 to \$10 per acre. Very little of the land of the county is owned by the general government, and it is so located that it will be some time before entered for homesteads. "Few persons appreciate the value of our water powers, and the unrivalled advantage that in this respect our county possesses. While many water powers in this and other states are losing value from a failure in the supply of water, consequent upon the destruction of timber and the drainage of marshes, etc., the changes which can effect the sources of our water power should increase rather than diminish." At Baraboo the river is dammed four times, from which an aggregate fall of forty feet is obtained. There are but few better powers in the state. At many other points there are excellent mill sites, and power sufficient to run the heaviest machinery.

The only mineral known to exist at present in quantities sufficient to be profitably worked is iron, and is found in different localities in the county, and the supply seems almost inexhaustible. J. T. Smith has a blast furnace in operation, with a capacity of from five to ten tons per day. The county is heavily timbered, especially on the southern side of Baraboo river, with all the species common to the latitude; varieties of oak, maple, basswood, ash, walnut, etc. At Baraboo white brick of good quality are manufactured, and equal to the celebrated Milwaukee brick. We have marble quarries worked to some extent. Several streams traverse the county, only one being navigable, the Baraboo river; Devil's Lake is one-fourth miles in width and three-fourths in length, and is now becoming noted as a watering place probably the most romantic spot in the state.

Fish and game are abundant. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad runs through the central portion of the county. It is the main trunk of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad runs along the northeastern boundary, and the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway along and thorough the southwestern portion of the county. Agriculture is the principal source of industry; climate healthy, almost entirely free from malarious diseases. German immigrants coming here will find comfortable homes. There are German settlements in every town in the county.

SHAWANO COUNTY.

BY CHARLES SUMNIGHT.

Shawano county is situated in the northeastern portion of the state. The general topography of the county is rolling. Quality of soil along the banks of streams is a sandy loam, while on the uplands it is a black loam, with a clay subsoil. County contains six hundred and fifty thousand acres of land with forty thousand under cultivation; of the balance five hundred and seventy five thousand acres is capable of cultivation. One hundred and sixty thousand acres is in possession of actual settlers. Located in different townships and owned by the state is about ninety four thousand acres for sale at from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per acre. Owned by general government and subject to entry under the homestead law is two hundred thousand acres, located in the western and northwestern part of the county. Speculators are in possession of considerable quantities of land, while a large tract is owned by the Green Bay Improvement Company.

The county is fertile, yielding good crops of all kinds. Good mill privileges are found on nearly all streams; good clay for brick and other purposes is abundant, and brick are manufactured at reasonable prices. The prevailing timber of the forests, are oak, ash, pine, maple, beach, hickory, basswood and hemlock.

Of the streams that traverse the county, the Wolf is the largest, being navigable up as far as Shawano village. The rivers and lakes are filled with fish of all kinds. Our railroad interests are yet prospective. Lumbering and farming are the principal source of industry. Excellent opportunities will be offered to capitalists to invest in manufacturing as soon as railroad facilities can be had. Thousands of acres of land in this county are waiting for the industrious and hardy emigrant. For a poor man or one with little means this county offers superior advantages.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

BY J. H. DENISON, SHEBOYGAN FALLS.

The first settlement in this county was made at the mouth of the Sheboygan river, as early as 1836, but the financial tempest that swept over the land a year or two after, so completely destroyed the new town that in 1840 but a single inhabitant remained. A few families, however, had removed up the river, five miles, to the falls, and in that vicinity they remained, and were the nucleus of a future settlement.

In the beginning of 1844 the population of the county did not exceed one hundred, and it was not until the spring of 1845 that emigration was really directed to this region. Then farmers from New England, New York and Ohio began to locate land and open clearings. In 1846 and 1847 still larger numbers arrived, but many, repelled by the forbidding aspect of so dense a wilderness, hastened through the Sheboygan woods to find some place requiring less toil. About this time the Germans began to arrive and settle in the north and east, and the Hollanders in the south; these with a few from England and Ireland, together with the Americans already on the ground, soon occupied the remaining portions of the county. In 1850 the population had reached 8,000, and in 1855 it rose to 20,000; now it is over 31,000.

The timber on the land along the Sheboygan river, and for a few miles up the Onion river, is pine and hard wood. On the low

land, elm, basswood, ash, etc. That of other portions is hard wood; chiefly oak, maple, beech, ash, etc. There is an occasional swamp of tamarack or cedar, which increase in value as the county becomes older. The surface of the eastern part is undulating, except along the streams, where it is somewhat broken. The western part is cut up by a range of hills and hollows, known as the Kettles, where the soil is either gravel or sandy loam, except the low lands, where it is alluvial. The subsoil is pretty uniformly the red clay, of which the cream colored brick are made. There is little danger that this land will ever wear out, if properly cultivated.

The wheat grown both upon the gravelly soil of the kettles and upon the clay land of the eastern towns is of fine quality, and generally yields well, having been heretofore the farmers' chief dependence. The crop in the year 1869 amounted to 570,000 bushels. The amount of oats, corn, rye and barley together would double this sum. Green peas are grown considerably here, of which nearly 40,000 bushels were exported during the past year, chiefly to St. Louis and Philadelphia, where after a certain preparation they are canned and sold for green (unripe) peas.

The dairy and stock raising business is beginning to take the lead in some localities, and will eventually be the chief business of most farmers. The native grasses, June grass and white clover, flourish without seeding, often covering the ground with a thick coat which, by a system of top-dressing, will make superior pasture for a generation without being disturbed by the plow. The chief dependence for hay is timothy and red top on the low land, and timothy and red clover on the higher ground, the latter often freezes out, and the native grasses are inclined to occupy their place.

The stock of cattle is mostly the native, frequently graded with Durham, Devon or Ayrshire, while a few of pure blood may be found. The products of the dairy are 700,000 pounds of butter, finding a market at home, at Chicago and New York; 315,009 pounds of cheese. The cheese was made from about 900 cows, at an average of 350 pounds to the cow, an average

thought to be sufficiently low, as the milk from the best native cows will make from 400 to 600 pounds of cheese in 200 days. The fifteen or sixteen cheese factories are owned by men of enterprise and intelligence. They are yearly extending their business, and their facilities for manufacturing a superior article, which they intend shall compete with the finest products of the country. Already some of the best cheese arriving at Chicago is from this county.

The history of fruit-growing is one of discouragement and loss to the first settlers; although small fruits grow readily, apples, pears and plums were often a failure. This was owing in part to the rigor of the climate; to the raw, uncultivated condition of the soil; to the bark lice, that threatened at one time to destroy the apple trees; to want of knowledge in cultivating; but especially to want of varieties adapted to the climate. Although many farmers may have neglected the planting of fruit trees, yet the entire amount of apples raised the last year would exceed 30,000 bushels.

Manufactured goods, as well as agricultural products are increasing from year to year. The sum of farm products for the year 1869, is placed in the late census at about \$2,000,000. The value of manufactures for the present year would nearly reach that sum. The chief articles are flour, lumber wagons, furniture, leather, etc. Two woolen mills at Sheboygan Falls turn out about \$75,000 worth of woolen cloths, blankets, etc., yearly. There are twenty grist and flouring mills, supplied almost entirely with grain produced in the county. The market, aside from home demand, is New England and New York. Twelve thousand barrels of flour are annually sent from a single mill at the Falls, to Providence, Rhode Island.

Commerce, so nearly allied to agriculture and manufacture, possesses superior facilities at Sheboygan, where surplus products of this county, as well as much from adjoining counties, find an outlet. The completed railroad to Fond du Lac, and the harbor improved so that loaded vessels of the largest class may pass out and in without obstruction, has added much to the present and prospective importance of this city.

A court house has recently been built here at a cost of \$65,000, also several churches and numerous brick blocks, which together with the manufactories erected here recently, improve the aspect as well as the business of the place. When it is remembered that manufactories in the county are still in their infancy, that many of the numerous water powers on the streams are still unimproved or occupied by saw mills that must for want of timber soon give place to other machinery ; that many articles now imported from the east may be made more cheaply here, both on account of a more ready access to the raw material and on account of living and building more cheaply, it is certain that manufactures and commerce will eventually continue to advance.

VERNON COUNTY.

BY JOHN B. CASSON.

Vernon county is situated in the western part of the state; is bounded on the north by La Crosse and Monroe; on the east by Juneau and Sauk; on the south by Richland and Crawford; and its western border for twenty-two miles being watered by the Mississippi river.

The surface of the county is rolling, and in some places hilly. The soil is clay and black loam and covered with a heavy growth of hard wood timber.

The county contains 534,040 acres of land, one-third under cultivation; of the balance, about one-half is capable of being worked. In possession of bona fide holders, there are over 100,000 acres of land, worth in the neighborhood of ten dollars per acre. Neither the state or United States hold any lands of any consequence; and none are in the hands of any railroad corporation. Water facilities are good, especially on the Kickapoo, Baraboo and Bad Ax rivers.

The principal kinds of timber are maple, oak, basswood and elm. Plenty of game and fish are found in the forests and streams.

Our railroad facilities are only prospective. There is no county in the state that has equal advantages for stock raising and dairying purposes.

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

The area of this county is about twenty townships. Of these only about 66,674 acres are improved. The soil is quite varied in its character; in some places, along the river bottom lands, there are patches where sand predominates, but much the greater portion of these lands are susceptible of cultivation and yield good crops. With this exception the soil is a rich, vegetable loam, underlaid with a clay subsoil. All the vegetables and cereals common to our state are easily raised here. Wheat, both winter and spring, is largely grown, and does well. The amount of our agricultural productions, as taken in the late census, is given as follows: Of wheat, 516,664 bushels; of oats, 246,196 bushels; of corn, 147,550 bushels; of rye, 10,130 bushels; of potatoes, 47,653 bushels; of butter, 341,068 pounds; of wool, 38,523 pounds.

The surface of the county is somewhat broken; along the courses of the rivers is generally a strip of level bottom land, varying in width; these usually terminate in sharp ridges or bluffs, with an undulating or rolling surface at the summit. These bluffs are composed of potsdam sandstone at the base, capped with magnesian limestone and vegetable loam. The sandstone is usually from 200 to 450 feet thick, while the limestone is from 20 to 50 feet.

The county is well watered. The Mississippi forms part of its southern boundary, and the Black, Buffalo and Trempealeau rivers, with their tributaries, pass through different sections of the county. Besides these we have the Beaver and Tamrack creeks, with trout brooks and innumerable springs of soft water.

Most of the streams are lined with belts of hard wood timber, consisting mainly of oak, maple, ash and basswood. On some of

the small creeks there are belts of tamarack. The balance of the timber is principally white and burr oak. In the northern portion of the county the timber is not abundant; in the southern and western part there is a good supply. The climate is dry and healthy. The temperature of our winters is cold yet even, with less snow than in some other portions of the state; it seldom thaws so as to be muddy, and is really warmer than in more southern latitudes. Much of this county is thinly settled, but as the land is cheap and of excellent quality, and the demand for farm products is great, we hope at no distant day to be able to compete with any of the older settled counties of the state.

WALWORTH COUNTY.

BY DAVID WILLIAMS, DARIEN.

The past ten years have been quite eventful in modes, methods, character and profit of agriculture and the kindred arts in this county. While the past internecine war greatly changed the character of some of our political institutions, it did not fail to work many changes in agriculture and manufacture.

Of the varieties of crops raised in the county, there has been but little change in the past ten years. Wheat, corn and oats continue to be the leading crops. Broom corn is raised to a far greater extent than formerly; not less than five hundred tons of brush was raised last year. Hops have been raised to a considerable extent during the past three years, and has proved a losing crop. Sorghum, a quite popular crop from 1862 to 1866, has entirely disappeared from our fields. No new varieties of grain have come into popular favor in the past ten years, though a considerable effort has been made by interested parties to introduce the Norway or Ramsdale oat, at fabulous prices; but the only profit secured so far, has been bagged by the parties selling the seed.

In the manufacturing industries, there has been a marked im-

provement within the past decade. Ten years ago the manufactures of the county were limited to a few agricultural implements and flour, with a small amount of lumber sawn from the trees of our native forests. Last year our manufactories turned out articles of considerable over a million dollars in value, exclusive of flour and feed. The past decade has witnessed a very great improvement in farm buildings, and farm improvements generally. The old log houses have nearly all disappeared, and with them have gone the unsightly straw covered stables and graneries.

A marked improvement is noticeable in fruit raising. Our orchards have not only greatly increased in number and extent, but have improved in thrift and general appearance. The small fruits are also raised in vastly greater quantities. All hardy varieties of berries prove productive and profitable. Grapes are also raised to a considerable extent. In public buildings there has been a decided improvement during the past decade, especially in school buildings.

Hog raising and pork making have increased in a marked degree, and for the past ten years has given our farmers the fairest sum of net profit of any branch of industries. In this branch of industry there is the most radical and noticeable change. Up to 1860 a very large per cent. of pork raised in the county was slaughtered on the farm ; now but a very small per cent. is, being mostly sold on foot and taken to the cities for slaughter.

The advent of cheese factories is having a noticeable effect on the stock of the county, or in producing a condition of things that will soon produce a marked effect on our stock of cattle. As with those farmers who produce milk for the factories, the character of their cows is of very little consequence, so they produce a large quantity of milk, their interest is so little effected by the quality, other than milk producing, that they have lost, or will soon lose, all desire of improving the quality of the stock of cattle. And it is believed that not as much interest is felt in improving the neat stock of the county as was manifest three years ago. Another reason is found in the fact, that, some of our improved stock-breeders seek perfection in form and beef producing

qualities, and in not a few stock of blooded cattle the milking qualities are bred out. And until our high bred stock-raisers shall have succeeded in producing a strain of stock with as good a reputation for milk as for beef producing qualities, there is but small hope that our farmers will be re-awakened to their former efforts to improve their stock of cattle.

In horses there is a noticeable improvement. The slender-shanked, nervous and vicious tempered descendent of some remotely connected thorough-bred English race horse, is not as popular as in days (it is to be hoped forever) gone by; and the heavy, strong limbed and kind tempered draught horse is by far more popular, and is more highly prized than formerly. We have a few farmers who do not think it either desirable or profitable to raise a class of horses so poorly qualified for farm labor as these slender, wee things are, merely to be able to drive to town at a two-forty gait.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the more diversified husbandry of the county. Few farmers are now exclusive grain-growers. On more than nine-tenths of the farms of the county more or less stock will be found growing. From 1862 to 1866 sheep were the favorite stock, and took precedence in value and importance of any, or all other stock. The past three years have greatly changed this condition, and to-day sheep are unpopular with our farmers, and have been sacrificed to a very great extent, and now the flocks of the county will not number one-half what they did in 1866; but other stocks has increased in numbers very considerably, especially horses and milch cows. The working oxen have nearly disappeared from the fields of our farmers, and it is doubtful if there are as many young cattle as there were four years ago.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

BY F. A. NOLL, GEO. OTT AND G. L. ARNET.

Washington county contains twelve townships and is twenty-four miles long from north to south, and eighteen miles wide.

The general topography of the county is rolling. The soil is clay mixed with a sand loam. There are 276,480 acres of land in the county, about five-eighths of this amount is under cultivation. All lands of the county are in possession of actual settlers and worth on an average \$28 per acre. Our facilities for water are average. The Milwaukee river and the Cedar, and Rubicon creek with their tributaries, furnish abundant wates for general purposes.

Iron ore has been discovered in Hartford, but undeveloped. It is of the same quality as that at Iron Ridge, which will eventually be of great benefit to the industrial interests of our county and state. The prevailing timber is oak, maple, basswood, beach, elem, etc. Brickyards are carried on, but the brick are not of the first quality. In the southeast part of the county there is a quarry of fine building stone. Several streams traverse the county. A number of lakes are located within the county. The Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad passes through the county. Future railroad facilities are only prospective. The county is strictly agricultural. More than nine-thenths of the inhabitants follow agricultural pursuits.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

BY JOHN E. SEABOLD.

There are sixteen townships in the county, each of which is a square. County is situated directly west of Milwaukee, and its average distance is less than twenty-five miles from the city, its nearest being eight miles. The surface of the county is rolling. The soil is various, but mostly loam and clay. County contains 368,640 acres of land, more than one half being under cultivation. Of the balance three fourths are capable of improvement. Neither Government or State now hold any land in the county. There are several good water powers in the county, mostly improved. No mineral deposits have been discovered, but quarries of stone abound of the finest quality. Limestone enters largely

as commerce of several towns. The county is well watered with springs, creeks and rivers; none navigable. A mineral spring has recently been discovered at Waukesha, named Bethesda. It is said to have cured several chronic cases, and is becoming somewhat celebrated for its curative properties. Milwaukee and St. Paul and Milwaukee and Mississippi railroads run through the county. The educational interests of the county are generally sustained, and its common schools are well conducted.

WAUPACA COUNTY.

BY J. WAKEFIELD, FREMONT.

Waupaca county contains twenty-one townships and 756 square miles. The eastern and northeastern part of the county is heavily timbered, consisting of hard and soft maple, oak, birch, cherry, butternut, hickory, ash, elm, basswood, pine, tamarack, etc. The rest of the county is mainly oak openings; about three-fifths is timbered land. The surface of the county is gently undulating, except in a few places in the west and northwest, where it is somewhat broken by high hills and bluffs. The soil in the timber varies from a light sand on the pine ridges, to a stiff, tenacious clay. The sand, although light, can be kept in "heart" easily, and pays well for the trouble and expense of cultivation; corn, buckwheat, beans and potatoes do best on the light soils, while wheat, peas, oats and the grasses show a decidedly partiality for clay or a heavy loam. The openings are generally more sandy than the greatest share of the pine timber lands. Yet there is much excellent soil to be found there, dark, rich, and, in many places, quite tenacious, yielding the best of crops, and easily worked. Winter wheat seldom kills out, and much is raised; spring wheat also does remarkably well; no county in the state can beat ours, and but few equal it in the quality of that grain, although some excel us in the quantity on a given number of acres. Corn is a pretty sure crop. Even dent corn, which cannot be raised in the same latitude east, seldom fails here, and is the crop with us.

The cultivated grasses do well in the timber—better than in the openings; red clover thrives, and is getting to be extensively cultivated, not only for stock, but to turn under as a renovator of the soil. The wild grasses are very plenty, and very rich and nutritious, proving a great blessing to the hardy pioneer, who has to depend upon them for his stock to subsist on during the summer, and for his winter's supply of fodder.

Our woods are full of a species of wild bean, which is eagerly sought after by stock. There is also a kind of wild pea, which grows on the uplands, much relished by stock. It is likewise very plenty in our natural meadows, in places, growing often three or four feet high, and making excellent hay. Although we cannot let our cattle run at large during the winter, and have them thrive on what forage they can pick up, yet, with proper care and generous treatment, the raising of stock can be made to pay here, and pay well. But few pure bloods have been brought into our county, still, some of our most energetic farmers are doing something to improve the breeds. The "short horns" and their crosses appear to be the most popular, although some have introduced the Devons. In horses, we have little fine stock, although we have some that will compare favorably with those found in surrounding counties. We have some fine trotters. Sheep raising is still in its infancy. But it will yet become a profitable branch of husbandry in many parts of the county.

Although fruit raising has been much neglected, yet enough has been done to show that apples, pears, plums and cherries will do well here, and not only pay for their cultivation but may be made a remunerative crop when raised for the market. There are in our county some fine orchards in bearing condition, and many more that in a short time will begin to pay back the trouble and expense bestowed upon them. Blackberries, red and black raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, huckleberries and cranberries grow in wild profusion. Scarcely a marsh or a tamarack swamp is to be found where the cranberry has not obtained a footing. Thousands of bushels are gathered, and sent off to eastern and southern markets. Grapes may be successfully cul-

tivated, especially around our lakes, and along our larger streams; but it is a question if they can be generally raised for the market.

The Wolf river flows through the eastern part of the county. It is a large stream, navigable for steamboats at all stages of the water. The Little Wolf empties into the Wolf, and is valuable on account of its excellent water powers. So also, is the Embarrass, which empties into the Wolf at New London. The Waupaca river also possesses valuable water powers. The Pigeon river in the northern, and Little river in the southern part of the county, are both used for turning machinery.

The population of our county in 1860 was 8,850, now it has increased to about 15,500. A majority of our people are from the eastern and middle states, although we have a large foreign population in some towns.

While our winters are probably nearly as cold as in those places in the same latitude east, we have much less snow, in fact, often not enough for permanent good sleighing during the whole season. Vegetation starts rather late in the spring, but it is made up to us when it does get started. Things grow very rapid, and come to maturity early. Our summers are delightful; the air being bracing, healthy and invigorating. We have no febrile diseases; miasma is unknown.

There is much here to lure the immigrant in his journey west in search of a permanent home; our fertile soil, cheap lands, healthy climate, good water, our sober, intelligent population, our improvements and natural resources, our good markets, our schools, churches, all will tend to make Wisconsin one of the most desirable states of the great west, and make her counties rich and populous; among which not the most insignificant will be ranked Waupaca county.

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

BY R. P. COLT.

Waushara county comprises eighteen towns and territory, and is in shape of a parallelogram, being eighteen miles wide and thirty-six miles long. General topography of the county is level; some bluffs in the northern and central towns; swampy at mouth of Pine river and Willow creek. The three eastern towns are heavily timbered, with the exception of some quite large tracks of marsh. These marshes are valuable for the cultivation of cranberries. The soil in the timber portions of the county, is of a clay loam. On the prairie, black loam, and in the openings, sandy. County contains 207,360 acres of land, one-tenth being under cultivation. Three-fourths of the balance is capable of cultivation. Actual settlers hold about 12,000 acres. The state owns quite a large tract in the eastern and northern portions. But little land is owned by the general Government, it having been turned over to the state, and the Fox River Improvement Company. The county is well watered by Pine river and Willow creek, both good mill streams, on which are several saw and grist mills. In addition to these streams, almost every farmer has what he calls a fountain or flowing well, the water never freezing in the coldest weather in winter, and always sufficient to supply any amount of stock. The forests of the county contains all varieties of timber, such as are found in North America. We have large beds of clay, that make cream colored brick, and with the same facilities for manufacturing, would be equal to any manufactured in the state. Also potter's clay of excellent quality, which makes superior stone ware. Of the principal rivers and streams, Fox river on the south, Wolf river and lake Poygan on the east, are navigable; Pine river, Willow creek and Mecau river are larger streams, and stocked with fish. Small game is abundant. Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad at Berlin, is one-half mile from the south line of the county. Wisconsin Central Railroad is now building three miles from north line of county, and a route has been surveyed from Portage to Stevens Point, through western tier of counties. Climate considered as good as any in the state.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

BY HON. R. J. JUDD, OSHKOSH.

Winnebago county contains sixteen townships of farming lands, and includes the city of Oshkosh, and the flourishing villages of Neenah, Menasha, Omro and Winneconne, besides several of less note. Lying on the west shore of lake Winnebago, and in the valleys of the Fox and Wolf, its surface is picturesque and beautiful, and its lands fertile. Its several lakes and rivers furnish some one hundred and fifty miles of navigable waters within its territories and on its borders. Lake Winnebago, at its two outlets, Neenah and Menasha, furnishes us unfailing water-power which cannot be excelled.

Its position is peculiarly fortunate. Situated on the great water thoroughfare between the lakes and the Mississippi, which is soon to be improved and enlarged by the General Government, it will receive its full share of the general benefits of this improvement, besides realizing some important local advantages. Winnebago is also the natural outlet of the Wolf river pineries. We receive and manufacture a large number of logs, and furnish the supplies to that region.

Its surface is gently rolling, presenting a pleasing variety of woodland, openings, prairie and native hay fields. There are no swamps, and its limited marshes admit of easy drainage and become our most valued lands. The two railroads which traverse this county, the Northwestern and the St. Paul to which another is about to be added—the Oshkosh and Mississippi—together with its lakes and rivers, afford unusual facilities for cheap transportation and travel.

The soil is of a superior quality, embracing the deep black vegetable mould, marly loam, clay and sandy loam. The subsoil possesses that strong and active fertility which marks the decomposition of lime rock; and from any depth, when thrown to the surface and exposed to atmospheric action, supplies the growth of grasses, vegetables and plants. The lands are well watered. Artesian fountains abound, and are easily obtained.

The topography of the county indicates (what is found to be a fact) a healthy climate. The wheat produced is of a fine quality; the land and climate is suitable for corn, and full crops of these grains are usually obtained. The same may be said of all the other products of this latitude.

Improved breeds of cattle are being introduced, and the raising of stock and the production of butter, and cheese, especially, is receiving more attention than formerly.

The apple and the grape find a home here. Our apples have become noted at the state fairs for their excellence and variety. Many regarded as tender in other sections, are here successfully cultivated. The river valleys and lake borders seem also to make the climate especially congenial to the grape.

While Winnebago county has no inconsiderable quantity of hard woods, such as the oak, maple, elm, hickory, basswood, butternut, etc., in its native forests, its contiguity to the Wolf river pineries gives its settlers an abundance of pine lumber at their own doors at low prices.

But this county is mainly distinguished for its manufactures; which, last year, were valued at \$6,412,754, or nearly one thirteenth of the entire manufactured products of Wisconsin. Winnebago county is indebted to the older states of the east for the bulk of her original settlers, New York, New England and Ohio taking the lead. They brought with them their energy, economy and sagacity, their love of education, good morals and religion. The numerous schools and churches and other institutions of the county will attest how thoroughly they have illustrated in practice their ideas.

Cheap water communication connects Winnebago county with the great markets of the east. In addition to this the Wolf river pineries and the Lake Superior mining region draw largely on the resources of this county, and the prices obtained by farmers are several per cent higher than the average in the state.

WOOD COUNTY.

BY L. P. POWERS.

Wood county is situated nearly in the geographical center of the state. About two-thirds of the area of the county is rolling; the remaining one-third is flat and somewhat swampy.

The soil of the central and northern portion is a rich loam, containing a mixture of clay, sand and vegetable mould. The soil of the southern and eastern sections is lighter, containing more sand. In the southwestern portion are extensive marshes and meadows, peculiarly adapted to the culture of cranberries and stock raising. The county contains 530,000 acres of land, of which only about 30,000 acres are under cultivation; two-thirds of the balance is capable of being improved. The state owns 100,000 acres of land, which can be bought at from 50 cents to \$1.25 per acre. But little land is owned by the general government, subject to entry under the homestead law. Most of the government land on the odd numbers of sections is withdrawn from market for the benefit of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

Large deposits of iron are known to exist, but their extent and value have not been tested.

Copper is found in large quantities; also "kaslin" or porcelain clay, pronounced by experts to be the best in the continent, is found in unlimited quantities.

About two-thirds of the surface of the county is a vast heavily timbered forest of white pine, white and red oak, white and black ash, maple, hemlock and butternut.

Good clay for the manufacture of brick is found in all localities of the county.

Good building stone of a sand-stone variety is abundant.

The Wisconsin and Yellow rivers, Mill creek and Hemlock creek run through the county.

The Green Bay and Lake Pepin Railroad, now in course of construction, will probably cross the county from east to west within two years. Both branches of the Wisconsin Central

Railroad are expected to pass through the county at no distant day. Other contemplated roads, it is thought, will intersect the county within a few years. When railroads reach the county, so that means of transportation are at hand, many new sources of industry will be opened.

Climate, mild; climatic and miasmatic diseases are almost unknown.

Wood county, in its soil, timber, minerals and water power, possesses advantages equal to any portion of the West. Lands are extremely cheap. Labor is always in demand, with remunerative return. There is ample home market for all agricultural products, and as a whole presents an inviting field to the immigrant, the laborer, the business man and the capitalist.

The water powers on the Wisconsin river in the eastern portion of the county at Grand Rapids, Centralia, Port Edwards and Point Basse are deemed equal to any in the country, not excepting the Falls of St. Anthony, or the rapids on the lower Fox. They consist of a series of rapids about twelve miles in extent, falling in the aggregate nearly one hundred feet, and furnishing a continuous chain of water powers on both sides of the river, of almost unlimited capacity.

The river can be improved at a trifling expense, in fact, it is already fitted by the hand of nature for extensive use, it being divided by islands into several channels, as it were natural canals, upon which mills can be erected and operated at very little cost for dams or other improvements.

At present there are situated upon these water powers five saw-mills, having a capacity for cutting fifty million feet of lumber per annum, one flouring mill, one foundry and machine-shop, one planing mill and several shingle mills, and this without the digging of canals, cutting of channels or other expensive improvements.

It is the opinion of experts that a proper system of improvements, such as would readily suggest itself to a competent engineer, one hundred large mills could be run by the water power upon this river within the limits of the county, allowing ample

room for each, and having an abundance of water at all seasons of the year.

There are also many smaller water powers in the county, situated upon Mill creek, Hemlock creek and Yellow river.

STATISTICS.

The following information is taken from the very valuable report on agriculture, by Mr. J. W. Hoyt, modified with such additions in reference thereto as I have been able obtain from the most reliable sources:

POPULATION.

The first census in which Wisconsin figured was that of 1840, when, as a territory, it had a population of 30,945.

In 1850, two years after its admission into the Union, it had 305,391 inhabitants; having made a gain of 886.88 per cent. It then ranked the twenty-fifth state in point of population.

In 1860, it numbered 775,881 inhabitants, and took rank as the fifteenth state; the ratio of increase between 1850 and 1860 having been 154.06 per cent.

In 1870, it had reached a population of 1,055,559, the ratio of increase having been 36.06 per cent. Its present rank among the states is that of the fourteenth.

The distribution of the population by counties, and the increase made made by each, are presented in the following table:

TABLE showing the Population of Wisconsin in the years 1850, 1860 and 1870, by counties.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Adams.....	187	6,492	6,713
*Ashland.....		515	221
Barron.....		13	538
*Bayfield.....		353	344
Brown.....	6,215	11,795	25,180
Buffalo.....		3,864	11,123
Burnett.....		12	708
Calumet.....	1,743	7,895	12,334
Chippewa.....	615	1,895	5,635
Clark.....		789	3,446
Columbia.....	9,565	24,441	28,769
Crawford.....	2,498	8,068	13,117
Dane.....	16,639	43,922	53,109
Dodge.....	19,138	42,818	47,140
Door.....		2,948	4,869
Douglas.....		812	1,132
Dunn.....		2,704	9,491
Eau Claire.....		3,162	10,782
Fond du Lac.....	14,510	34,154	46,292
Grant.....	16,169	31,189	37,975
Green.....	8,566	19,808	23,000
Green Lake.....		12,663	13,287
Iowa.....	9,525	18,967	24,555
Jackson.....		4,170	7,712
Jefferson.....	15,317	30,438	34,050
Juneau.....		8,770	12,396
Kenosha.....	10,734	13,900	13,177
Kewaunee.....		5,530	19,281
La Crosse.....		12,186	20,295
La Fayette.....	11,531	18,134	22,667
Manitowoc.....	3,702	22,416	33,369
Marathon.....	508	2,892	5,885
Marquette.....	8,641	8,223	8,057
Milwaukee.....	31,077	62,518	89,936
Monroe.....		8,410	16,552
Oconto.....		3,592	8,322
Outagamie.....		9,587	18,440
Ozaukee.....		15,682	15,579
Pepin.....		2,392	4,659
Pierce.....		4,672	10,003
Polk.....		1,400	3,423
Portage.....	1,250	7,507	10,640
Racine.....	14,973	21,360	26,742
Richland.....	903	9,732	15,736
Rock.....	20,750	36,690	39,039
St. Croix.....	624	5,392	11,039
Sauk.....	4,371	18,963	23,868
Shawano.....		829	3,165

*Ashland and Bayfield, together known in 1850 as La Pointe, then had a population of 489, which number is included in the total of that year.

TABLE showing the Population of Wisconsin, etc.—continued.

COUNTIES.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Sheboygan.....	8,879	26,875	31,773
Trempealeau.....		2,560	10,728
Vernon.....		11,007	18,073
Walworth.....	17,862	26,496	25,992
Washington.....	19,485	23,622	23,905
Waukesha.....	19,258	26,831	28,258
Waupaca.....		8,851	15,533
Waushara.....		8,770	11,379
Winnebago.....	10,165	23,770	37,325
Wood.....		2,425	3,911
Total.....	305,391	775,881	1,052,875

The total valuations of taxable property in the state, including lands and all improvements, in 1860 and 1870, as assessed and equalized, were:

	1860.	1870.
Valuation as assessed.....	\$152,537,700	\$326,765,238
Valuation as equalized by state board.....	168,620,233	455,900,800

TABLE showing the range of prices of Spring Wheat during the year 1870.

MONTH.	No. 1.		No. 2.	
January.....	\$0.81	@ \$1.89 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$0.75 $\frac{3}{4}$ @	\$0.84 $\frac{3}{4}$
February.....	84	@ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$ @	84
March.....	83 $\frac{1}{4}$	@ 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	82 $\frac{3}{4}$
April.....	80	@ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	73	@ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$
May.....	90	@ 1.07 $\frac{3}{4}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$ @	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$
June.....	1.01	@ 1.28	97	@ 1.25
July.....	1.12	@ 1.40	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$ @	1.35
August.....	1.08	@ 1.38 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	@ 1.27
September.....	98	@ 1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	@ 1.18 $\frac{3}{4}$
October.....	1.00 $\frac{1}{4}$	@ 1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$ @	1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$
November.....	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 1.14 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$ @	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
December.....	1.04 $\frac{1}{2}$	@ 1.10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.08	@ 1.08 $\frac{3}{4}$

The average price of No. 1 for the whole year being a fraction over \$1.02 and of No. 2, 97 1-2 cents, and the proportion of No. 1 to No. 2, being as 42.7 to 49.4, according to the report of the Chamber of Commerce above quoted, we have a general average

of less than 99 cents per bushel for the wheat product of the whole state, provided the same had been delivered at Milwaukee. Deduct from this the cost of delivery at Milwaukee or any other market paying an equal price, and the price actually received by the farmers would probably fall below 90 cents. Multiply this by the average yield per acre (13.4), and you have \$12.06, as the total value at the home market, of the product of one acre of land devoted to wheat.

With these data, the wheat maniac will be able, by a simple estimate of the cost of plowing, seeding, harvesting and hauling to market, to arrive at the net profits of the business.

It is flattering to our pride that Wisconsin should thus early have placed herself in the very front rank of the wheat growing states ; \$22,790,128.20 is a handsome sum of money, by itself considered, and it makes a fine showing in the aggregates of the productive industries of the state.

OATS.

The aggregate crops of 1859 and 1869, as shown by the United States census returns of 1860 and 1870, were

	Bushels.
Crop of 1859	11,059,260
Crop of 1869	20,180,016
	<hr/> <hr/>

THE BARLEY CROP

Of 1870 was one of the best ever produced in Wisconsin. Still this is not a crop much grown by our farmers, and the rate per cent. of increase has been very small within the past ten years.

The crop of 1860 was 963,201 bushels; that of 1869, according to the late census, but 1,065,019 bushels.

The price in 1870 did not rule so high as in 1869, when the crop was generally much poorer.

PRICES of Barley at Milwaukee in 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870.

MONTHS.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
January.....	1.25@1.30	1.70@2.15	1.55@1.75	60@1.00
February.....	1.25@1.30	1.95@2.30	1.70@2.00	75@1.05
March.....	1.25@1.30	1.45@2.30	1.65@2.05	50@ 90
April.....	1.30@1.40	2.35@2.55	1.55@2.10	44@ 85
May.....	1.40@1.45	2.10@2.65	1.60@1.85	45@ 95
June.....	1.40	1.50@2.10	1.25@2.55	50@1.00
July.....		1.28@1.50	1.10@1.55	45@1.07
August.....		1.38@1.81	1.15@1.35	90@1.10
September.....	1.20@1.30	1.00@1.80	1.10@1.45	67@1.02
October.....	1.25@1.30	1.15@1.95	95@1.27	65@ 90
November.....	1.20@1.30	1.20@1.85	85@1.15	65@ 90
December.....	1.65@1.90	1.25@1.80	85@1.15	65@ 85

INDIAN CORN

Is the great crop of America. In 1850, 1860 and 1870 its aggregates were more than twice as large as the total products of wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, peas and beans, in the United States.

	Bushels.
Corn crop of the United States in 1850.....	592, 071, 104
Corn crop of the United States in 1860.....	838, 792, 740
Corn crop of the United States in 1870.....	1, 100, 000, 000

In Wisconsin Indian corn has gained even more ground than in many other States, though we can never hope to rival Illinois.

Corn crop.	Bushels.
Of 1859.....	7, 517, 300
Of 1869.....	15, 037, 998

Rate per cent. of increase, nearly 100.

The average yield per acre has been estimated by the Agricultural Department at 38 bushels. If this be correct—and we do not think the figures too high—Wisconsin stands among the very foremost of the states, in point of yield.

The opinion prevailed for a time that, with the exception of the sothern tier of counties and the more favored counties further north, corn was not a safe crop in Wisconsin; or at least that none but the hardiest varieties could be relied on. Experience

has shown that calculations based upon *latitude* merely were altogether erroneous—that, by reason of certain interesting and important peculiarities in the physical geography of our state, we are quite within the corn belt, and are able, with proper care, to produce good dent, and others of the more popular. though late-maturing varieties so extensively grown in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio.

For the present we are obliged to place Ohio at the head, and let our reputation rest on the following very flattering figures.

Crop of 1870	Bushels per acre.
In Ohio	39
In Wisconsin.....	38
In Illinois	35.2
In Minnesota.....	33
In Iowa.....	32

The prices of corn at Milwaukee during 1870, ranged between 45 cents and 87 cents per bushel; the average for the year being 64 cents.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Have never been very extensively grown in the western states. The crops for the United States at date of the last two census-takings, previous to 1870, were as follows:

Crop of	Bushels.
1850	9,219,901
1860	15,061,995

The product of seven of the Western states in 1850 and 1860 was:

	1850.	1860.
Michigan	74,254	165,128
Illinois	82,814	108,028
Missouri	46,017	107,999
Ohio.....	60,168	102,511
Wisconsin	20,657	99,484
Indiana	35,773	79,902
Minnesota.....	10,002	18,988

The Wisconsin crop of 1869, as reported by the United States officers, was 388,425 bushels—an increase of over 290 per cent. since 1860.

Prices of white beans were considerably lower in 1870 than during the three years previous; the range being between \$1.00 and \$2.00 during the first quarter of the year, and between \$1.00 and \$1.50 per bushel for the remainder of the year.

White peas ranged between 85 and 95 for common, and between 90 and \$1.10 for choice.

POTATOES.

The prices of potatoes in the Milwaukee market for the several months of 1871, were as follows:

January.....	50@	65	July (old).....	60@\$1	37 (new.)
February.....	45@	60	August.....	80@	95
March.....	50@	65	September.....	80@	1 10
April.....	40@	58	October.....	70@	90
May.....	35@	45	November.....	65@	90
June.....	60@\$1	00	December.....	70@	85

Sweet potatoes are grown very extensively in the southern states, but to a very limited extent in the north. The crop of the whole country has never yet (unless the last census should show such results) equaled two bushels per inhabitant; while the product of the southern states amounted, in 1860, to 4.16 bushels per capita.

The last three decennial crops in this state have been as follows:

Crop of	Bushels.
1850	879
1860	2,396
1870	2,220

The sweet potato delights in a rather sandy soil, and in a few localities thus characterized some of our farmers annually produce handsome crops.

TOBACCO.

The true habitat of this plant is farther south; the climate of the northern states being only adapted in general to the production of an inferior article, for smoking purposes.

The increase of production in Wisconsin since 1850, is shown below :

Crop of	Lbs.
1850	1,268
1860	87,340
1870	960,213

This increase of nearly one thousand per cent. since 1860, is so notable a fact that we have instituted more particular inquiries as to the localities where this growth of tobacco culture has been the most marked. So far as we have been able to learn, the larger proportion of the annual crop of the state is at present grown in Rock, Dane and Walworth counties; the largest business being done in the first named county, whose success is indicated by the following statement in the *Milwaukee Sentinel*:

“ Last year the farmers of Rock county who reside in the vicinity of the village of Edgerton, raised and sold more than \$200,000 worth of tobacco, and this summer they have gone into its cultivation much more extensively than ever before. * * * The average yield per acre is about 1,300 pounds; but the best fields produced 1,800 pounds, and netted the producers from \$100 to \$250 per acre. * * * It is estimated that the crop this year (1871) which will be marketed in Edgerton, will be worth from \$300,000 to \$400,000. In other sections of the state, we hear of many farmers who are engaged in its cultivation, but to what extent we are unable to say. In regard to the quality of the Wisconsin weed, we may state that at the fair held at Cincinnati last season, some specimens sent from Rock county were considered superior to to any Kentucky grown article on exhibition,”

FLAX.

We are at the date of this writing without the census tables of 1870 for the county as a whole, and are therefore, without the data for a demonstration of the increased production between 1860 and 1870, which we feel sure was made in all the northern states:

Crop of	Pounds.
Wisconsin in 1850	68,398
Wisconsin in 1860	21,644
Wisconsin, census of 1870.....	<u>497,898</u>

The product per acre in the west is from 1 to 3 tons of the straw, and 8 to 20 bushels of the seed, according to soil, seed-ing and cultivation.

The average price of the seed in Milwaukee and Chicago the past year was about \$1.80 per bushel.

GRASS AND GRASS SEEDS.

It is an occasion for much regret and serious comment that Wisconsin farmers have not yet come to a proper realization of the importance of a more general and thorough cultivation of the grasses. The following figures will tell the story of our slow progress in this particular during the past ten years:

	1860.	1870.
Hay crop of Wisconsin, tons.....	855,037	1,287,651
Grass seed, bushels.....	26,512	13,016
Clover seed, bushels.....	8,852	2,906

The profitableness of grass-seed growing with those who suc-ceed may be judged from the following:

TABLE showing range of prices of Grass Seeds at Milwaukee in 1870.

MONTHS.	Timothy, per bush.	Clover, per bush.
January.....	\$3 00@\$4 00	\$8 00@\$9 00
February.....	3 50@ 4 25	8 50@ 9 50
March	3 75@ 5 50	8 50@ 9 75
April	5 25@ 6 75	8 50@11 50
May	5 00@ 6 75	10 00@11 50
June.....	5 00@ 6 00	10 00@11 50
July	5 00@ 7 00	10 00@10 50
August.....	4 00@ 4 50	10 50@11 00
September.....	3 75@ 5 15	6 00@11 50
October.....	3 50@ 4 50	5 00@ 7
November	3 50@ 5 50	4 75@ 6
December	4 00@ 4 72	5 00@ 6

FRUIT CULTURE.

The following statistical statement, derived from the census returns of 1850, 1860 and 1870, will show the ratio of progress made in this direction:

Value of orchard products in 1850	\$4,828
Value of orchard products in 1860	78,690
Value of orchard products in 1865, (state census)	386,363
Value of orchard products in 1870	819,268

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

There is evident in Wisconsin a growing appreciation of stock-raising as an essential element of good farming. It shows itself not so much perhaps in the increased number of domestic animals raised as in the constantly improving qualities of them.

TABLE showing the number of Domestic Animals in Wisconsin in the years 1850, 1860 and 1870, with total value thereof.

ANIMALS.	1850.	1860.	1870.
Horses	80,179	116,180	252,019
Asses and Mules	156	1,030	4,135
Milch Cows	64,339	203,001	308,377
Working Oxen	42,801	93,652	52,615
Other cattle	76,293	225,207	331,301
Sheep	124,896	332,954	1,069,282
Swine	159,276	334,055	512,777
Whole number of animals	407,940	1,306,080	2,530,506
Value of all live stock ...	\$4,897,385	\$17,807,375	\$45,310,882

From the foregoing figures, it will appear that, while the total number of domestic animals in 1870 exceeded the total number in 1860 by a fraction over 93 per cent., the value of them has increased in the ratio of over 154 per cent. Looking at the figures more narrowly, we observe the rate per cent. of increase in numbers was much the greatest in the case of sheep, to-wit: over 300 per cent., and since the sheep is an animal which represents the lowest amount of any in market value, it will be manifest

that the rate per cent. of increase in the value of stock, other than sheep, has been considerable greater than 154 per cent. Perhaps it would not be far from the mark to say of the horses and cattle of the state, that while they have increased in numbers at the rate of 48 per cent., their increase in value has been over 160 per cent.

NEAT CATTLE.

TABLE showing the number of Cattle of all ages in Wisconsin.

Number of Cattle of all ages.	Wisconsin.
In 1850	88,438
In 1860	521,860
In 1870	692,298

The prices of beef and beef product in the Chicago market (statistics of Milwaukee prices not at hand) appear below:

PRICES of Live Cattle and Beef Product at Chicago during 1870.

January	\$2.75 @ \$7.70	\$18.00 @ \$14.00	\$11.00 @ \$12.50	8½ @ 9½
February	3.37½ @ 8.00	18.50 @ 14.00	11.50 @ 12.50	8½ @ 9½
March	4.00 @ 8.00	18.50 @ 15.00	12.00 @ 13.50	8½ @ 9½
April	4.75 @ 8.50	14.00 @ 15.50	13.00 @ 13.50	8½ @ 9½
May	4.75 @ 8.85	14.50 @ 16.00	18.00 @ 14.00	8½ @ 9½
June	3.50 @ 9.00	15.00 @ 16.00	12.00 @ 14.00	8½ @ 9½
July	3.25 @ 9.50	15.00 @ 16.50	12.00 @ 14.50	8½ @ 9½
August	3.00 @ 8.75			9 @ 10½
September	3.00 @ 8.00	18.50 @ 14.00	11.50 @ 12.00	9 @ 9½
October	2.75 @ 7.50	13.50 @ 14.00	11.00 @ 12.00	8½ @ 9½
November	2.50 @ 7.75	18.00 @ 18.50	10.50 @ 11.50	8 @ 9½
December	2.75 @ 8.00	12.50 @ 18.00	10.00 @ 11.00	7½ @ 8½

TABLE showing the number of Milk Cows in Wisconsin.

Milk Cows.	Wisconsin.
In 1850	64,889
In 1860	208,001
In 1870	308,877

TABLE showing the amounts of Butter and Cheese made in Wisconsin and Iowa during the years 1850, 1860 and 1870.

Number Pounds of Butter and Cheese.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.
Butter made in 1850.....	3,639,750	2,178,188
Butter made in 1860.....	13,611,322	11,953,666
Butter made in 1870.....	22,478,036	*22,065,724
Cheese made in 1850	400,283	200,840
Cheese made in 1860	1,104,400	918,635
Cheese made in 1870	1,592,798	*1,188,546

TABLE Showing Prices of Butter in Milwaukee for the past ten years.

1862.	1861.
6@ 8	8@10
7@ 8	8@10
8@ 9	8@ 9
8@ 9	8@ 9
7@ 9	7@ 9
7@ 8	7@ 8
8@ 9	8@ 8
7@10	8@ 8
8@11	8@ 8
9@15	8@ 7
15@16	5@ 8
6@15	8@ 8

TABLE showing amount of Wool produced in Wisconsin and Iowa for 1850, 1860 and 1870.

Wool produced.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.
In 1850.....	258,963	373,898
In 1860.....	2,011,903	660,858
In 1870.....	4,090,670	4,478,934

It thus appears that over two millions of Iowa sheep, in 1868, yielded some four and a half millions of pounds of wool; while, in 1869, a million of Wisconsin sheep sheared four millions of pounds. A difference of one and a half pounds per head is so considerable that one only lacks a guarantee of the correctness of the figures to warrant him in drawing conclusions highly favorable to the wool-producing qualities of the sheep of this state.

The prices of wool at Milwaukee during the season of 1870, as given in report of Chamber of Commerce, were as follows:

PRICES of Wool at Milwaukee during the season of 1870.

Dates.	Common to extra, tub washed.	Medium to Fine Fleece.	Coarse Fleece.	Common to extra Pulled.
June.....	38@42	34@37	30@36	31@33
July.....	38@43	36@41	30@38	31@33
August.....	40@45	38@42	37@40	31@32
September.....	40@45	38@41	37@38	31@32
October.....	40@45	38@40	37@41	31@33

SWINE.

TABLE showing the number of Swine of all ages in Wisconsin and Iowa in 1850, 1860, 1870.

Number of Swine of all ages.	In Wisconsin.	In Iowa.
1850.....	159,276	323,247
1860.....	334,055	934,820
1870.....	512,778	2,409,679

TABLE showing the season prices per 100 lbs. of Dressed Hogs, since 1860.

Seasons.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1860-61	\$5 00@ \$6.55	\$5.00@ \$5.75	\$5.40@ \$6.50	\$5.90@ \$6.50	.....
1861-62	2.00@ 3.50	3.00@ 3.50	2.50@ 3.00	2.65@ 3.90	.....
1862-63	3.50@ 4.00	3.65@ 4.45	3.90@ 5.75	4.10@ 5.25	.....
1863-64	5.50@ 6.50	5.50@ 7.25	6.25@ 7.25	7.50@ 8.25	.....
1864-65	12.00@13.00	12.25@15.00	13.00@15.25	12.50@14.00	.....
1865-66	.....	9.25@11.00	9.00@11.00	10.00@11.85	10.50@11.85
1866-67	7.00@ 9.50	6.00@ 7.75	6.75@ 7.80	7.00@ 7.75	7.75@ 8.50
1867-68	5.50@ 7.50	7.00@8.87½	7.25@ 8.80	7.60@10.25	.....
1868-69	.....	8.75@11.75	11.00@13.00	12.00@14.50	11.00@13.00
1869-70	11.00@13.25	10.00@13.25	10.00@11.00	10.00@10.75	9.50@10.25
1870-71	7.25@ 8.25	6.50@ 7.90	7.00@ 8.75	8.25@ 8.75	7.00@ 8.00

STATEMENT of amount of Beeswax and Honey produced in Wisconsin.

Season.	Wisconsin.
1850.....	131,005
1860.....	207,294
1870.....	299,347

TABLE illustrating the Agriculture of Wisconsin in 1860 and 1870.

	1860.	1870.
Improved lands or farms, acres.....	3,746,167	5,899,343
Unimproved land or farms, acres.....	4,147,470	5,815,978
Cash value of farms.....	\$31,117,164	\$300,415,954
Value of farming implement and machinery ..	5,758,847	11,000,000
Amount of wages paid, including board.....		8,186,110
Number of horses.....	116,180	
Mules and asses.....	1,030	252,019
Milch cows.....	203,001	308,377
Working oxen	93,652	52,615
Other cattle.....	225,207	331,301
Sheep	332,954	1,069,280
Swine	334,055	512,778
Value of all live stock	\$17,807,375	\$45,310,882
Value of animals for slaughter.....	3,365,261	11,914,643
Wheat, bushels	15,657,458	25,605,344
Rye, bushels.....	888,544	1,325,294
Indian corn, bushels.....	7,517,300	15,633,998
Oats, bushels.....	11,059,260	20,180,016
Barley, bushels.....	707,307	1,065,019
Buckwheat, bushels.....	38,987	418,897
Peas and beans, bushels	99,487	388,425
Potatoes, Irish, bushels.....	3,818,309	
Potatoes, sweet.....	2,396	2,220
Tobacco, pounds.....	87,340	960,813
Grass seed, bushels.....	26,512	13,016
Clover seed, bushels.....	3,852	2,906
Hay, tons	855,037	1,287,651
Hops, pounds	135,587	497,398
Flax, pounds.....	21,644	497,398
Flax seed, bushels.....	4,256	114,019
Maple molasses, gallons.....	83,118	31,218
Sorghum molasses, gallons.....	19,854	74,478
Value of orchard products.....	\$78,690	\$819,368
Value of market-garden products	208,730	226,665
Wine produced, gallons.....	6,278	3,357
Butter, pounds	13,611,328	22,473,036
Cheese, pounds.....	1,104,300	1,592,798
Milk sold, gallons		2,059,105
Honey, pounds	207,294	299,347
Beeswax, pounds	8,008	9,945
Estimated value of farm productions of the year	\$36,336,498	\$78,027,032

Leather manufacture has made rapid growth within the recent year. In 1860 the total product had a valuation of less than half a million of dollars. To-day it is not less than \$3,000,000. In this branch, Milwaukee, whose annual production has always been proportionally large, has made great advancement. On this

“ Milwaukee has long been noted for the great extent of the hide and leather business carried on here, and this branch of our manufactures has been augmented during the past year by the erection in this city of the most complete and extensive leather manufactory to be found in any part of the country, the tannery of the Wisconsin Leather Company, on the Kinnickinnick, in the Fifth ward. This establishment was completed in August last, and some idea of its extent may be got from the fact that the roofing of the various buildings covers an area of 58,625 square feet, or nearly one and a half acres. The beam house is 92 by 104 feet, and contains sixty large double vats. The yard is 280 by 64 feet, and contains two hundred and fifty double vats, equal to five hundred of the ordinary size. The grinding and leaching house is 232 feet long by 32 feet wide. The engine house is 52 by 35 feet, and contains the main engine and three boilers, each 26 feet long by 44 inches in diameter. This building has an iron roof and is wholly fire-proof. The chimney is one hundred feet high, and the only fuel used is the spent tan bark, which is burned wet as pitched from the leaches. The finishing building or currying shop is 204 feet by 70 and is two stories high, containing all the modern improvements for finishing leather. This building has attached an engine house, engine and boilers of its own. * * The receiving house is 44 by 80 feet, and one or two other smaller buildings with six hundred feet of improved dock line on the Kinnickinnick river, used for receiving tan bark, fuel and other heavy freight from vessels, completes the manufacturing part of the establishment.

“ The tannery is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of upper and harness leather, and so is called by the trade an upper leather tannery. It is supposed to be the largest upper or harness leather tannery in this country, or in the world. It has not yet been worked to its average capacity, which is stated to be the tanning and finishing of about 7,000 hides per month, or 168,000 sides of leather per annum.”

The following from the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, concerning the *sole* leather tannery of the same company, so full of interest as further illustrating the extent of leather manufacture conducted by Milwaukee men:

“The Wisconsin Leather Company has also a large sole-leather tannery at Two Rivers, in this state, which they continue. The tannery has 150 double vats, and is the largest sole-leather tannery in the West. They had a large upper leather tannery also at Two Rivers, which is now discontinued, and merged into the larger one built here. The trade of this company is very heavy, and extends through a large portion of the states. Hitherto they have been wholly unable to meet the demands upon them, often having orders two months ahead of their ability to fill them. Such is the character and reputation of their harness leather, of which they have made a specialty, that it is purchased from them by heavy saddlers in New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities. And what may be a little remarkable in a western house, over 90 per cent. of their sales are to parties residing and doing business in the eastern and southern states.

“In addition to the works of the Wisconsin Leather Company, our city can boast of a number of other heavy establishments engaged in the manufacture of leather, all in a highly prosperous condition. The extensive establishment of Mr. Guido Pfister is probably as widely and favorably known as that of the Wisconsin Leather Company, though perhaps throughout different parts of the country. Two hundred thousand sides of leather would be a moderate estimate of this branch of our manufactures during the past year, with a prospect of a steady increase hereafter.”

Iron manufactures are at present outrunning all others. The total value of products of this kind in 1860 was \$372,960. In 1869, as shown by the census of 1870, it had reached \$2,639,175. A very large proportion of this increase may be placed to the credit of the new Iron Company's establishment in Milwaukee.

A lengthy account of this company's work and operations was given in our report for 1869. But meantime so many improvements and additions have been made, that we gladly make room

for the following statements contained in the report of the Chamber of Commerce, to which reference has been made so often already:

"The Milwaukee Iron Company has been in operation but three years, and has already become one of the most extensive manufacturing concerns in the northwest, and at the rate of progress it has made thus far, it promises ere many years to become as extensive and complete as any other establishment of the kind in existence.

"During the past year the company have added a new puddling mill to their works, 80 by 230 feet, built in the most substantial manner, in which six single and seven double furnaces have been put in operation with room for four more, increasing the product of the mills three hundred tons of pig iron per week. The furnaces and machinery are of the very best description, as are all the machinery and appointments of these works. The company have also built a new blast furnace similar to the first one built by them a year ago. The two furnaces can make 80,000 tons of pig iron per annum. The rolling mill works have been largely increased, and are now turning out 2,400 tons of finished railroad iron per month. The immense freighting business of this company, and its prospective, as well as present importance to the carrying trade will be appreciated when it is known that during the past year, with its works yet incomplete, it received 37,544 tons of coal from Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo, 17,060 tons of ore from Lake Superior, 11,355 tons of coke from Pennsylvania by rail, and 96,000 tons of iron ore by rail from Iron Ridge in this state. Of the latter, 67,700 tons were shipped mostly by lake, to Chicago, Wyandotte, Cleveland and Erie, 28,000 tons being used here.

"To facilitate the shipment of Wisconsin iron ore, now extensively used at Cleveland, Wyandotte and Chicago, the company has built upon their harbor frontage near the mouth of the Milwaukee river, an ore dock, or timber structure one hundred and sixty-one feet long, twenty-eight feet wide and forty-three feet high, having twenty-six bins or "pockets," as they are

called, lined with heavy plate iron, each capable of holding one hundred tons of ore. At the bottom of each of these pockets is a spout or shoot, through which the ore is discharged into the hold of a vessel, controlled by simple machinery above. The ore is brought by rail from the beds owned by this company at Iron Ridge, in cars constructed expressly for this purpose, and is conveyed to the top of the docks by means of an inclined plane, resting on eleven hundred feet of trestle work, and dumped directly into the pockets. A train of six cars, carrying ten tons each, is readily drawn up this incline by the company's locomotive. The latter, a first-class engine, is constant'y employed at this work, and the transferring of material between the rolling mill and the docks, a distance of about half a mile. The company also have a substantial pier extending from their works directly into the bay, at which their supplies of coal and lake Superior ore are principally discharged, giving them very complete receiving and shipping facilities.

“ Mr. J. J. Hagermann, the energetic business manager and secretary of the company, favors us with the following interesting particulars of operations during the past year :

“ ‘ MILWAUKEE, March 18, 1871.

“ ‘ W. J. LANGSON, ESQ :

“ ‘ *Secretary Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce,*

“ ‘ DEAR SIR :—In reply to your note of 8th would say, we have received during 1870,

“ ‘ 26,728 tons soft coal from Cleveland and Erie, by vessels.

“ ‘ 17,060 tons iron ore from lake Superior, by vessels.

“ ‘ 10,816 tons anthracite coal from Buffalo, by vessels.

“ ‘ 11,355 tons of coke by rail from Philadelphia.

“ ‘ 7,780 tons limestone from Racine.

“ ‘ 96,000 tons of iron ore were received over the St. Paul Railway, from Iron Ridge. Of this 28,000 tons were used here, and 67,700 tons shipped.

“ ‘ In 1870 we made 16,248 tons railroad iron. Of this 4,875 tons was re-rolling, and balance new iron.

“ ‘ No. 1 Blast Furnace was put in blast, April 16, 1870. From

that time until December 31, (38 weeks) it made 12,830 tons of pig iron. All this was used here, excepting 3,763 tons shipped to Wyandotte.

“During the past year the works of this company have been very much extended, and we are now turning out 2,400 tons of rails per month. No. 2 Blast Furnace is nearly ready to “blow in,” and the two can easily make 30,000 tons of pig iron per annum. During 1870 this company has paid out *for labor* at the mills and docks \$413,673.15. If to this you add the money paid for railroad and vessel freights, foundry work, lumber, stone, brick, lime and other materials, you can form some idea of the money put in circulation by *our* manufacturing concern. The above figures do not include payments for labor at Iron Ridge amounting to about \$12,000 per month.

“Yours, &c.,

“JAS. J. HAGERMAN.”

Wagons and carriages are also manufactured on a scale that entitles them to special attention. Racine and Kenosha still hold the supremacy. In these two counties, the amount of capital invested, the cost of material used and the value of the wagons and carriages manufactured in 1780, were as follows:

	Racine.	Kenosha.
Capital invested.....	\$247,100	\$121,100
Cost of materials	174,821	145,607
Value of manufactures.....	830,000	340,740
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The amount of capital invested in the business in all parts of the state is reported at \$1,144,215; expenditures for material, \$862,493; value of product, \$2,720,468.

Woolen factories have increased in number since 1860, from eleven to forty-eight; in amount of work done, in about the same rates.

	1860.	1870.
Capital employed in woolen mills.....	\$100,600	\$1,235,089
Value of wool used	85,743	557,820
Number of hands employed.....	105	577
No. pounds of yarn reported*.....		56,000
No. pairs blankets reported*.....		7,750
No. yards of cloth reported*.....		1,009,949
Total value of products	172,720	1,094,858
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The wooden and willow-ware business, though less in magnitude, may be properly mentioned in this connection. The manufacture of wooden-ware, such as baled boxes, bowls, pails, etc., is most of it done at Neenah and Menasha, Depere and Green Bay; the total value of the product in Winnebago and Brown counties being:

Winnebago county.....	\$192,550
Brown county	51,840
	<u> </u>

Stated more in detail, the factories at three places named are reported as follows:

	Menasha.	Depere.	Green Bay.
Capital invested.....	\$125,000	\$20,000	\$140,000
Expenditures for material, 1870....	97,835	8,450	.....
Hands employed	200	40	.....
Paid for labor	82,500	14,400	.....
Value of product.....	<u>192,550</u>	<u>37,840</u>	<u>14,000</u>

The articles manufactured at Menasha in 1870, were:

Pails	240,000
Wash tubs.....	60,000
Wash boards.....	12,000
Measures	6,000
Churns	14,000
Covers.....	18,000
Fish kits.....	95,000
Butter tubs	50,000
Kulers.....	10,000
Bannakins	50,000
Broom handles.....	80,000
Cloths pins	<u>6,000,000</u>

The manufactures at Depere were: butter tubs, 31,707; fish kits, 74,950; oak pails, 9,004.

TABULAR statement of the capital invested, expenditures made and proceeds realized in general leading branches of Wisconsin Manufactures.

Articles Manufactured.	Capital Invested.	Paid for Material.	Value of Product.
Flour	\$5,458,042	\$13,959,524	\$17,580,648
Lumber	11,659,765	7,268,204	14,550,653
Leather manufactures.....	1,423,868	1,409,083	2,956,585
Machinery, castings, etc.....	1,682,124	1,045,261	2,639,175
Agricultural implements....	1,822,925	902,232	2,890,437
Wagons and carriages.....	1,144,215	862,493	2,720,463
Beer	2,283,400	991,560	2,329,572
Leather.....	914,700	1,301,821	1,923,898
Lead	758,650	536,522	1,019,962
Woolens.....	1,235,089	557,820	1,094,858

But even the above really magnificent totals for a state so young as Wisconsin, do not represent more than about half the amount of manufacturing actually done by us. The exact amount could not be reported were it certain that the figures actually returned were entirely accurate. for the reason that the census excludes all little shops, whose produce fall short of \$500 per annum. Nevertheless the footings of the census are such as to awaken a feeling of pride in the breast of every citizen who has an interest in the general welfare.

The total value of our manufactures in 1860, was \$27,849,467. In 1868 we surprised not a few of even our most sanguine citizen by the estimate. in the report of that year that they had reached a total value of \$40,000,000. And yet but two years later we have the authority of the census bureau for the announcement of \$85,624,966, as the present actual total.

Assuming that it will be interesting to know the relative progress of the several counties of the state in this department of industry, we present herewith:

TABLE showing the number of establishments, the number of hands employed, and the value of the products of the manufactories in each of the counties, in 1860 and 1870, respectively.

COUNTIES.	Number Establishments producing over \$500 worth.		Number of Hands.		Value of Products.	
	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.	1860.	1870.
Adams.....	17	17	51	90	\$96,490	\$158,949
Ashland.....	.....	4	.....	33	.....	.....
Barron.....	15	.....	51	.....	42,512	.....
Bayfield.....	.....	4	.....	85	.....	21,000
Brown.....	13	197	58	1,928	66,800	2,159,392
Buffalo.....	13	108	45	194	88,200	466,045
Burnett.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	21	72	68	169	50,000	130,684
Chippewa.....	8	89	338	1,000	297,500	1,345,113
Clark.....	8	31	38	118	37,100	109,048
Columbia.....	69	108	213	343	512,735	586,026
Crawford.....	14	74	83	143	107,857	240,548
Dane.....	108	144	494	414	1,010,944	1,121,563
Dodge.....	166	333	638	1,286	1,155,580	2,064,848
Door.....	41	75	137	393	81,175	428,969
Douglas.....	1	21	1	73	1,000	118,370
Dunn.....	6	72	344	170	199,175	1,027,598
Eau Claire....	17	116	206	1,188	160,450	1,439,365
Fond du Lac...	147	289	628	2,117	1,130,701	3,359,876
Grant.....	94	181	261	471	797,585	1,039,841
Green.....	115	200	261	544	855,950	1,081,300
Green Lake....	28	141	138	405	105,250	723,265
Iowa.....	21	217	105	693	497,585	1,069,629
Jackson.....	15	24	166	280	133,030	365,650
Jefferson.....	112	267	377	1,284	765,966	2,298,057
Juneau.....	33	63	207	626	212,398	818,828
Kenosha.....	.....	.....	236	568	312,350	1,266,443
Kewaunee.....	10	.....	132	379	547,100	361,057
La Crosse.....	68	.....	340	851	435,450	1,149,501
La Fayette....	22	122	77	382	245,832	677,513
Manitowoc.....	52	159	488	1,199	630,720	1,561,579
Marathon.....	20	.....	276	420	269,040	672,960
Marquette.....	13	.....	27	71	145,306	151,878
Milwaukee....	558	812	3,406	6,946	6,659,070	18,833,123
Monroe.....	28	112	100	403	322,210	867,211
Oconto.....	25	62	838	1,521	421,676	2,035,901
Outagamie....	25	85	153	795	486,483	2,529,212
Ozaukee.....	64	97	166	270	463,517	765,953
Pepin.....	16	32	124	137	135,741	185,515
Pierce.....	27	63	91	172	166,400	299,375
Polk.....	.....	9	.....	29	.....	54,890
Portage.....	20	92	106	408	113,540	522,942
Racine.....	132	133	808	1,478	1,312,763	3,174,825
Richland.....	39	69	84	164	155,909	310,566
Rock.....	101	300	496	1,884	1,968,761	3,395,781
St. Croix....	8	119	4	226	21,000	796,518
Sauk.....	82	122	135	408	239,021	779,025
Shawano.....	1	11	2	92	2,500	290,785

TABLE showing the number of establishments, etc—continued.

COUNTIES.	Number establishments producing over \$500 worth.		Number of Hands.		Value of Product.	
	1860	1870	1860	1870	1860	1870
Sheboygan	182	412	466	1,390	\$638,143	\$1,748,339
Trempealeau...	2	60	7	92	51,490	170,748
Vernon	43	84	94	184	173,076	470,765
Walworth	99	167	384	523	798,856	1,074,278
Washington ...	60	192	169	457	626,940	1,061,824
Waukesha.....	95	261	271	432	544,400	774,142
Waupaca	41	113	116	347	188,210	464,929
Wausara	24	55	55	95	149,487	260,897
Winnebago	91	237	511	2,634	966,818	6,312,754
Wood	31	45	299	623	172,000	370,890
Total.....	3,064	7,136	15,414	39,055	\$27,849,467	\$85,624,966

COMMERCE.

TABLE showing the Receipts and Shipments of Wheat at Milwaukee and Chicago during the past eleven years.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	Chicago.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Milwaukee.
1860.....	14,927,088	9,108,681	12,402,197	7,568,608
1861.....	17,385,002	15,930,706	15,835,953	13,300,495
1862.....	13,978,116	15,630,995	13,808,898	14,915,680
1863.....	11,408,161	13,485,419	10,793,295	12,837,620
1864.....	12,184,977	9,147,274	10,250,026	8,992,479
1865.....	9,266,410	12,043,659	7,614,887	10,479,777
1866.....	11,978,753	12,777,557	10,118,907	11,634,749
1867.....	13,695,244	12,523,464	10,557,123	9,598,452
1868.....	14,772,094	13,750,578	10,374,683	9,878,090
1869.....	16,876,760	17,745,258	13,244,249	14,272,799
1870.....	17,394,409	18,883,837	16,432,585	16,127,888

RANGE OF PRICES of Spring Wheat at Milwaukee and Chicago during 1870.

MONTHS.	No. 1 Milwaukee.	No. 2 Milwaukee.	No. 3 Chicago.
January.....	\$0 81..@0 89½	\$0 75¾@0 84¾	\$0 77¼@0 78½
February.....	0 84..@0 88½	0 79½@0 84..	0 80¼@0 82..
March.....	0 84½@0 88½	0 77½@0 82¾	0 77..@0 79¾
April.....	0 80..@0 96½	0 73..@0 94½	0 76½@0 78¾
May.....	0 90..@1 07¾	0 86½@1 04½	0 87¾@0 98½
June.....	1 01..@1 28..	0 97..@1 25..	0 97..@1 23..
July.....	1 12..@1 40..	1 06½@1 35..	1 06..@1 22..
August.....	1 08..@1 33½	0 99..@1 27..	1 10..@1 30..
September.....	0 98..@1 15½	0 89..@1 13¾	0 95..@1 08..
October.....	1 00½@1 12½	0 96¾@1 11½	0 90½@1 09½
November.....	0 98½@1 14½	0 92¾@1 12½	0 97½@1 06½
December.....	1 04½@1 10½	1 03..@1 08¾	1 03¾@1 06..

TABLE showing the extent of the Lumbering business in 1860 and 1870.

YEARS.	Capital invested.	Cost of material, etc.	Value of Pro- ducts.
1860.....	\$5,595,880	\$1,965,031	\$4,377,880
1870....	11,206,465	7,248,949	14,486,673

The lumber trade of Milwaukee was heavier in 1870 than in 1869, and larger than ever before except in 1867 and 1868.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS of Lumber during the past eleven years.

YEARS.	LUMBER—FEET.		NUMBER SHINGLES.		LATH—FEET.	
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Receipts.	Shipments.
1860.....	80,124,000		12,871,000		2,889,000	
1861.....	56,504,000		1,012,000		2,823,000	
1862.....	88,858,000		18,385,000		3,950,000	
1863.....	80,158,000		7,971,000		1,373,000	
1864.....	85,548,000		8,327,000		2,038,000	
1865.....	42,056,000		2,589,000		8,535,000	
1866.....	58,899,000	21,906,156	19,585,000	10,708,000	4,790,000	1,238,125
1867.....	87,899,000	32,890,369	33,304,000	17,188,634	9,652,000	2,200,790
1868.....	94,023,000	30,788,608	20,980,000	16,407,800	9,972,000	2,077,680
1869.....	72,883,000	23,915,790	15,928,000	17,658,000	9,985,000	2,726,400
1870.....	79,491,000	19,289,506	15,143,000	17,939,800	3,747,000	1,893,735

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF Grain other than Wheat, during the last eleven years, at Milwaukee.

YEARS.	
1860.....	
1861.....	
1862.....	
1863.....	
1864.....	
1865.....	
1866.....	
1867.....	
1868.....	
1869.....	
1870.....	

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS of various Products of the Farm other than Grain, at Milwaukee since 1860.

Year	Grass Seeds, Pounds.		Beans Bushels		Potatoes, Bushels.		Hops, Bales.		Cranberries, Barrels.		Wool, Pounds.		Butter, Pounds.		Fine Cattle.		Live Hogs.	
	Receipts	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.	Rec.	Ship.
1860	.....										669,375		889,025	814,816				
1861	.....										1,000,225		484,858	637,700				
1862	.....										1,314,210		1,068,966	1,283,406				
1863	.....		7,808	11,813							1,355,379		852,596	986,826	14,655		56,826	
1864	.....		6,128	10,091	62,007	94,197					1,993,372		1,386,817	1,749,755	18,345		42,250	
1865	.....		6,160	9,699	30,460	84,844	3,000				2,277,850		1,200,381	1,263,740	14,230		7,546	
1866	313,900		9,181	10,716	111,167	101,830	5,801		5,558	3,805	1,597,487		1,711,217	1,818,318	12,955		81,881	
1867	361,573		5,542	5,948	69,453	20,039	26,562	23,700	2,518	2,170	2,085,006		623,589	371,717	15,527		76,758	
1868	578,008		9,542	5,608	111,385	78,860	38,627	39,387	1,257	1,965	3,732,595		1,408,155	623,882	13,200		48,717	
1869	614,611		9,923	5,062	19,236	8,154	41,025	41,794	7,763	4,473	2,501,666		2,514,454	1,928,971	12,521		58,296	
1870	820,690		12,242	6,837	105,834	4,927	14,819	14,229	11,508	9,814	2,843,821		3,779,114	3,075,715	12,972		66,188	

The receipts of iron ore at Milwaukee, since the establishment of the Milwaukee Iron Company's Works, are worthy of notice, as indicating the progress of that company's business:

Tons of iron ore received at Milwaukee in 1868	2,590
....do.....do.....do.....do.....do..... 1869	7,024
....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do..... 1870	112,060

The receipts of pig iron in 1870 were 11,903; amount manufactured at Milwaukee, 12,830; total, 24,733.

The shipments of pig iron from Milwaukee during the past five years have been as follows:

Total shipments in 1866, tons.....	4,445
.....do.....1867..do.....	4,108
.....do.....1868..do.....	6,861
.....do.....1869..do.....	4,672
.....do.....1870..do.....	8,216

Amount of railroad iron received in Milwaukee during 1870 28,553 tons.

TABLE showing the Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions of the State by Counties, during the year ending June 1, 1870, compiled from the United States Census for 1870.

COUNTIES.	IMPROVED LANDS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.
	No. Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Adams	42,913	121,010	52,932	129,469	80,276
Ashland	175	.....	.....	.....	350
Barron.....	384	1,655	600	965	10,180
Bayfield.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	51,192	156,783	16,819	14,967	155,301
Buffalo	58,016	565,625	11,544	194,292	307,183
Burnett	1,164	2,493	.....	545	1,349
Calumet	62,058	332,107	2,102	41,232	167,786
Chippewa.....	16,423	81,092	1,792	9,930	126,693
Clark	8,143	8,159	559	11,007	33,019
Columbia	251,260	1,529,562	42,176	530,767	693,465
Crawford.....	55,684	182,420	1,004	265,045	161,268
Dane	395,703	2,730,130	18,398	931,264	1,465,759
Dodge	318,255	2,267,718	25,082	620,375	911,492
Door.....	12,420	34,608	4,386	1,792	22,377
Douglas.....	238	10	.....	.....	690
Dunn	41,434	208,679	9,971	72,883	262,033
Eau Claire	34,973	208,241	4,228	67,277	286,534
Fond du Lac ...	287,707	1,610,362	13,742	284,535	976,669

TABLE showing *Agricultural and Manufacturing Production, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	IMPROVED LANDS.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.
	No. Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Grant	288,691	897,635	5,833	1,823,486	1,509,025
Green	257,304	525,190	25,568	937,696	731,180
Green Lake	96,994	586,185	15,057	252,916	297,611
Iowa	170,147	767,875	4,336	689,211	829,470
Jackson	35,217	218,922	8,427	74,866	259,009
Jefferson	282,284	676,825	32,254	571,530	473,161
Juneau	51,593	194,048	15,373	120,890	196,263
Kenosha	141,730	205,746	13,325	372,919	332,198
Kewaunee	31,607	122,149	21,151	839	75,146
La Crosse	77,288	573,826	22,279	197,423	290,668
La Fayette	204,683	523,985	45,617	1,317,510	1,318,116
Manitowoc	128,649	519,931	93,742	4,903	378,840
Marathon	11,706	36,027	1,478	100	76,609
Marquette	60,885	143,559	77,436	116,787	78,510
Milwaukee	89,127	238,630	41,125	172,190	311,839
Monroe	74,734	469,531	14,746	183,666	292,682
Oconto	10,649	23,992	2,826	2,780	27,241
Outagamie	75,935	353,187	2,978	56,331	199,956
Ozaukee	84,311	311,903	70,229	28,006	247,117
Pepin	20,923	97,905	4,774	109,485	80,118
Pierce	44,858	325,978	2,560	81,638	175,198
Polk	9,715	40,778	378	11,117	50,631
Portage	61,079	210,139	59,309	64,022	152,143
Racine*	83,163	166,246	3,570	145,816	134,749
Richland	70,974	188,676	8,204	342,717	182,190
Rock	318,261	882,851	120,741	1,121,529	1,150,246
St. Croix	101,369	769,908	1,634	59,344	414,085
Sauk	137,082	487,001	24,374	419,752	499,576
Shawano	7,877	27,012	3,252	8,006	27,746
Sheboygan	158,914	570,665	90,924	126,651	425,374
Trempealeau	66,674	516,664	10,130	147,550	246,196
Vernon	94,967	526,098	2,759	272,424	436,136
Walworth	212,975	611,809	40,703	785,700	702,145
Washington	147,549	714,094	76,192	208,761	398,507
Waukesha	220,172	646,244	72,716	521,529	501,095
Waupaca	58,753	192,745	24,393	103,915	111,775
Waushara	59,099	142,673	61,480	143,247	73,263
Winnebago	152,937	791,803	8,190	189,845	407,212
Wood	6,516	6,518	7,448	14,526	15,390
Totals	5,795,538	25,323,647	1,356,736	14,875,968	19,878,794

*No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

TABLE showing *Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES..	BARLEY.	WOOL.	POTATOES	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Adams.....	2,479	28,193	62,960	268,150	8,719
Ashland			580	295	
Barron.....	100	160	1,980	4,975	
Bayfield			550	50	
Brown	4,753	12,341	68,479	328,622	
Buffalo	45,711	28,264	65,600	263,435	19,320
Burnett.....	86	273	1,928	5,995	
Calumet	12,557	31,415	40,038	297,513	2,600
Chippewa.....	8,872	3,357	26,654	28,754	
Clark	880	1,664	15,403	65,051	
Columbia	49,504	230,771	204,426	702,985	30,532
Crawford	7,193	23,892	80,333	239,939	
Dane	148,003	251,947	345,852	1,229,226	37,938
Dodge	102,899	324,836	554,298	1,181,564	15,643
Door	1,647	589	43,013	56,292	
Douglas	140		1,601		
Dunn.....	25,935	8,562	55,098	204,155	730
Eau Claire.....	22,185	5,015	28,779	124,285	100
Fond du Lac...	59,493	270,590	251,425	1,118,361	60,793
Grant.....	51,933	76,326	290,013	955,947	4,870
Green	17,102	141,309	280,393	907,295	330,135
Green Lake....	16,781	119,423	89,659	351,456	83,560
Iowa	37,216	48,668	143,732	555,181	3,892
Jackson.....	16,728	6,736	88,753	140,724	350
Jefferson.....	50,193	199,915	296,498	914,693	74,502
Juneau	4,586	27,025	105,264	220,200	3,420
Kenosha	46,870	243,852	135,356	456,407	290,280
Kewaunee	5,920	5,193	56,215	120,644	270
La Crosse.....	18,291	27,199	68,690	240,637	18,165
La Fayette.....	64,712	66,254	192,358	681,591	22,260
Manitowoc	30,155	51,963	109,018	578,106	4,412
Marathon	3,273	4,328	22,096		53
Marquette	233	49,974	68,217	227,458	1,290
Milwaukee ..	54,433	13,261	214,558	622,573	13,006
Monroe	10,451	38,753	103,449	391,518	8,920
Oconto.....	177	605	35,625	43,620	
Outagamie	3,006	34,799	66,725	282,704	17,610
Ozaukee	37,533	15,892	83,486	395,379	17,019
Pepin.....	7,409	7,950	26,917	127,535	1,400
Pierce	25,201	10,078	46,879	120,160	800
Polk.....	1,217	1,926	16,138	70,059	
Portage... ..	6,197	25,987	115,976	199,517	7,692
*Racine.....	17,426	81,566	94,868	358,978	625
Richland.....	2,631	67,476	108,505	322,140	17,244
Rock	206,204	261,705	450,442	1,039,592	65,975
St. Croix.....	26,971	3,331	62,220	662,712	900
Sauk	22,443	59,994	209,699	506,171	14,299

*No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

TABLE showing *Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	BARLEY.	WOOL.	POTATOES.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Shawano		1,943	20,556	21,345	100
Sheboygan	56,427	134,240	139,075	710,088	85,565
Trempealeau	16,957	38,523	47,653	341,068	7,613
Vernon	23,532	61,600	74,504	482,428	1,835
Walworth	114,590	419,873	278,750	599,505	81,325
Washington	64,549	57,165	186,692	633,304	3,980
Waukesha	57,417	297,269	407,638	859,827	63,035
Waupaca	3,770	85,702	97,458	276,101	5,043
Waushara	783	45,532	90,213	319,297	8,814
Winnebago	11,442	170,059	91,510	749,187	57,811
Wood	493	875	28,418	47,243	.....
Totals	1,627,569	4,086,638	6,642,845	22,257,117	1,494,145

TABLE showing *Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.*—continued.

COUNTIES.	HAY.	HOPS.	Estimated Value of all Farm Productions.	Value of Manufactures Produced.
	Tons.	Pounds.		
Adams	10,160	204,020	\$607,058	\$158,149
Ashland	37	.....	2,150	.....
Baron	401	.....	22,715	.....
Bayfield	15	.....	725	21,000
Brown	19,283	2,420	830,692	2,159,393
Buffalo	16,409	130	1,374,010	466,025
Burnett	1,671	.....	22,125	.....
Calumet	12,367	14,700	734,703	130,684
Chippewa	6,936	200	164,966	1,345,113
Clark	3,435	4	207,042	109,048
Columbia	44,129	229,215	3,637,692	586,026
Crawford	11,961	13,982	823,551	240,548
Dane	74,369	51,915	5,483,047	1,131,563
Dodge	71,001	68,644	5,650,389	2,064,848
Door	1,910	.....	183,092	428,969
Douglas	77	.....	510	118,373
Dunn	11,921	7,910	667,255	1,027,593
Eau Claire	5,721	4,600	446,620	1,439,365
Fond du Lac	76,637	50,131	3,572,433	3,359,376
Grant	39,379	41,265	3,515,049	1,039,841
Green	42,850	11,150	2,557,799	1,081,300
Green Lake	30,392	22,780	1,481,132	723,265
Iowa	37,485	72,541	2,294,373	1,009,629
Jackson	6,957	3,950	461,465	365,650
Jefferson	48,848	298,027	2,793,724	2,298,037
Juneau	15,271	535,281	684,610	818,828
Kenosha	43,956	6,640	1,460,336	1,266,443

TABLE showing *Agricultural and Manufacturing Productions, etc.*—contin'd.

COUNTIES.	HAY.	HOPS.	Estimated Value of all Farm Productions.	Value of Manufactures produced.
	Tons.	Pounds.		
Kewaunee.....	5,065	165	\$433,802	\$361,057
La Crosse.....	15,388	180,622	2,855,261	1,149,501
La Fayettee.....	40,433	6,340	2,758,935	671,513
Manitowoc.....	26,744	1,200	1,450,271	1,561,579
Marathon.....	2,791	.....	149,581	672,660
Marquette.....	20,213	24,390	697,162	185,878
Milwaukee.....	24,737	12,115	1,654,863	18,838,783
Monroe.....	20,627	442,938	1,258,992	867,270
Oconto.....	3,547	.....	225,854	2,085,961
Outagamie.....	18,962	4,800	1,788,224	2,529,222
Ozaukee.....	14,357	8,400	963,900	765,933
Pepin.....	6,549	7,410	273,354	185,515
Pierce.....	7,257	.....	583,631	209,375
Polk.....	3,218	.....	173,072	54,890
Portage.....	9,612	70,074	643,757	522,942
Racine*.....	26,333	9,300	908,668	3,174,825
Richland.....	17,327	341,467	1,092,166	310,566
Rock.....	51,878	12,335	4,124,637	3,895,781
St. Croix.....	7,253	9,400	1,003,132	796,518
Sauk.....	29,784	1,274,563	1,274,553	779,025
Shawano.....	1,673	1,100	152,953	290,785
Sheboygan.....	39,424	39,039	2,086,651	1,748,339
Trempealeau.....	18,823	24,250	832,178	170,748
Vernon.....	19,879	97,200	1,405,562	470,765
Walworth.....	50,488	125,555	2,677,356	1,074,278
Washington.....	22,492	10,633	1,916,503	1,061,824
Waukesha.....	58,840	74,209	2,785,538	774,142
Waupaca.....	14,814	104,674	734,049	464,929
Waushara.....	13,646	40,247	787,101	260,877
Winnebago.....	51,794	175,180	2,377,234	6,312,754
Wood.....	3,798	1,100	147,734	370,890
Totals.....	1,280,432	4,738,222	\$77,507,261	\$85,604,966

* No returns from the towns of Dover, Burlington, Norway, Rochester and Waterford.

STATEMENT, by countries, of the number of alien passengers arrived in the United States from foreign countries, from the commencement of the Government to December 31, 1870. [The dates are inclusive.]

COUNTRIES.	Prior to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1831 to 1840.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	Aggregate.
England.....		15,837	7,611	32,092	247,125	213,527	516,192
Ireland*.....		57,278	198,233	733,434	936,665	744,883	2,700,494
Scotland.....		3,180	2,637	3,712	38,331	86,733	84,623
Wales.....		170	185	1,261	6,319	4,500	12,485
Great Britain not specified,.....		5,362	74,495	227,264	109,653	77,333	544,107
Total from British Isles.....		81,827	283,191	1,047,763	1,338,093	1,106,976	3,857,850
Germany.....		7,583	148,204	422,477	907,780	781,456	2,267,500
Prussia.....		146	4,250	12,149	43,887	40,551	100,983
Austria.....						9,398	9,398
Sweden and Norway.....		94	1,201	13,993	20,931	117,799	153,928
Denmark.....		189	1,063	539	3,749*	17,885	23,425
Holland.....		1,127	1,412	8,251	10,789	9,539	31,118
France.....		8,898	45,575	77,262	76,358	37,749	245,812
Switzerland.....		3,257	4,821	4,644	25,011	23,839	61,572
Belgium.....		28	23	5,074	4,738	7,416	17,278
Spain.....		2,616	2,125	2,209	9,298	6,966	28,214
Portugal.....		180	829	550	1,055.	2,081	4,695
Italy.....		389	2,211	1,590	7,012	12,796	23,998
Sardinia.....		32	7	201	1,790	73	2,103
Sicily.....		17	35	79	429	115	675
Malta.....		1	35	78	5	8	127
Greece.....		20	49	16	81	83	198
Russia.....		89	277	551	457	2,671	4,045
Poland.....		21	369	105	1,164	2,379	4,088

Hungary.....						488	
Turkey.....	21			7		137	
China.....	3			8	59	68,059	83
Japan.....					35	259	41,397
India.....	9			39		81	
Arabia.....					36	34	43
Syria.....						4	
Persia.....					7	7	
As.a, not specified.....	3			1	4	4	
Cape of Good Hope.....	2					27	15
Liberia.....	1			8		88	
Egypt.....				4	5	64	19
Abyssinia.....						20	5
Africa, not specified.....	10			36		5	
British America.....	2,486			13,624	47	191	186
Mexico.....	4,818			6,599	41,723	167,349	59,309
Central America.....	107			44	3,271	2,386	3,078
Guiana.....					368	96	449
Venezuela.....						55	
Peru.....						47	
Chili.....						41	
Brazil.....						30	
Buenos Ayres.....						64	
Bolivia.....						10	
New Granada.....						3	
Paraguay.....						10	
South America, not specified.....	543			856		1	
Cuba.....					3,579	1,193	1,224
						4,240	

*The natives of Ireland are partly estimated on the basis of data obtained by the commissioners of emigration of New York, who have made careful inquiries on this subject. The total from the British Isles, given above, is from official returns to the Bureau of Statistics.

Statement of the number of alien passengers arrived in the United States—continued.

COUNTRIES.	Prior to 1890.	1890 to 1899.	1900 to 1909.	1910 to 1919.	1920 to 1929.	1930 to 1939.	1940 to 1949.	1950 to 1959.	1960 to 1969.	1970 to 1979.	Aggregate.
Jamaica	100	100
Hayti.....	98	70
Porto Rico	57	57
West Indies, not specified	5,205	45,692
Australia	138	247
Sandwich Islands.....	76	155
East India Islands.....	21	100
New Zealand.....	15	19
Society Islands.....	7
Islands of the Pacific, not sp.....	5
Azores	3,648	6,885
Bermudas	63	63
Cape de Verdes	48	72
Medeira	9	328
St. Helena	16	33
Canary Islands	4	290
Miquelon	4	4
Iceland	1	11
Countries not specified.....	57,260	488,643
Corsica	8	12
Barbary States	11
Aggregate	250,000	151,824	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,491,451	7,803,865				

STATEMENT, in detail of the Nationalities of Immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1870; also, (without distinguishing sex or age,) for the calendar year ended December 31, 1870.

COUNTRIES.	For year ended June 30, 1870.			For year ended December 31, 1870.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
England	38,106	22,851	60,957	59,488
Ireland*	47,391	32,945	80,336	75,544
Scotland	7,605	4,916	12,521	11,820
Wales	575	437	1,011	672
Great Britain, not specified*	1,107	4,741	5,848	8,565
Total British Isles	94,783	65,890	160,673	151,089
Germany	70,688	47,537	118,225	91,779
Austria	2,340	2,084	4,424	5,288
Sweden	8,306	5,137	13,443	12,009
Norway	8,003	5,213	13,216	12,856
Denmark	2,519	1,564	4,083	3,041
Holland	663	403	1,066	970
Belgium	718	284	1,002	1,030
Switzerland	2,002	1,073	3,075	2,474
France	2,691	1,316	4,007	3,586
Spain	487	176	663	511
Portugal	175	80	255	291
Italy	2,132	759	2,891	2,940
Greece	20	2	22	15
Turkey	6	.....	6	13
Russia	550	357	907	766
Poland	140	83	223	424
Hungary	1	.....	1	1
Corsica	2	.....	2	3
China	14,624	1,116	15,740	11,943
Japan	46	2	48	74
India	19	5	24	32
Asia not specified	1	.....	1	9
South Africa	15	5	20	12
Africa, not specified	11	.....	11	12
Dominion of Canada	21,647	16,261	37,908	51,278
Prince Edward's Island	731	1,015	1,746	1,678
Fewfoundland	157	301	458	255
British Columbia	12	3	15	9
British North American Provinces, not specified	176	108	284	120
Mexico	358	105	463	461
Central America	31	2	33	25
New Granada	1	.....	1	8
Venezuela	1	.....	1	9

*Total from the British Isles is correct. The natives of Ireland are estimated from data obtained after diligent inquiry by the New York commissioners of emigration.

STATEMENT, in detail of *Nationalities of Immigrants, etc.*—continued.

COUNTRIES.	For year ended June 30, 1870.			For year end- ing December 31, 1870.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Guiana	6	4	10	13
Brazil	13	.....	13	14
Chili	2	.....	2	4
South America, not specified	36	6	42	37
Cuba	848	385	1,233	642
Hayti	1	1	2	18
Jamaica	1	.....	1	16
Porto Rico	9	.....	9	15
Barbadoes	5	3	8	.....
New Providence	3	5	8	.....
West Indies, not specified	314	104	418	418
Azore Islands	275	167	442	560
St. Helena	2	3	5	7
Bermudas	3	.....	3	5
Anstralia	14	14	28	9
East India Islands	9	3	12	1
New Zealand	3	5	8	11
Countries not stated	12	10	22	22,513
Total alien passengers	235,612	151,591	387,203	379,796
Deduct No. not intending to re- main in United States .....	.....	.....	.....	22,493
Total immigrants .....	.....	.....	.....	356,303

STATEMENT showing the numbers and nationalities of alien immigrants who arrived at the port of New York during the ten years ended December 31, 1870.
 [From the report of the New York Commissioner of Emigration.]

NATIONALITY.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ireland.....	68,047	65,134	47,571	66,204	64,168
Germany.....	106,717	117,591	101,989	99,605	72,368
England.....	36,186	33,712	29,695	41,000	86,840
Scotland.....	4,979	6,815	7,390	10,643	10,781
France.....	3,246	3,204	2,811	2,795	2,210
Switzerland.....	3,685	3,985	3,802	2,999	537
Holland.....	1,506	2,156	1,265	1,247	525
Wales.....	540	142	699	1,111	545
Norway.....	533	200	1,008	3,465	2,678
Sweden.....	3,907	4,843	14,520	23,548	11,549
Italy.....	3,018	1,052	993	1,548	2,061
Belgium.....	157	1,623	149	146	83
Spain.....	815	203	210	210	156
West Indies.....	240	214	171	278	140
Denmark.....	1,526	1,872	1,087	2,000	2,441
Poland.....	231	268	268	598	577
Sardinia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
South America.....	154	97	134	102	34
Portugal.....	96	79	13	60	5
Nova Scotia.....	40	23	52	119	23
Russia.....	154	185	145	376	438
Canada.....	28	42	33	27	34
Mexico.....	56	58	34	90	37
Sicily.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....
China.....	26	17	49	15	20
East Indies.....	15	4	2	25	13

STATEMENT showing the numbers and nationalities of alien immigrants. etc.—continued.

NATIONALITY.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Greece	1	6	2	13	5	5	8	10	7	14
Turkey	5	3	2	5	5	8	6	22	5	1
Africa			6		37	15	2	10	17	11
Japan					18	12	87	3	4	1
Australia							44	26	12	9
Central America						7	7	21	38	24
Unknown						12				
Annual total	65,539	76,806	156,844	182,296	196,852	233,418	242,731	218,686	258,989	211,190

TABLE showing number of passengers brought into the port of New York by sailing and steam vessels during the year 1870.

(From the report of the New York Commissioners of Emigration.)

Port of Sailing.	STEAMSHIPS.					SAILING VESSELS.					TOTAL.				
	No. of ves- sels.	Cabin pas- sengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of ves- sels.	Cabin pas- sengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.	No. of ves- sels.	Cabin pas- sengers.	Steerage passengers.	Births.	Deaths.
Bremen	56	4,385	23,839	20	18	40	75	8,182	20	68	96	4,460	32,021	40	81
Glasgow	74	1,637	23,404	13	19	1	1	.....	.....	.....	75	1,638	23,404	13	19
Havre	26	3,446	61	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3,446	61	.....	1
Hamburg	39	3,194	19,179	12	21	11	7	8,290	10	80	50	3,201	22,489	28	51
London; via Havre	17	422	4,557	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	422	4,557	3	4
London	2	28	69	.....	.....	27	58	1,506	1	1	29	86	1,575	1	1
Liverpool	249	15,080	117,884	53	85	33	28	5,488	9	11	282	15,058	123,822	62	96
Copenhagen	3	19	3,638	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19	3,633	3	4
Other ports	18	101	1,462	1	3	44	99	406	1	.....	62	200	1,870	2	3
Total	484	28,262	194,068	105	155	156	268	18,824	47	110	840	28,530	*212,912	152	265

*The number of alien passengers intending to remain in the country who arrived in the port of New York in the year 1870 was 212,170. The table on preceding page: From Ireland, 63,168; Germany, 72,350; Switzerland, 1,925; Sweden,

STATEMENT, in detail of the Occupation of Immigrants arrived in the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL CALLINGS.			
Actors.....	4	.....	4
Chemists.....	43	.....	43
Clergymen.....	285	.....	285
Dentists.....	3	.....	3
Engineers ..	551	.....	551
Farriers.....	7	.....	7
Lawyers.....	77	.....	77
Musicians.....	282	7	289
Naturalists.....	3	.....	3
Physicians.....	232	.....	232
Priests.....	10	.....	10
Reporters.....	2	.....	2
Surgeon.....	1	.....	1
Surveyor.....	1	.....	1
Teachers.....	222	271	493
Professions not stated.....	131	.....	131
Total.....	1,854	278	2,132
ARTISTS.			
Architeets.....	3	.....	3
Carver.....	1	.....	1
Engraver.....	1	.....	1
Image-maker.....	1	.....	1
Lithographer.....	1	.....	1
Photographers.....	3	.....	3
Artists not stated.....	170	20	190
Total.....	180	20	200
SKILLED WORKMEN.			
Bakers.....	990	.....	990
Barbers.....	21	.....	21
Blacksmiths.....	2,378	.....	2,378
Block-makers.....	3	.....	3
Boiler-makers.....	3	.....	3
Bookbinders.....	9	1	10
Braziers.....	3	.....	3
Brewers.....	362	.....	362
Brick-makers.....	3	.....	3
Butchers.....	727	.....	727
Cabinet-makers.....	6	.....	6
Carpenters.....	4,421	.....	4,421
Caulkers.....	6	.....	6
Chandler.....	1	.....	1
Cigar-makers.....	227	1	228
Confectioners.....	6	.....	6
Coopers.....	101	.....	101
Curriers.....	10	.....	10
Cutlers.....	5	.....	5

STATEMENT of the Occupation of Immigrants, etc.—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
SKILLED WORKMEN—continued.			
Distillers	2	.....	2
Divers	2	.....	2
Dressmakers .....	.....	21	21
Dyers	114	.....	114
File-makers	2	.....	2
Fuller	1	.....	1
Furrier	1	.....	1
Gilders	3	.....	3
Glaaziers	2	.....	2
Gunsmiths ..	2	.....	2
Hatters	58	.....	58
Hoe-maker	1	.....	1
Instrument-maker	1	.....	1
Iron-workers	3	.....	3
Jewelers	409	.....	409
Joiners	343	.....	343
Locksmiths	13	.....	13
Masons	2,190	.....	2,190
Millers	258	.....	258
Milliners .....	.....	17	17
Millwrights	4	.....	4
Miners	4,763	.....	4,763
Molders	2	.....	2
Nail-makers	19	.....	19
Painters	753	.....	753
Pilot	1	.....	1
Plumbers	7	.....	7
Potters	8	.....	8
Printers	180	.....	180
Puddlers	2	.....	2
Rope-makers	3	.....	3
Saddlers	167	.....	167
Sail-makers	12	.....	12
Sawyer	1	.....	1
Seamstresses .....	.....	505	505
Shipwrights	9	.....	9
Shoebinder .....	.....	1	1
Shoemakers	1,557	.....	1,557
Soapmakers	2	.....	2
Spinners	7	3	10
Stonecutters	122	.....	122
Tailors	1,660	43	1,703
Tanners	102	.....	102
Telegraph operator	1	.....	1
Tinners	26	.....	26
Turners	8	.....	8
Weavers	1,178	.....	1,178
Wheelwrights	29	.....	29
Wool sorter	1	.....	1
Mechanics, not stated	8,061	.....	8,061
Total	81,372	592	81,964

STATEMENT of the Occupation of Immigrants, etc.—continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.			
Agents	37	.....	37
Brokers	2	.....	2
Caterer	1	.....	1
Clerks	1,611	.....	1,611
Consuls	4	.....	4
Contractors	4	.....	4
Cooks	66	7	73
Druggists	51	.....	51
Editors	8	.....	8
Farmers	35,550	106	35,656
Firemen	22	.....	22
Fishermen	331	.....	331
Gardeners	45	6	51
Grocers	2	.....	2
Hotel keepers	25	.....	25
Hunter	1	.....	1
Interpreters	4	.....	4
Jugglers	21	2	23
Laborers	84,220	357	84,577
Laundresses .....	.....	7	7
Lumbermen	6	.....	6
Manufactures	49	.....	49
Merchants	7,056	17	7,073
Nuns .....	.....	36	36
Nurses .....	.....	6	6
Officers	16	.....	16
Operatives .....	.....	23	23
Overseer	1	.....	1
Peddlers	6	.....	6
Refugees	39	10	49
Rentier	1	.....	1
Sailors	1,420	.....	1,420
Servants	5,115	9,146	14,261
Shepherds	23	.....	23
Soldiers	117	.....	117
Stewardess .....	.....	1	1
Students	188	.....	188
Teamsters	6	.....	6
Travelers	15	.....	15
Total	136,058	9,724	145,782
RECAPITULATION.			
Professional callings	1,854	278	2,132
Artists	180	20	200
Skilled workmen	31,372	592	31,964
Miscellaneous occupations	136,058	9,724	145,782
Without occupation	3,806	12,723	16,529
Occupation not stated	62,842	128,254	190,596
Aggregate	235,612	151,591	387,203

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF Immigration for the ten calendar years from 1861 to 1870, inclusive.

Passengers not immigrants.				Net immigration.	Total aliens.
Citizens of U. States.	Foreigners not intending to remain in U. States.	Total.			
9,782	2,108	22,885	89,720	91,823	
2,476	2,820	25,296	89,005	91,835	
3,520	1,692	25,221	174,528	176,315	
8,119	1,221	28,340	193,191	198,412	
18,888	658	88,996	248,894	249,053	
1,449	8,651	45,100	814,840	818,491	
1,289	4,757	46,026	293,601	298,358	
19,017	8,070	87,087	289,145	297,215	
13,281	10,635	43,916	885,287	895,922	
1,202	23,493	63,695	856,303	878,796	
0,462	57,100	376,562	2,434,009	2,491,109	

STATEMENT, by Occupations, of the number of Passengers arrived in the United States for the fifty-one years ended December 31, 1870. [The dates are inclusive.]

Occupations.	1841 to 1850.	1851 to 1860.	1861 to 1870.	Aggregate.
Laborers.....	281,229	527,039	526,199	1,398,516
Farmers.....	256,880	404,712	211,742	978,579
Mechanics, not specified.....	164,411	179,726	168,984	571,518
Merchants.....	46,386	124,149	94,200	326,053
Servants.....	24,538	21,058	91,204	140,598
Miners.....	1,735	87,523	52,214	92,181
Mariners.....	6,898	10,687	18,788	48,272
Clerks.....	1,065	792	16,128	20,010
Weavers and spinners.....	1,803	717	8,298	14,790
Physicians.....	2,116	2,229	8,244	10,858
Seamstresses, dressmakers and milliners.....	2,096	1,065	8,405	8,651
Clergymen.....	1,559	1,420	8,117	7,443
Bakers.....	28	92	6,766	8,038
Artists.....	1,238	015	3,669	6,159
Butchers.....	76	108	5,651	6,596
Tailors.....	65	334	4,786	8,420
Shoemakers.....	68	336	4,583	7,037
Manufacturers.....	1,833	1,005	1,400	4,520
Lawyers.....	881	1,140	1,545	4,221
Masons.....	24	58	4,682	6,083
Engineers.....	054	825	1,738	8,754
Teachers.....	892	134	2,109	8,687
Millers.....	38	210	648	1,279
Painters.....	8	38	1,484	2,131
Printers.....	14	40	512	1,217

Musicians	140	165	293	188	612	1,341
Actors.....	183	87	233	85	268	856
Hatters.....	137	114	1	4	102	358
Other occupations	5,466	4,004	2,892	13,844	7,972	84,178
Occupations not stated, and without occupation.....	101,442	363,252	969,411	1,544,494	1,572,938	4,801,537
Total	176,473	640,096	1,768,175	2,884,687	2,808,913	8,518,344
Deduct citizens of the Uni- ted States	24,649	40,961	54,924	276,473	317,462	724,469
Aliens.....	151,824	599,125	1,713,251	2,598,214	2,491,451	7,803,865

*Estimated.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WAGES
Paid in the various Manufactories and Trades.

WOOLEN MILLS.

*TABLE Showing the average rates of wages paid to persons employed in the
 woolen-mills of Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, in the year 1869.*

PREPARING.

Wool sorters	\$12 75
Wool washers	9 00
Dyers	14 25
Overseers	18 00

CARDING AND SPINNING.

Pickers	5 25
Carders	9 90
Spinners	15 00
Warpers and beamers	9 00
Reelers	*4 50
Overseers	19 50

WEAVING.

Weavers	*7 50
Burlers	*6 00
Overseers	18 00

DRESSING AND FINISHING.

Fullers	10 50
Dressers or giggers	7 50
Finishers	10 50
Drawers	6 00
Overseers	21 00

ENGINE-ROOM, YARD, ETC.

Engineers	15 00
Mechanics	18 00
Laborers, (watchman included)	10 50

*Females.

PAPER-MILLS.

TABLE showing the average weekly wages of persons employed in paper-mills in Wisconsin and Illinois, in the year 1869.

Machine-tenders	\$18 75
Rag-cutters, (males).....	11 33
Rag-cutters, (females).....	4 10
Loftmen or dryers	9 00
Calender-women	4 00
Finishers.....	12 50
Engine-men	11 75
Engine-helpers	9 00
Bleachers	9 66
Millwrights	15 00
Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 33
Apprentices or boys	4 75
Foremen or overseers.....	31 66
Carpenters	15 00
Firemen	10 25

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

TABLE showing average rates of weekly wages paid to persons employed in musical instrument factories in the western states in the year 1869.

Regulators, (action)	\$28 00
Regulators, (tone).....	30 00
Case-makers	22 50
Top-makers	21 00
Varnishers	16 00
Polishers.....	24 00
Small workers.....	18 00
Stringer and tuner	22 50
Finishers..	22 00

IRON FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

TABLE showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the iron foundries and machine shops of Wisconsin in the year 1869.

Iron-molders	\$14 66
Machinists, best	18 67
Machinists, ordinary	14 27
Machinists, inferior	11 50
Helpers	9 70
Blacksmiths.....	17 50
Helpers.....	9 33
Foremen	21 50
Pattern-makers and carpenters.....	14 29
Assistants.....	10 28
Apprentices	6 00
Millwrights	22 00
Brass-founders.....	18 00

HARDWARE MANUFACTORIES.

TABLE showing the average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the hardware manufactories of the Western States in the year 1869.

Moulders, iron.....	\$15 00
Moulders, brass.....	12 00
Cupola tenders.....	9 00
Filers.....	11 75
Japanners.....	17 00
Helpers.....	9 25
Grinders	15 00
Polishers.....	12 50
Turners.....	14 00
Machinists	16 50
Engineers.....	11 66
Laborers.....	8 33
Press workmen.....	12 00
Finishers.	14 25
Pattern makers.....	13 50
Carpenters	17 00
Blacksmiths.....	14 83
Helpers.....	10 00
Foremen	20 41
Apprentices or boys.....	4 36

LEATHER.

Average weekly wages paid to persons employed in the manufacture of leather in Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, in the year 1868.

SOLE-LEATHER.

Tanners	\$12 83
Beam hands.....	10 73
Yard hands.	9 52
Rollers and spongers.....	11 25
Bark grinders.....	8 33
Common laborers	9 57

UPPER LEATHER AND CALF SKINS.

Tanners	9 67
Curriers.....	12 94
Splitters	15 37
Shavers	16 75
Table hands, scourers.....	9 90
Blackers.....	11 50
Finishers	13 50

(Hours of labor per week, sixty.)

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE showing the average weekly wages or earnings of persons employed in the following occupations in the year 1869.

BRICK-MAKING.

Brick molders	\$12 60
Temperers	10 75
Wheelers	11 00
Off-bearers	6 33
Setters	18 00
Laborers or unskilled workmen	8 93
Apprentices or boys	5 87

COOPER SHOPS.

Coopers	\$12 99
Machine hands	14 25
Teamsters	11 00
Laborers or unskilled workmen	9 75
Apprentices or boys	3 37

MARBLE.

Cutters	\$19 20
Carvers	23 00
Rubbers	10 62
Polishers	11 50
Letterers	17 00
Teamsters	10 00
Soapstone cutters	23 50
Engineers	16 50
Apprentices or boys	5 53
Foremen	24 00

MATCH SPLINT FACTORY.

Machine tenders, boys	\$6 00
Straightening splints, boys	4 25
Packing, boys	5 00
Laborers, men	9 00

WHEELS AND WAGONS.

Machinists	\$13 50
Blacksmiths	15 00
Painters	12 00
Wood-workers	15 00
Laborers	9 00
Apprentices	4 50

MECHANICAL LABOR.

TABLE showing the average daily wages in Wisconsin to persons employed in the undermentioned trades in the year 1870.

Blacksmiths—	
With board	\$2 13
Without board	2 71
Bricklayers or masons—	
With board	2 75
Without board	3 26
Cabinet-makers—	
With board	2 02
Without board	2 55
Carpenters—	
With board	2 22
Without board	2 72
Coopers—	
With board	1 85
Without board	2 36
Painters—	
With board	2 20
Without board	2 71
Plasterers—	
With board	2 64
Without board	3 17
Shoemakers—	
With board	1 75
Without board	2 26
Stonecutters—	
With board	2 67
Without board	3 19
Tailors—	
With board	1 85
Without board	2 38
Tanners—	
With board	2 12
Without board	2 61
Tinsmiths—	
With board	2 00
Without board	2 50
Wheelwrights—	
With board	2 28
Without board	<u>2 66</u>

FARM LABOR.

TABLE *showing the average daily wages, with and without board, and the average monthly wages, with board, paid for farm and other labor in Wisconsin in the year 1870.*

DAILY WAGES.

Experienced hands in summer—	
With board	\$1 40
Without board.....	1 81
Experienced hands in winter—	
With board.....	94
Without board	1 34
Ordinary hands in summer—	
With board	1 04
Without board	1 40
Ordinary hands in winter—	
With board.....	73
Without board.....	1 10
Common laborers at other than farm work—	
With board	1 08
Without board.....	1 54

MONTHLY WAGES WITH BOARD.

Experienced hands in summer.....	25 02
Experienced hands in winter.....	17 68
Ordinary hands in summer.....	16 76
Ordinary hands in winter	14 60
Common laborers at other work than farm work.....	20 42
Female servants	8 85

TABLE showing the foreign-born and native population of the several States and Territories on the 1st day of June, 1870,

[Corrected from census returns received up to May 25, 1871.]

States and Territories.	Foreign.	Native.	Total.
Maine	48,081	578,034	625,915
Massachusetts	353,319	1,104,032	1,457,251
Vermont	47,155	283,396	330,551
New Hampshire	29,611	288,689	318,300
Connecticut	118,639	423,815	537,454
Rhode Island	55,396	161,957	217,353
New York (city of N. Y., 1st en.) ..	1,130,617	3,227,030	4,357,647
New Jersey	188,942	717,153	906,096
Pennsylvania, (Phil., 1st en.)	541,062	2,964,200	3,505,262
Delaware	9,136	115,879	125,015
Maryland	83,412	697,482	780,894
District of Columbia	16,254	115,446	131,700
West Virginia	17,091	424,923	442,014
Ohio	373,250	2,291,752	2,665,002
Kentucky	63,398	1,257,713	1,321,011
Indiana	141,474	1,539,163	1,680,637
Illinois	514,958	2,023,442	2,538,400
Michigan	268,010	916,049	1,184,059
Wisconsin	364,846	690,307	1,055,153
Minnesota	160,697	279,009	439,706
Iowa	204,057	987,735	1,191,792
Missouri	222,267	1,499,028	1,721,295
Kansas	48,389	315,988	364,377
Nebraska	30,748	92,245	122,993
Colorado	6,598	33,266	39,864
Dakota	4,815	9,366	14,181
Idaho	7,885	7,114	14,999
Wyoming	3,507	15,611	9,118
Utah	30,702	56,084	86,786
Montana	7,982	12,613	20,595
Virginia	13,754	1,211,409	1,225,163
North Carolina	3,029	1,068,395	1,071,404
South Carolina	8,071	697,092	705,163
Georgia	11,145	1,184,193	1,195,336
Florida	4,967	182,781	187,748
Alabama	9,962	987,030	996,992
Mississippi	11,198	817,426	828,624
Louisiana	61,827	665,088	726,915
Texas	101,276	708,942	810,218
Arkansas	5,026	479,141	484,167
Tennessee	19,314	1,239,059	1,258,373
New Mexico	5,620	8,254	91,874
Arizona	6,809	3,849	9,658
California	209,827	350,396	560,223
Oregon	11,600	79,323	90,923
Nevada	18,801	28,690	42,491
Washington	5,024	18,981	23,955
Total in United States	5,594,349	32,931,380	38,525,729

COMMUNICATIONS.

FROM JOHN MURRISH, STATE GEOLOGIST.

The mineral resources of the state of Wisconsin, so far as they are known and partially developed, are found in its southern portion, forming an ore district that includes the counties of Iowa, Grant, La Fayette and parts of Green and Dane.

The strata of this ore district, so far as exposed by mining, are 1st. A bed of limestone, known locally as the Galena limestone, but chemically as a Dolomite or magnesian limestone. It is about 250 or 300 feet thick, and overlies a bed of compact fossiliferous limestone, known locally as the blue limestone, but in its geological order as the Trenton limestone. These strata are of the lower Silurian age, and comparatively undisturbed by either plutonic, or metamorphic action.

The fissures traversing these strata, are not what is called true fissure veins, such as we find in crystalline rocks of plutonic, or metamorphic origin, but fissures peculiar to this class of strata, as is now demonstrated in similar lead and zinc districts, found in different parts of the world.

These fissures traversing the Galena limestone are usually vertical, or nearly so. The ore is found generally where the fissure has been widened by decomposition, and is called by the miners a crevice opening. This decomposition usually takes place beneath a harder portion of the rock, as though greater resistance had been offered here to mechanical forces acting from below, and a gentle lifting of the strata had taken place along the line of the fissure. As an evidence of this, we always find beneath this cap rock (as it is called by the miners) a seam extending horizontally away from the sides of the opening, marking dis-

tinctly the place where the solvents entered from the fissures beneath this cap rock. As a consequence of this, we find the openings along the same range of fissures, and in the same locality, in the same horizontal plane.

The larger deposits, however, are oftener found where the rock has been decomposed between two, or more fissures running parallel to each other. In such openings we find large pieces of partially decomposed rock, mixed with clay and sandy material, the results of decomposition.

The material in these openings is not a disorderly, incoherent mass, but is arranged mechanically and chemically under some general law peculiar to this form of deposits.

The finer, softer material such as clay, is arranged along certain lines, while the carbonate of lime dissolved out of these rocks, is re-deposited in the form of calcareous spar, to form, with the finer part of this clay, a matrix in which these ores are deposited.

In such openings, it looks as though the medium in which, and through which these solvents or dissolving agencies acted, furnished also, the solutions from which these ores were formed, as though nature first prepared the place, and then deposited her treasure.

These openings vary from five to forty feet wide, from ten to fifty feet in depth, and continue from one hundred to several hundred feet in length, and yield often from one to five million pounds of ore.

At first it was supposed that where these openings closed in depth, was the extent in vertical range of our ore deposits, but subsequent mining has shown that they succeed each other in the downward course of the fissures, and now not only the second, but the third, and in some places the fourth opening in depth has been discovered, and the fissures continue their downward course as before.

In the lower portion of the Galena limestone, these fissures become more irregular in their course, resembling in many places, a flight of stairs; ore deposits found in connection with this form of fissures, are called by the miners, flats and pitches. Where these

fissures enter the blue limestone, the ore deposits are found between the different beds of the strata, and are called flat openings. Here the ore deposits assume a different, although somewhat similar form, and come much nearer to that of a true fissure vein. The ore is formed beneath a cap-rock, a very hard, compact rock, forming a surface over the ore very similar to the hanging wall of a vein. Beneath this cap-rock we find an aggregation of mineral matter, such as galena, blende, calamine, pyrites, calc and heavy spar, chemically deposited, and arranged as in a true fissure vein. If these strata were tilted up to almost a perpendicular position, but few would be able to distinguish between this form of deposits, and the forms of deposit in the true fissure veins. These flat openings are important forms of ore deposits; they sometimes extend to two or three hundred feet in width, and from one half to a mile in length, along the course of the fissures; indeed, in length they seldom give out or become exhausted of all the minerals. The lead may be replaced by zinc, or iron pyrites, or spar, so as not to pay expenses, but as a vein it continues, though poor.

A good example of this form is found at the Linden mines, in Iowa county. It commenced there in the lower portion of the galena limestone, in what is called flats, and pitches. From thence it extended down into the blue limestone; spread in broad horizontal sheets of ore (or what might be called veins) for several hundred feet wide, and has been worked continuously for near a mile in length. This mine has yielded not less than twelve million pounds of lead ore, and several million pounds of zinc ore, and, if owned by an enterprising company, and drained by a level or adit to its present depth, would no doubt yield millions more, and give employment to a great number of men for many years to come. The zinc deposits, although forming a part of the same vein with the lead, are confined mostly to the blue limestone, extending up only occasionally into the lower portion of the galena limestone. From discoveries recently made, it is evident that these zinc deposits are the richest in the lower portion of this formation; examples of this are furnished us in the mines that are now being worked at Highland and Centerville, in Iowa

county. In these mines we find galena, blende, and calamine, uniting to form the same vein, sometimes one, sometimes the other predominating.

There are places, however, where the calamine is separated from the galena and blende, and formed into large bodies of itself, in beds from two to three feet thick. I speak advisedly, when I say that there is zinc ore enough already discovered in the towns of Highland and Blue River, (if proper encouragement was given to mining there), to furnish material for one zinc factory of large capacity, for many years to come. From the fact that zinc deposits are found in the blue limestone, and confined mostly to this portion of the strata, but few of those deposits have been reached by our present system of mining—certainly not one mine in ten has been worked down to this formation. But if, when those mines that have been so productive in lead in the galena limestone, are worked down to this rock, it will prove to be as productive of lead and zinc, as it is in those mines that have already reached it, (and there is certainly no reason why this may not be the case), then the undeveloped mineral resources of this part of our state, even if the fissures extend down no farther, will be as great, or greater, than what we have already developed. The question here, is, not so much the chances of undeveloped mineral resources below our present mines, as it is the best system of developing them. This lead and zinc district of Wisconsin, in the character of its rocks, systems of fissures, and ore deposits, resemble very much the lead and zinc districts of other parts of the world; such as the Derbyshire, and Cumberland, in England; Pallieres, near Anduze, in France; Wiesloch, in Baden; Santander, in Spain; the celebrated lead and zinc mines of Upper Silesia, Aix-la-Chapelle, Westphalia, and a host of other such like ore districts, from which the commercial demands of the world have drawn their supplies for centuries.

These stratified limestone ore districts, found scattered so widely over the face of the earth, may have local differences, but they are unquestionably the results of the same, or similar physical conditions, and may be regarded as having one common

origin; and from the history of those districts that have been worked through alternate periods of poverty and richness for centuries, we may learn much in reference to the future productions of our own. The fissures of this ore district, although differing in some respects from the fissures found in plutonic and metamorphic rock, resemble them closely in others. In no mining region do we find more regularity in the bearing of the fissures, or in their conformity to polar lines, called ranges, which ranges also group together in belts of well defined bearing. In this district, which includes an area of over two thousand square miles, we have four distinct belts of mineral land, parallel to each other, with about the same eastern and western extension. It has lately been discovered, and now pretty well substantiated by close observation, that these east and west belts, along which the mines of this district are found, and to which they are confined are crossing an axis of slight elevation, running north and south, the centre of which is about the middle of the district. And furthermore, it is evident that these belts, as a general thing, become less productive as the distance from this centre increases.

This fact has led to a close examination of the region to the north of this district, along the line of its axis, and the result is the discovering of another belt. This belt is on the north side of that elevation running from Blue Mounds to Prairie du Chien, and is parallel to those in the lead district, with the same distance from them that they are from each other. It occupies, however, the sandstone portion of the strata that underlies the limestones of the lead district, and consequently presents new forms of deposit. So far as we can judge from surface appearances, the mineral wealth of this belt will consist mainly in the large and rich deposits of the oxide of iron that it seems to contain throughout its entire length. This iron ore is found here in almost every form of character. The most important, however, that we have noticed thus far, are those that can be readily manufactured into paint. In some places we find large beds of very impure argillaceous or slaty iron ore, affording, however, in places, good specimens of purer varieties. This variety decom-

poses readily into a reddish brown clay, in which we sometimes find beds of ochre, varying from a few inches in thickness to to several feet. In these beds of ochre we sometimes meet with separate and distinct colors of brown, reddish brown and bright red, all of which can be manufactured into material for paint at trifling expense.

Another, and I think the most important form in which this oxide of iron is found, is that of a bright red powder, impregnating a siliceous sand-stone. It is not chemically deposited in the sand-stone, that is, it has not a crystalline texture, but is easily separated from the sand by washing it in water. This sand-stone, where it is found abundantly, is very friable and easily reduced to its original grains, and when placed in water and stirred, the water takes up the oxide readily and allows it to settle readily when undisturbed. When separated in this way and dried, it is a fine red powder, as fine as the oxide of zinc; and when mixed with or ground in oil, it will make paint of a brilliant red color, that will make as fine a finish on wood, as either zinc or lead. As a pigment this material is superior to anything we call ochre, or mineral paint, and if its durability should prove to be, when tested by time, what it appears to be under experiment, it cannot fail to be valuable, for it will take the place of lead and zinc paint for all out-door work. If it will do this, and can be furnished for one-fourth of the cost of lead, it must certainly be as valuable to the state eventually as the lead itself.

The out-cropping of these deposits have been discovered along a belt of land fifty-five miles east and west, and from four to six miles wide, with prospects of being as valuable as though it had been another belt along which deposits of lead and zinc were found similar to those already referred to, consequently will add nearly three hundred square miles to the ore district of southern Wisconsin. Since attention was first called to this discovery, in July last, a company has been formed to manufacture these ochres, at Blue River, and have their factory now in working order; and have, I understand, several hundred tons of this material on hand. Other parties, I am informed, are making arrange-

ments to go into similar operations next spring. Farther east on this belt I have no doubt that an important branch of industry will spring up in connection with this, that will employ a great many men, and be a source of profit to the state and all concerned.

The arrangement of these ore deposits into belts parallel to each other, and at right angles to an axis of elevation extending far beyond them, establishes beyond all doubt their geological relation to physical forces and conditions acting from below, and is a standing, open rebuke to the theory that they are mere surface deposits produced by atmospheric or some other conditions acting from above.

And the fact that these things have not been known till within the past few months, is an evidence that we know even now, but very little of the nature and extent of our mineral resources, either in depth or superficial area.

If this north and south axis of elevation is the physical basis of this ore district, and should extend north through the entire state (as we have good reasons to suppose it does), then it is possible, indeed very probable, that other, and perhaps more important ore districts will be found along this 235 miles of unexplored country that lies between this ore district in the south part of the state and the south shore of Lake Superior on the north.

But five States in the Union present better indications of extensive and varied mineral resources, which will no doubt, when understood and made known, become the basis of important branches of industry, that will add very much to the wealth and population of our State. But until some systematic effort is made by the State to obtain correct information on these things, and to make it known to the public, they will remain what they are, the undeveloped, unexplored, unknown mineral resources of Wisconsin.

JOHN MURRISH,
Commissioner of the Survey of the Lead District.

COMMUNICATION FROM TAYLOR & BACH.

CARLTON, Kewaunee Co., Wis., Jan. 27, 1872.

COL. O. C. JOHNSON,
Commissioner Immigration,
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR.—We notice in the *Western Farmer* that you request all those who are in need of laborers, and those having land to sell within this state, to notify you of the fact, together with such information as would give you an idea of such matters, and we take the liberty of addressing you on this subject. We are located on the lake shore, five miles south of Kewaunee. During the last season of navigation we shipped from a pier of which we are owners, seventy-eight cargoes of merchandise.

In connection with our mercantile trade we own 3,400 acres of land which was selected by the original owners in 1855, before the county were settled, and entered at government price, the title coming to us direct, which we are desirous of disposing of in small farms to suit purchasers. The county is principally settled by Germans and Bohemians, though all nationalities are more or less represented. In regard to wages and work, we can say that we never have seen the time for years that we could get all the help we needed. We employ from fifteen to twenty hands at an average price of thirty dollars per month. Nearly all kinds of employment with remunerative return is open for those willing to work.

To immigrants that want homes, say to them to come here with the idea that they want to work, and we will warrant them a comfortable competency in a few years. We prefer settlers with but little means, rather than those with pretensions and a large amount of money; plenty of muscle, an honest heart and a good brain are qualities we prefer.

This is no place for saloon keepers, and those who would profit by feeding the appetites and passions of their fellow men. Our lands are for sale on time, one-third down, and the balance in

yearly payments, to be paid with produce if preferred. We give a bond for a deed, and a warranty deed when the amount is liquidated. It has been our established custom, not to exact any forfeiture when a party fails to meet an obligation, providing such parties have shown a disposition to be honorable. For a man with a family and small capital who is desirous of making himself a home by frugality and industry, this place cannot be surpassed in the State. Our senior partner, Mr. J. V. Taylor, can be found at No. 260 South Water street, Chicago, and would be pleased to furnish any information.

Most respectfully,

TAYLOR & BACH.

COMMUNICATION FROM R. P. COLT.

POYSIPP1, Waushara Co., Jan. 12, 1872.

COL. O. C. JOHNSON,

Commissioner Immigration,

Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

DEAR SIR: In response to an invitation I have noticed in the papers, permit me to say that this county, and particularly the eastern portion thereof, furnishes inducements to immigrants scarcely to be excelled in this state.

The vacant land of a desirable quality for farms is all taken, but there is a quantity of good timber land in the eastern towns of this county offered for sale very low, and plenty of opening land in the central and western towns, cheap. The town north of this is mainly settled by Germans, with a few Danes.

The soil is as good in the eastern part of the county as any in the state, the timber being oak, bass, elm, hickory, maple, ash, etc. Springs are abundant, and water excellent.

I being in mercantile business at the village of the same name with the town, and town clerk and postmaster, have an extensive

acquaintance with the surrounding country, and will be glad to assist immigrants to the extent of my power in securing homes.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

R. P. COLT.

COMMUNICATION FROM O. R. DAHL.

TOMAH, Jan. 20, 1872.

COL. O. C. JOHNSON,

Commissoner Immigration,
Milwaukee.

DEAR SIR :—Your favor of the 16th inst., at hand. A few days ago, I returned from the northwestern part of the State, and I am fully confirmed in the opinion heretofore entertained, that greater effort and a more systematic plan than has existed, should have been established, before this late day. The present immigration bureau, faithfully and practically carried out, must prove of incalculable benefit. Our sister States, many of them, have already discovered the fact and importance of largely appropriating money and means for attracting the foreigner to come and settle in their midst.

It is to be regretted that the past few years has seen the boasted progress of Wisconsin dropping behind in this respect and merely becoming a highway over which immigration has traveled, from the fact that other and more attractive and alluring fields are held open by those who have taken advantage of our seeming reluctance and penurious policy in this direction; not that our broad state does not possess all the vast prairies and rich timbered lands, with every other munificent gift of nature such as found elsewhere in the more western states; but that our state through its representatives has failed to see and the public sentiment demand or rather appreciate the extended wealth that would inure to us if greater inducements were held out to the immigrant to remain within the boundaries of our state, instead of pushing across the line. While we admit that good land is found through-

ont nearly every portion of our domain, yet the extravagant statement of many railroad corporations, who hold large tracts and grants of land, with a desire to sell at a high figure, are continually deceiving the immigrant, by over-estimated facts and cunningly devised statements.

The wonderful resources of Northern Minnesota, and the tracts of land along the North Pacific Railroad, while given with the hope and we suppose belief of truth, still to one who has visited the line of road, it must at once seem improbable that such statements could be set forth as real facts. We believe our own state yet possesses as good land unsettled as can be found, and from personal knowledge we give the following, relative to several counties in the northwestern part of the state, which is now but sparsely settled:

The east part of St. Croix, the east two-thirds of Polk and the west part of Barron county are almost unsettled; the soil is a heavy black loam; timber, maple, aspen, oak, elm and white pine. These counties are all well watered by lakes and large and small streams. About one-third of the lands are entered for pine; the balance can be settled as homesteads, or entered at one dollar and twenty-five cents to two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

To parties who are desirous of exploring the country, we would advise them to go to St. Croix Falls, where the land office is located, and make the acquaintance of Mr. Young, who is a man well acquainted in the locality in which he resides; he will give any information, and show land to parties wishing to make purchases. We would recommend him to whom you might send, for full instructions concerning a county committee, for the several counties already mentioned.

Yours truly,

O. R. DAHL.

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